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SEATTLE AND NORTHWEST NEWS

SEATTLE, Nov. 19, 1910:—There has been considerable speculation as to the effect that the enfranchisement of women in Washington will have on the question of wet or dry. In Seattle there is not a very radical element of dry advocates among the women other than those affiliated with Prohibition movements and the work of temperance societies. Now there is Dr. Maker, who has been attacking the Rev. Dr. M. A. Matthews because Matthews tolerates Edgar J. Brown as a deacon in the First Presbyterian Church, Brown being at the same time presi- of the Rathskeller Cafe, with bar attachment.

I have it from good authority—church authority at that—that the women of a certain well known religious organization denounced Dr. Maker for his attack, taking the ground that there is nothing in the Bible against taking a drop now and then "for thy stomach's often infirmities." This reminds me that the name Brown is famous for liberality. There is Brown the famous Kentucky distiller, who beat the Baptists who sought to make him ineligible as a deacon because he was a distiller. Of course this Brown is known to the REVIEW readers as a writer in the liberal side of the liquor question.

It is the opinion of those who have observed closely that there are thousands of liberal women in Washington—women who like their beer and wine, possibly also a drop of the "wee critter," and these will not be for the bootlegger. Take the Episcopalians and Catholics, for example. There are many of both denominations in this State, and it is well known that Prohibition has never crept into their confessions of faith, and probably it never will.

It is to be regretted that three of our best towns up this way have voted dry. Everett, with 22,000, Bellingham with 25,000, and Mt. Vernon, with 3,000 have been lost temporarily to the cause of the saloon. It is said that shipments of beer and wine have been large into those towns since the election. The Jaffe people say that much California wine is finding its way to these cities. Those who can not get a drink at a saloon are taking to the table custom, and that means more wine and beer.

There have been some very bitter fights on the Prohibition question during the last ten weeks, especially in the towns that went dry. There were also some hot fights in the places that went wet. Among the notable Washington towns that scotched the Prohibition snake may be named the following: Auburn, a town of 1,000; Burlington, a population of 1,200; Sedro-Woolley, 2,000; Anacortes, 5,000; and Sumas, 1,200.

There has been great indignation all over the State over the inhuman tactics of the Prohibitionists at Auburn, which voted wet. That town produced a band of desecraters of the dead who, in a cowardly and ghoulish manner perpetrated the crime of the year. They found two corpses in the morgue of the little town. One had died while drunk, having been struck and injured by a vehicle. The other, a globe-trotting Englishman, who bore the Victoria Cross for bravery in war, had died of acute alcoholism. These unfortunates were put in coffins, the lids of which were removed. Then they were exhibited in a show window within sight of voters. Over the coffins was this grewsome legend: "These men were killed by whisky."

The indignation of the people knew no bounds and it was hard to prevent riots. The town went wet as a stern reproof to such conduct. The State is ashamed that it has been advertised as having such fanatics within its border. These folk belong in Carrie Nation's precinct in Kansas.

Cresta Blanca wines have had a big run in Seattle lately, as have those of A. Repsold, says the sales manager of Goldie's wholesale department. The Mount Rouge wines have run a strong race in this line also. It seems that Seattle is learning the table wine habit.

Milton Stearns, the well known Chicago glassware man, has been in the Northwest selling a large bill of goods here and there to hotels, bars and cafes. He travels for Burley & Co., of Chicago and has found trade good among the saloons.

Edgar J. Brown, president of the Rathskeller Cafe, has gone to New York to investigate new methods in connection with cafes of the type of his resorts.

Joe Murphy, the Pommery man, has been doing Seattle, where he found business lively.

The Lutina Cafe will soon be opened under the Grand Opera House. It is under corporation management and will be a fine resort of a high class.

Goldie & Klenert have taken the agency of McCallan's Perfection Scotch. They will have the territory of Alaska and Washington.

IN A. D., 1910?

Here's a true story of a brewer, and it would be hard to beat it even in a church. Some years ago Leopold F. Schmidt, the famous Olympia brewer, extended considerable credit—some $11,000—to one Ole Hansen, a well-meaning but unfortunate Swede whose saloon never seemed able to get it's head above water.

It was not altogether Hansen's fault, for financial crashes, the historic fire, and some other things boosted him down hill. One day he closed up the place, gave Schmidt a mortgage on three lots that were barely worth $2,000, and drifted out of sight.

This was more than a decade ago. Well, about a year ago—although the story has never been published—Schmidt, in looking over his vast holdings, got to wondering how and where he got some valuable lots that he had been paying high taxes on, along with some heavy regrade bills.

"Why, those were Ole Hansen's lots," said one of the sons of the old brewer.

Then the picture of poor little Hansen and his struggles came up before the brewer—the picture of forgotten years.

He said nothing to his sons, but began a search for Hansen. Finally, after some weeks, he located his former customer and debtor at the little town of Auburn, where the broken Swede was struggling to pay for a humble cottage.

Entering the little place suddenly, and finding Hansen, Schmidt exclaimed, "You rascal, I have found you at last. I have come to see how much of that balance of $9,000 you can pay me."

"I'm growing old and feeble now," said Hansen, "and my wife is far from well. We are trying to finish paying for this house and I am afraid I can never earn $9,000 for you."

"Give me a mortgage on the house or acknowledge the debt in the presence of witnesses," exclaimed Schmidt.

Hardly had he finished speaking when he opened the door and beckoned to a trusted friend in an automobile. The friend came in with a bag containing $24,000 in gold, all of which was spread on the kitchen table before the astonished gaze of Han-

sen and his wife, who had been attracted by the commotion.

"That's your share of the lots," said Schmidt, "for they brought $35,000 and I charge you no interest on the old debt."

And when old man Schmidt tells the story to a chance friend, in strong German accent, with tears in his eyes, he usually concludes like this: "By dunder, dot woman and her alt man yoost hugged me and veer all cried. It vas very much fun. If I could have so much fun mit all my money, I'd give it all oudt dot vay." L.

Oregon Goes Right.

The cause of liberal laws won a great victory in Oregon, which repudiated state wide prohibition by a rousing majority of 18,000. In Portland and Multnomah county 22 precincts out of 186 absolutely refused to consider any of the Anti-saloon crowd's resolutions. All were repudiated.

Umatilla, Morrow, Gilliam, Curry, Mulheur, Klamath, Tillamook and Polk counties hitherto dry repudiated Oregon's prohibitionist State wide amendment by sliding into the wet column. The State repudiated prohibition by eighteen thousand strong. Multnomah county went wet by over nine thousand majority.

It is usual for outsiders to compare Washington and Oregon, as judged by recent voting on the liquor question. Many persons have erroneously judged that Washington is getting into the cranky list and that Oregon is showing liberality.

No view could be more misleading, for if Oregon had the same laws that Washington has, and if the same issues had been presented to the Oregon voters, there is no doubt that the dry element would have won some battles, just as they did in Washington.

But the Prohibitionists of Oregon foolishly tried to force State wide prohibition on the people, and these rejected it with vigor. The *Oregonian* warned the Prohibitionists all through the campaign that their fanatical desire to force State wide Prohibition on the voters would result in the triumph of the saloon element.

Those who have studied the situation closely say that many of those who voted for the wet ticket would have voted for the dry side if the question had pertained to their own town or precinct. Many good citizens dislike a saloon in their little home town, but they like at the same time to have the right to buy liquor elsewhere. They will not refrain from drinking, but they will not consent to have a saloon in their home neighborhood.

And the wise old *Oregonian* has not allowed the Prohibitionists to forget the lesson of the voting. It means that the people have registered a verdict against State wide Prohibition. It means that they do not object to the sale and moderate use of liquor. It so happens, also, that many thousands of men in Oregon believe in the sale and moderate use of liquor, but do not believe in the open saloon, the public tippling house.

Now here in Washington there happens to have been no State wide question at issue. We have what is known as a quasi unit system. If a county has ten towns there are eleven units in that county, each town being one unit, the county making the eleventh. It has not yet full voting power, but the question is pending in the Legislature.

Now the very towns that refused State wide Prohibition in Oregon might have voted dry if they had been presented a choice under some such law as that of Washington, a sort of local option.

In Washington, each town is a unit that decides its own battles regarding the sale or non sale of liquor in that town—The county, outside of the towns, may yet decide whether there are to be any saloons outside of the towns. The result is to be final, if the law is perfected.

State wide Prohibition would have got a great wallop had it been an issue in Washington. On the other hand, many towns that voted wet in Oregon, under a foolish proposition that sought to enforce narrow laws on all, would have voted dry had there been a chance to limit the vote to that town alone. It was the sweeping clause that disgusted the liberal element even among the dries.

Southern California's Absurd Position

ONE of the absurd things that strikes visitors to Southern California as inconsistent is the fact that, while so much excellent wine is made in that section, there are a number of good-sized towns, known the country over as beauty spots and attractive resorts in which to rusticate, where it is impossible for visitors to get even a glass of wine or liquor of any sort. Tourists, who are used to wine with their meals, or are anxious to sample our much-advertised vintages, quickly give these caravansaries the cold shoulder, and their lack of patronage usually brings about the failure and disaster, not only to the handicapped hotel, but to the community at large, which is deprived of the stream of coveted gold that flows into the coffers of other more sensible cities.

Every now and then, we hear of well-known hotel men being forced to close their doors, or reduce expenses, because they can not make their establishments pay without serving guests with liquid refreshments. Take the case of James S. Aurand, for example. He claims that the patronage of his hotel at prohibition Redlands this summer has been a little less than half of last summer, and the reason assigned is that the table license was taken away last spring. In an earnest appeal to the Board of City Trustees, the other day, he asked for a revision of the liquor ordinance, by which permission might be granted to his hotel to serve liquors with meals. The trustees had pledged the people that there would be "nothing doing" along these lines, and Mr. Aurand's request, backed by a petition signed by thousands of sympathizers, was turned down, and he will have to wait two years before he can hope for a reconsideration.

The privilege of serving liquors with meals at La Casa Loma was not abused by Manager Aurand. He states that he lived up not only to the letter, but also to the spirit, of the law, so that no liquor was ever obtained by any one during his management, except as provided by the law, which permitted serving with regular meals.

The Glenwood, of Riverside, has the privilege of serving with meals, and it is asserted that this contributes not a little to the popularity of that hotel. At Venice, a permit for a period of fifteen years has just been granted a hotel company in order that the latter may erect there a tourist hotel costing upwards of a quarter of a million dollars. In Colton, where the Hotel Anderson was a popular hostelry, the permit privilege was withdrawn and resulted in the hotel closing, with the declaration that it would never again be opened without the permit to serve liquors with meals.—*Louisville Bulletin.*

Australian Production of Wine

CONSUL-GENERAL JOHN P. BRAY writes from Sydney that, although still an important feature of its industrial life, wine production in Australia is apparently not increasing. In the year 1903-4 the total production was 6,260,169 gallons. Since then it has fluctuated, having been as low as 4,450,033 gallons. In 1908-9 there was a recovery to 5,515,801 gallons. South Australia is the only State which has shown steady progress.

LASH'S BITTERS
TONIC LAXATIVE

Washington Notes

A SEATTLE, Washington, dispatch points out that the defeat of D. A. Scott, of Ritzville, is a sign that the next Legislature will leave the liquor question alone. Scott was recognized as the "dry" candidate for Speaker, in case of election; and he entered the campaign with the practical indorsement of Governor M. E. Hay. He has been beaten by a "wet" Democrat. His defeat is ascribed to the fact that he advocated the county unit instead of the present liquor law.

Pat Mullins, because North Yakima had sufficient self-respect to vote the "wet" ticket, intends to build a new office and hotel structure on North First street, anticipated to be eight stories in height. Mullins' statement that if the city went wet he would build, if dry he would not, was ridiculed by the anti-saloon campaigners before election.

Tacoma, Washington, is about to pass a revised ordinance defining who are disorderly persons. A provision has been inserted which is designed to keep young girls out of saloons and cafes where drinks are served. Men who entice girls under 18 years of age into saloons and other places where intoxicants are disposed of, will be liable to prosecution, and proprietors will be privileged to order young women of tender age out of their places if they find any there. Failing in this, the proprietors themselves will be subject to arrest.

The Good Government League of Eureka has decided to have the liquor ordinance it has drawn up published. It represents high license, restricted district, discrimination against manufacturers running retail businesses, and a number of provisions relative to closing, clear glass in front door unobstructed during closing hours, no screens at all in wholesale establishments, no free beer at the brewery to any but employes. The ordinance provides for but one room to saloons, save a possible office for the manager.

Hello!

Jesse Moore Whiskey

Sumas, Washington, has the high honor of being the only licensed town in Whatcom County. The vote, 121 to 74 for common sense, personal freedom and the licensed saloon, proves Sumas to be a sensible and responsible community.

The Washington Supreme Court during the month ruled that Pierce County must refund to F. J. Bart, a saloon man of Wilkinson, 90 per cent of the unearned portion of his license fee. This sets aside the decision of the Superior Court of Pierce County by which 55 per cent was ordered refunded. Such ruling by the Supreme Court will no doubt greatly benefit many saloon men in that State, who have recently been driven out of business by "dry" victories at the last election.

An Oroville (Butte County) dispatch states that local liquor dealers are doing a splendid package business in shipping liquor of various kinds into dry Plumas County. The business has proved very remunerative and is growing all the time. Since Plumas County went dry it has been hard in certain sections to secure booze. Plumas County's anti-liquor ordinance forbids the sale of intoxicants, but does not prevent their being shipped into the county or possessed by residents of that section.

LASH'S BITTERS
TONIC LAXATIVE

Over The Sparkling Wine Cup

Anecdotes of Famous People at Home and Abroad

BY HORATIO F. STOLL.

WHILE Theodore Roosevelt is not what is known as a lover of intoxicants, he has been the cause of more than one upheaval in temperance circles. When he first entered the White House, the question of barring intoxicants from the state and other dinners was brought before him, as it has been broached to every President who succeeded the first temperance President, Rutherford B. Hayes. He refused to make any promises which would banish wine from the mansion. In this respect, according to Catherine Frances Cavanagh, in the *National Food Magazine,* he followed in the footsteps of Garfield, who told the temperance delegation that "a man's house is his castle," and intimated that it is not the business of any society to reform the customs of the White House.

When the White House was remodeled in the first years of Roosevelt's administration, a wail went up from White Ribboners and lovers of antique alike when the press got hold of the fact that, among other effects banished from the White House was a sideboard presented to Mrs. Hayes by some temperance advocates, and that this precious relic had been sold by auction and bought by a saloonkeeper! Of course, it was not known that a saloonkeeper was the highest bidder at the time the sideboard was knocked down to him. Nevertheless, the fact remains that, instead of being relegated to the attic—that limbo of unwanted antiques in the White House—this piece of furniture, which should have been preserved as evidence of the first crusad for temperance in the White House, was hurled out on the streets, as it were. Of course, President Roosevelt could not be held personally responsible for this piece of work, inasmuch as such matters are generally left to the Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds at Washington; and so he escaped at least one-half of the criticism which otherwise would have been heaped upon him.

The new Lord Mayor of London, Sir Thomas Vezey Strong, whose year's term commenced on November 9th, is the first in the long history of the office to be a teetotaler. He has drunk nothing stronger than water all his life, but the London papers, in announcing this fact, hasten to assure the public that "it is his full intention to maintain in every way the honorable traditions of civic hospitality, which means that he will serve wines to others, even though he may not partake of them himself. There is much speculation as to what he will do when he attends the ceremony at Law Courts, when it is customary for the Lord Mayor to drink the health of the King with the law lords. According to the ancient custom, a loving cup filled with wine is passed around from which all drink. The mere idea of a loving cup being filled with water seems barbarous, and it is doubtful if Sir Vezey Strong will attempt to break the traditions of centuries and substitute anything for the customary liquid sunshine. On the other hand, if it does contain wine, it is certain that he will not let a drop pass his lips, for he is at the head of London's temperance societies, and if he took even the slightest sip, a howl would go up from the English White Ribboners that would make him repent for the rest of his life.

In his interesting book entitled "Fourteen Years in Parliament," Mr. Griffith-Boscawen relates the following anecdote about ex-Chancellor Sir Michael Hicks-Beach (now Lord St. Aldwyn): "It was my duty as secretary to see that Sir Michael had his port on budget days, and, as a rule, he brought down some of his own in a flask. On one occasion he forgot it and I procured him some at the refreshment bar—a light wine from the wood of a tawny hue. It happened that there had been a considerable increase in the consumption of rum during the past year, and Sir Michael, after giving the figures, turned to the House and asked, 'Who drinks rum?' and immediately took a sip of his tawny port. The House was convulsed with laughter, most members believing he was drinking rum himself."

The late Mark Twain (Samuel Clemens) was an excellent listener as well as speaker at public banquets and could not tolerate any one who did not enter into the spirit of a good dinner party. It is related that once he was seated next to a gloomy divine who did not smile at the most amusing jokes, but acted as if he were bored to death.

"What's the matter with you?" cried Twain. "The stories are all good, the wine is fine, why don't you laugh?"

"Ah, sir," said the melancholy guest, "how can I laugh when I remember that every time I breathe a soul passes into the great beyond."

"Good gracious," the humorist is quoted as saying, with a sympathetic smile, "that can easily be averted. Did you ever try cloves?"

I have often heard of men working in wine cellars being asphyxiated by carelessly entering empty tanks before lowering a lighted taper to find out if it were safe. But I never heard of any one deliberately seeking death in a tank of wine until I read, the other day, of the historic death of the Duke of Clarence in a barrel of Malmsey,. It seems that he was excessively fond of Greek wines, and when the decree of death was passed upon him, he begged as a last favor that he could choose the manner of his dying. When it was granted, he said, "Then will I die in a barrel of Malmsey. A sweeter death cannot be found."

The King of Italy, like the German Kaiser, believes in encouraging loyalty to home products. Only the other day, he administered a severe rebuke to the officials who had in charge the ceremonies connected with the launching of the Dante, Italy's first Dreadnaught. When the critical moment came for the christening of the vessel, a bottle of French champagne was handed to Queen Helena, who was to act as godmother to the beautiful addition to Italy's navy. The King watched the proceedings closely and is said to have shown his displeasure the moment he noticed that the bottle bore a French label. Addressing one of his aides, he said, so that those in the immediate vicinity could plainly hear him, "The Queen of Italy does not need a French wine to christen an Italian ship." The ceremonies were tactfully delayed a few moments while the blunder was rectified, and then a bottle of sparkling Italian wine was broken on the bow of the battleship Dante.

And talking about champagne, reminds me of the graphic account I read the other day of the discovery of sparkling wines at Hautvilliers, on the picturesque slopes of the Marne. There are doubtless others to whom the story is new and I am sure that Vizetelly's account will prove interesting, for it reads almost like fiction.

It seems that in pre-revolutionary days, this little French hamlet, about fifteen miles from Rheims, was a mere dependency upon a spacious abbey dedicated to St. Peter. Here the worthy monks of the Order of St. Benedict had lived in peace and prosperity for several hundred years, carefully cultivating the acres of vineland extending around the abbey, and religiously exacting a tithe of all the other wine pressed in their district. The revenue of the community thus depending in no small degree upon the vintage, it was natural that the post of cellar master

should be one of importance. It happened that about the year 1688 this office was conferred upon a worthy monk named Dom Perignon, and with the spirit of a true Benedictine, Dom Perignon hit upon the idea of "marrying" the produce of one vineyard with that of another. He had noted that one kind of soil imparted fragrance and another generosity, and discovered that a white wine could be made from the blackest grapes, which would keep good, instead of turning yellow and degenerating like wine obtained from the white ones. Moreover, the happy thought occurred to him that a piece of cork was a much more suitable stopper for a bottle than the flax dipped in oil, which had heretofore served that purpose.

Ever busy among his vats and presses, barrels and bottles, Perignon alighted upon a discovery destined to make not only the abbey but France famous for its wines. He found that the wine burst out of the bottle and overflowed the glass, that the wine was twice as dainty to the taste, and twice as exhilerating in its effects. It was at the close of the seventeenth century that this discovery was made.

The new wine became popular at once, and all sorts of fables were current about it. Imitators were soon able to make a sparkling wine, but why it foamed and sparkled was a mystery, for as yet Baume's aerometer was unknown, and the connection between sugar and carbonic acid undreamt of. The general belief was that the degree of effervescence depended upon the time of the year at which the wine was bottled, and that the rising of the sap in the vine had everything to do with it. Certain wiseacres held that it was influenced by the age of the moon at the time of bottling, whilst others thought the effervescence could be best secured by the addition of spirit, alum and various nastinesses. It was this belief in the use and efficacy of drugs that led to a temporary reaction against the wine about 1715, in which year Dom Perignon departed this life.

Later, however, the cellar master of St. Peter's found worthy successors, and thenceforward the manufacture and the popularity of champagne went on steadily increasing, until to-day its production is carried on upon a scale and with an amount of painstaking care that would astonish its originator. For good champagne does not rain down from the clouds, or gush out from the rocks, but is the result of incessant labor, patient skill, minute precaution and careful observation.

Bellingham's Dire Strait

JUDGING from certain letters recently published, it would appear that the city of Bellingham, Washington, by going "dry," has practically become bankrupt. In asking the publication of these letters A. L. Black, president of the Taxpayers' League, states that he has absolutely no solution to the financial problem presented. He says that, although he believes the city could be operated more cheaply, he does not see how it can be run on $66,000 less than the amount available from all sources, and he intimates that he would like to have a solution of the problem from one of the "drys."

One of these letters is from the H. L. Dickinson Company, which for the past twenty years has been actively engaged in purchasing and disposing to Eastern clients the securities of Bellingham City and Whatcom County. In this letter is enclosed another from an Eastern purchaser of such securities, which the Dickenson letter states "propounds such pertinent questions that before replying thereto we feel we need 'more light.' We are therefore handing you a copy of our client's letter, trusting that with your intimate knowledge of the financial conditions of the city for many years you can show us a way out of what seems to us a hopeless case financially."

The second letter says in part: "As I understand it, your assessed valuation as made for this year holds for two years and cannot be changed. It therefore follows that if you receive no license money from saloons during 1911, you will lose the full year's revenue from this source next year, which will amount to $44,000, thus making a loss in your revenues during the next twelve months of $66,000, or the equivalent of $5500 a month.

"As a large investor in your city securities and knowing that your city is now over its limit of bonded indebtedness and no further bonds can be issued, I am anxious to know how, with the loss of this large revenue, you can hope to protect your city's credit and pay the interest on your large bonded indebtedness, unless you largely increase your levy next year beyond what it has been in the past. Unless your city does largely increase its tax levy, which as at present made must be burdensome on your taxpayers, as I note it is considerably greater as compared with other Western cities of much larger size, it looks to me as if the investors in your securities, who through your influence and representation, have bought freely of your city bonds, would be without protection, the result being a default of the interest on their investments, which would put your city in the 'black list' column, which it would take you many years to overcome. I must add that as the matter looks to me I will be unable to entertain any proposition for further investments in Bellingham securities of any class until you can give me positive assurance of better conditions than now appear to maintain."

We are afraid that Bellingham will not be the only city put into a deep financial hole, by not following the dictates of common sense rather than doctrines of religious fanatics, which, being impractical, are bound to financially injure all communities governed by them.

LASH'S BITTERS
TONIC LAXATIVE

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Wine Industry in France

IT is evident that of late years the interest in wine culture has been steadily decreasing with the result that last year France imported 6,218,000 hectoliters (164,260,906 gallons) of wine.

The decreased production of wine in recent years is due, in part at least, to the law passed by the French Parliament on July 29, 1907, regulating the watering and sugaring of wines, but this law had the wholesome effect of assuring a better quality of wine and higher prices for the producers, as well as effectively suppressing frauds which had sprung up in the making of wine.

The area planted to grapes in 1875 was 2,421,000 hectares (5,982,291 acres), and in 1909, 1,625,000 hectares (4,015,375 acres); the decrease between the years given has been steady and continuous.

The abandonment of large tracts of vineyards in France on account of the ravages of the phylloxera is not distributed uniformly throughout the country, but is peculiar to only a number of Departments, in some of which viticulture has been almost entirely abandoned, while in others there is no apparent loss in the area devoted to that crop. The southwest portion of France, known as the "bassins" of the Garonne and Charente, comprising 11 Departments, has suffered a reduction of nearly 50 per cent since 1875. Where the Departments of Charente counted 655,815 acres thirty-five years ago, today they have not more than 195,209 acres. The grape crop of Charente is not all converted into wine for present consumption but is used almost exclusively for the production of cognac. The plain wine is said to be only a mediocre drink.

Le Midi region, which comprises the six Departments of the Mediterranean coast, has suffered only a small diminution of its vintage acreage, due to the fact that the planters, when the invasion of the phylloxera came, were able to combat it by substituting the more hardy American plants for the native vine. The wines of this region are known to be very thick and heavy. In the eastern portion of France, and the valleys of the Rhone, Beaujolais, and Bourgogne, comprising six Departments, nearly one-fourth of the area has been abandoned by the wine growers during this period of thirty-five years. In the valley of the Loire, comprising six Departments, there has been a falling off of 383,000 acres, or about one-fifth, during the thirty-five-year period.

Notwithstanding the great diminution in the area of wine lands, the production has remained almost the same; in fact, for the last six years it has increased, owing largely to the healthy American plants which have been introduced into France and which proved to have greater resisting powers against the ravages of the destructive wine moths. It is interesting to note that with the exception of 1875, which was an unusually favorable year, the production of wine has steadily increased for the last sixty years.

The region of Le Midi, or the Mediterranean coast, comprising the Departments of the Pyrenees-Orientales, Aude, Herault, Grad, Bouches-du-Rhone, and Var, furnish more than one-half of the wine produced in France, their total production for 1909 being 780,489,265 gallons. The next most important is the southwest or the valleys of the Garonne and the Charente, which produce one-fifth of all the wine grown in France. The valleys of the Rhone, Beaujolais, and Bourgogne, in the eastern part of France, furnished nearly one-tenth of the wine harvest of 1909.

Notwithstanding the abundant wine harvests which France has enjoyed in the past, she has been compelled to import varying quantities of wine according to the visibly supply at home. These importations have assumed significant figures from time to time, but have remained somewhat steady during the last three years.

A large percentage of imported wines come from Algeria, and as the wines from that colony are very thin they are mixed with the heavy wines of Le Midi. There are also considerable quantities of wines imported from Spain, Italy, and Portugal.

A few years ago a commission of wine producers of the United States came to France for the purpose of establishing a market for the California wines, but met with little encouragement. It is possible that if the prices of the local products continue to rise, as a result of this year's shortage, California wines can be sold in France in competition with the Spanish and Italian products.

There has been but little fluctuation in the amount of wine exported from France since the year 1888.

The following table shows the imports and exports during the last three years:

Year.	Imports. *Gallons.*	Exports. *Gallons.*	Excess of imports. *Gallons.*
1907.....	156,467,891	76,820,636	79,647,255
1908.....	182,039,547	68,974,787	113,064,760
1909.....	164,260,906	66,570,840	97,690,066

It is very evident that France is by no means able to produce enough wine for home consumption and is compelled annually to import large quantities.

The French people have learned to regulate their appetite for drink according to the price they are compelled to pay and the visible supply of the article; in other words, the consumption of wine in France varies with the abundance of the harvest. Consequently, an increased production means an increased consumption.

In the following statement, giving the number of gallons of wine consumed annually in France, are only included the wines taxed and placed upon the markets, the wines consumed in the places of production, not being subject to revenue, can not be statistically compiled: 1906, 1,241,599,000, 1,268,016,000 and 1,294,435,000 gallons, respectively. If the harvest of 1910 shows a shortage of only a few million hectoliters from the normal production there is not likely to be great alarm among the wine drinkers.—From Deputy Consul-General Bartley F. Yost, Paris.

Spanish Vintage Returns

THE vintage of this district has been exceedingly short this year, owing principally to the late frosts. The variety of vines which are planted in sandy soils, or arenas, and which produce the inferior quality of musts, bud and flower earlier than those vines planted in the best soils, or afueras, and consequently have suffered more.

It was thought at first that the new vines that have been recently planted to replace those destroyed by the phylloxera, and which are commencing to give crops, would have compensated to some extent for the damage done by the frost. This, however, has not proved to be the case, for the vintage has been far less than last year, in some vineyards the shortage being more than one-half of that produced in 1909.

This condition is general all over Spain, the result being a rise in the prices of young wines and brandies.—From Consul Percival Gassett, Jerez de la Frontera.



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OREGON

Governors and Mayors Arraign Prohibition

THE Greater Oregon Home Rule Association, in an effort to obtain facts and advice on prohibition, has telegraphed the Governors of States and Mayors of cities where it has been tried. Up to date not one telegram has been received that does not condemn prohibition as a statewide measure.

The Mayors of Memphis, Tennessee; of Fall River, Mass.; of Chattanooga, Tenn.; of New Bedford, Mass., and Nashville, Tenn., all agree that prohibition has proved a failure. The Governor of Rhode Island states that "Rhode Island constitution was amended in April, 1886, prohibiting manufacturing and sale of intoxicating liquor, but owing to unsatisfactory working the amendment was repealed in June, 1889. At present the cities and towns vote each year on the question under the local option law with apparent satisfaction to all interests."

Governor Davidson of Wisconsin says: "In our State law is local option with power to grant or refuse liquor licenses under strict regulation in towns, villages, and municipalities by direct vote of electors of each community. The system is quite satisfactory from the standpoint of regulation and home rule."

Malcolm R. Patterson, Governor of Tennessee, cannot find anything bad enough to say of prohibition. Read his statement: "Prohibition is a failure in Tennessee, just as it has been in every other State where it has been tried, and as it will be in Oregon if adopted. Local option, with high license, regulation and control by law is, in my judgment, the only practical way to deal with a difficult subject. The experience of Tennessee with prohibition has resulted in decreased revenues, disturbance of political conditions, bad feeling engendered among the people, and with no corresponding benefit whatever, so far as I or any other conservative citizen of that State can see."

S. C. McALLISTER, general manager of the Greater Oregon Home Rule Association, recently stated that he wanted it understood that the association is preparing a model liquor license ordinance, and no one else. He said:

"We promised the voters of Oregon that we would regulate the liquor traffic if they voted our amendment into the constitution, and we are going to take the first step in keeping faith with the people by writing those promises into the model liquor license ordinance. I think there will be no trouble about having the ordinance adopted by the Council of Portland, and all City Councils in the State, for that matter.

"It would be difficult to find a man who is not in favor of regulating the liquor traffic, and, as we are nearly all of the same mind, there should be little or no opposition to the reform measures we propose."

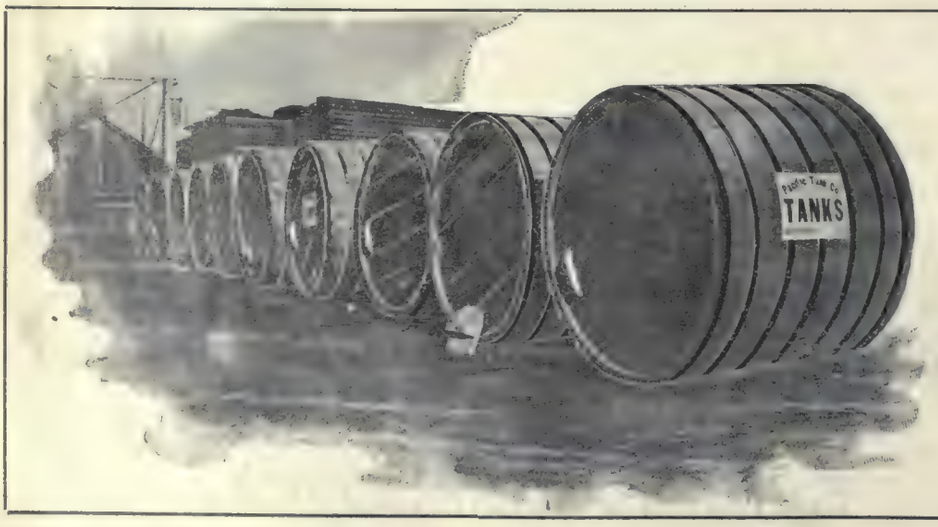
The Portland, Oregon, City Council intends to stop brewery control of saloon licenses when it meets to act on the licenses for the year. Councilman Cellars is quoted as saying that "there are 419 saloon licenses in this city and out of that number there are 115 or 116 held by the brewers under powers of attorney." Mr. Cellars is also of opinion that the saloon keepers who give powers of attorney to the breweries are not usually of the better class, and believes if this power of attorney plan was got rid of, a higher standard of men would go into the saloon business.

In Boise, Idaho, prohibition suffered a severe blow as a result of the late election. The people, it is evident, believed that the time had come to protest against State-wide prohibition. This, undoubtedly, caused the defeat of James H. Brady, Republican candidate for Governor and present Chief Executive of the State, and resulted in the election of his opponent, James H. Hawley, Democratic candidate. The Democrats wisely avoided the prohibition issue, declaring only for strict enforcement of the local option laws. Governor-elect Hawley has indorsed precinct local option, but is opposed to county option.

So bitter was the liquor fight in Oregon that an anti-prohibition preacher will sue a "dry" brother for defamation of character. "Thus," says the *Oregonian*, "Oregon is in the thick of hateful strife and ecclesiastical bitterness even before prohibition is started. What, then, are we to expect after prohibition shall arrive? Really, however, regulation or attempted suppression of liquor traffic makes an economic issue, instead of a religious or an ecclesiastical one."

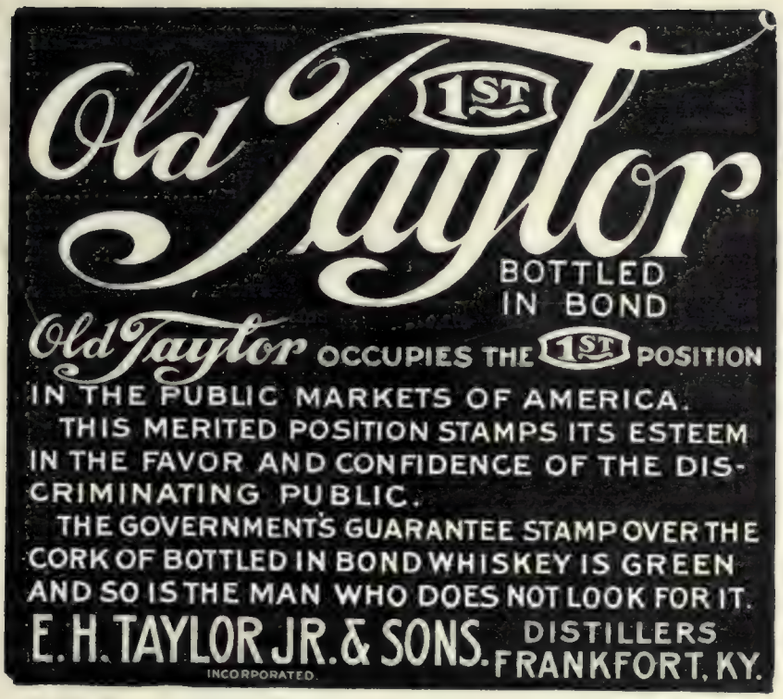
A curious question has been raised in relation to the Portland, Oregon, law to prevent sale of liquor on Sunday. In the case of a man fined by the Municipal Court for selling liquor on Sunday, it is contended on appeal, that the law is unconstitutional because it does not say in its title that it is a law to prevent the sale of liquor on Sunday. Further, that the act itself unconstitutionally combines the licensing of billiard tables, ball alleys and peddlers with the licensing of saloons and closing them on Sunday.

A Portland, Oregon, dispatch says that Portland saloonkeepers ,composing the Retail Liquor Dealers' Association, have met to discuss proposed reforms. The changes being considered are, they say, evidences of their appreciation at not having been voted out of business at the late election.



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WINE AND BRANDY EXPORTS BY SEA

FROM OCTOBER 20TH TO NOVEMBER 20TH, 1910.

Destination.	Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
*To Alaska	65	3,138	$1,452
" British Columbia	98	5,099	2,544
" Central America	86	12,824	5,161
" China	....	10	8
" Hawaiian Islands	136	84,801	36,472
" Japan	....	4,245	1,212
" Mexico	1	4,325	1,489
" New York	12	1,242,155	356,890
" Society Islands	....	51	23
" South America	....	1,660	981
" Antwerp	....	2,500	800
" Germany	....	38,176	11,716
" London	....	1,020	1,020
" Cooks Island	....	25	15
" Australia	....	105	53
" Samarang	....	208	208
" New Orleans	....	59,879	39,950
" Other Eastern States	235	37,682	9,963
Total	633	1,499,820	$470,611

*Also includes shipments last half September.

WHISKY.

Destination.	Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
To Alaska	56	890	$3,029
" Central America	1	5	43
" Hawaiian Islands	423	1,419	6,005
" Mexico	3	.....	21
" Philippine Islands	50	1,699	2,874
Total	533	4,013	$11,972

50 cs and 581 gals Whisky in bond to Hawaiian Islands.
179 cs Whisky in bond to Philippine Islands.
25 bbls Whisky in bond to Philippine Islands.
2 cs Whisky in bond to Japan.
5 cs Whisky in transit to Hawaiian Islands.
20 cs Whisky in transit to Mexico.

BEER.

Destination.	Packages Bottled.	Packages Bulk.	Value.
To Alaska	1	.....	$10
" Central America	125	.....	962
" Hawaiian Islands	40	52	1,976
" Australia	1	.....	7
" South America	60	.....	176
Total	226	52	$3,131

26 cs Beer in bond to Hawaiian Islands.
6 bbls Beer in transit to Hawaiian Islands.

BRANDY.

Destination.	Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
To Alaska	19	407	$1,150
" British Columbia	....	10	25
" Hawaiian Islands	19	2,114	2,188
" New York	....	1,314	1,688
" Germany	....	50	75
" Boston	....	50	49
Total	38	3,945	$5,155

1 cs Brandy in bond to Central America.

MISCELLANEOUS WINES AND LIQUORS.

Destination.	Packages and Contents.
To Alaska	4 cs Mineral Water, 5 cs Cordial, 3 cs Bitters, 2 cs Gin, 4 cs Grape Juice, 2 cs Rum, 3 bbls Alcohol
" British Columbia	2 cs Tamarando, 40 cs Mineral Water, 1 kg Gin, 41 gals B. B. Wine
" Central America	2 cs Cherries in Maraschino, 5 cs Mineral Water, 7 cs Grape Juice, 1 cs Alcohol
" China	4 cs Cherries in Maraschino, 37 cs Grape Juice
" Hawaiian Islands	28 cs Grape Juice, 20 cs 2 bbls Alcohol, 8 cs Grape Juice, 29 cs 1 bbl Cider, 4 cs 45 bbls 1 hf bbl Gin, 10 bbls Spirits, 70 cs Champagne, 9 cs 1 hf bbl Cordial, 44 cs Mineral Water, 50 cs 9 bbls Liquors, 1 kg Ginger Ale, 7 cs Cherries in Maraschino, 10 cs Syrup, 2 cs Curacoa
" Japan	5 cs Cherries in Maraschino
" New York	2 cs Mineral Water, 1 cs Sake
" Philippine Islands	20 cs Grape Juice, 25 cs Creme de Menthe, 1 bbl Alcohol, 25 cs Ginger Brandy, 1 cs Mineral Water
" South America	30 cs Porter
" Australia	3 cs Liquors, 2 cs Cherries in Maraschino, 7 cs Syrups
Total	520 cs 71 bbls 1 hf bbl 2 kgs 41 gals
Value	$10,298

125 cs Bitters in bond to British Columbia.
1 cs Mineral Water, 3 bbls Ginger Ale, in bond to Japan.
50 cs Gin, 7 cs Cordials, in bond to Hawaiian Islands.
1 cs Gin, 4 cs Spirits, in bond to Central America.
22 cs Vermouth, 31 cs Bitters, 55 cs Gin, 17 cs Liquors, 50 cs Champagne, in transit to Hawaiian Islands.
7 cs China Wine in transit to Mexico.
1 cs Mineral Water to Mexico.

IMPORTS BY SEA

Domestic.

FROM OCTOBER 20TH TO NOVEMBER 20TH, 1910.

FROM SEATTLE—Per steamer Governor, October 20th.
10 cs Grape Juice .....Order.

FROM HAWAIIAN ISLANDS—Per steamer Sierra, October 20th.
2 cs Sake .....Order.

FROM SEATTLE—Per steamer President. October 21.
15 cs Whisky .....J. Levin & Co.
15 cs Ale .....Lang & Stroh.
20 hf bbls Beer .....Olympic Beer Co.

FROM SEATTLE—Per steamer Admiral Sampson, October 22.
389 csks Beer .....Tacoma Bottling Co.
80 qr bbls Beer .....John Rapp & Son.

FROM SEATTLE—Per steamer Watson, October 25.
100 hhds Beer .....Tacoma Bottling Co.
160 bbls Beer .....Tacoma Bottling Co.
120 hf bbls Beer .....Tacoma Bottling Co.
90 qr bbls Beer .....Tacoma Bottling Co.
120 hhds Beer .....John Rapp & Son.
140 bbls Beer .....John Rapp & Son.
210 hf bbls Beer .....John Rapp & Son.
180 qr bbls Beer .....John Rapp & Son.

FROM SEATTLE—Per steamer Buckman, November 1.
325 bbls Beer .....John Rapp & Son.
81 qr bbls Beer .....John Rapp & Son.
25 bbls Beer .....North Star Bottling Co.
120 hhds Beer .....Tacoma Bottling Co.
80 bbls Beer .....Tacoma Bottling Co.
90 hf bbls Beer .....Tacoma Bottling Co.
160 qr bbls Beer .....Tacoma Bottling Co.

FROM SEATTLE—Per steamer Admiral Sampson, November 7.
10 bbls Beer .....John Rapp & Son.
240 hf bbls Beer .....John Rapp & Son.
120 qr bbls Beer .....John Rapp & Son.
25 hhds Beer .....Order.
70 bbls Beer .....Order.
80 hf bbls Beer .....Order.
60 qr bbls Beer .....Order.

FROM PORTLAND—Per steamer Rose City, November 8.
25 cs Bitters .....Johnson-Locke Co.

FROM SEATTLE—Per steamer Watson, November 13.
118 bbls Beer .....Tacoma Bottling Co.
60 hf bbls Beer .....Tacoma Bottling Co.
140 qr bbls Beer .....Tacoma Bottling Co.
100 hhds Beer .....Tacoma Bottling Co.
20 cs Beer .....Tacoma Bottling Co.
180 hhds Beer .....John Rapp & Son.
110 bbls Beer .....John Rapp & Son.
120 hf bbls Beer .....John Rapp & Son.
100 qr bbls Beer .....John Rapp & Son.
5 hhds Beer .....Kisshin & Mault.
5 bbls Beer .....Kisshin & Mault.
60 hf bbls Beer .....Kisshin & Mault.
40 qr bbls Beer .....Kisshin & Mault.

FROM PORT TOWNSEND—Per steamer Umatilla, November 16.
6 hf bbls Wine .....Rosenblatt Co.
1 bbl Whisky .....F. Barry.

FROM SEATTLE—Per steamer President, November 18.
6 bbls Wine .....Rosenblatt Co.
2 cs Whisky .....Rosenblatt Co.
1 cs Bottled Beer .....Los Angeles.
1 bbl Whisky .....El Monte Distilleries Co.
7 bbls Beer .....Olympia Beer Co.
1 kg Wine .....F. Barry.

BEER IN TRANSIT.
To Oakland .....116 hhds 265 bbls 121 hf bbls 32 qr bbls 3 sixth bbls 170 csks
" San Jose .....15 bbls 60 qr bbls.
" Santa Clara .....60 bbls 10 qr bbls.
" Alameda .....220 csks.
" Vallejo .....50 bbls 20 hf bbls.
" Reno .....567 pkgs.
" San Bernardino .....209 pkgs.
" Los Angeles .....10 hf bbls.
" Pasadena .....1 bbl.

IMPORTS BY RAIL IN BOND.

FROM OCTOBER 20TH TO NOVEMBER 20TH, 1910.

Via New Orleans—
25 cs Brandy .....From Liverpool.
1260 cs Champagne ..... " Antwerp.
50 cs Wine ..... " "

Via New York—
97 cs Wine .....From Antwerp.
1000 cs Champagne ..... " "

IMPORTS BY SEA.

Foreign.

FROM OCTOBER 20TH TO NOVEMBER 20TH, 1910.

FROM NEW YORK (via Salina Cruz)—Per Isthmian, October 21.

3 cs Wine ..... F. de Bary, San Francisco.
15 cs Whisky ..... F. de Bary, San Francisco.
5 cs Brandy ..... J. C. Haslam, San Francisco.
3 bbls Gin ..... Wilmerding, Lowe & Co., San Francisco
25 cs Sherry ..... F. Draz & Co., San Francisco.
6 csks Sherry ..... F. Draz & Co., San Francisco.
18 csks Brandy ..... F. Draz & Co., San Francisco.
5 bbls Whisky ..... Werle & Willoh, San Francisco.
265 cs Wine ..... A. Guirlani & Bro., San Francisco.
300 cs Cordials ..... A. Guirlani & Bro., San Francisco.
15 cs Brandy ..... J. Castaloupes, San Francisco.
12 csks Gin ..... F. Rasche Co., Sacramento.
10 cs Brandy ..... F. de Bary & Co., Portland.
5 bbls Whisky ..... Arata Bros., Portland.

FROM EUROPE—SAME VESSEL.

1 csk Brandy ..... H. Jevne & Co., Los Angeles.
45 cs Beer ..... J. Robertson, Portland.
25 cs Wine ..... Order, Portland.
450 cs Champagne ..... F. Draz & Co., San Francisco.
111 cs Champagne ..... Macondray & Co., San Francisco.
34 cs Wine ..... Old Louvre, San Francisco.

FROM KOBE, JAPAN—Per Tenyo Maru, October 21.

120 csks Sake ..... Kagawa & Co., San Francisco.
20 cs Sake ..... Kagawa & Co., San Francisco.
416 csks Sake ..... N. A. Mercantile Co., San Francisco.

FROM VICTORIA—Per Senator, October 22.

20 cs Kummel ..... A. Cora, San Francisco.

FROM NEW YORK (via Ancon)—Per Newport, October 25.

238 cs Wine ..... Napa & Sonoma Wine Co., S. F.

FROM GENOA—SAME VESSEL.

4 bbls Vermouth ..... Crown Distilleries Co., San Francisco.
1 cs Whisky ..... Wells, Fargo & Co., San Francisco.
6 cs Wine ..... J. Besse, San Francisco.
1 bbl Rum ..... J. Besse, San Francisco.

FROM NEW YORK (via Salina Cruz)—Per Columbia, October 26.

10 cs Liquors ..... St. Francis Hotel, San Francisco.
5 bbls Gin ..... St. Francis Imp. Co., San Francisco.
100 cs Whisky ..... Rathjen Mer. Co., San Francisco.
100 cs Whisky ..... Borgfeldt, Propfe & Co., San Francisco.
6 cs Cordials ..... Goldberg, Bowen & Co., San Francisco.
49 bbls Whisky ..... Sherwood & Sherwood, San Francisco.
250 cs Whisky ..... Sherwood & Sherwood, San Francisco.
670 cs Whisky ..... W. H. Campbell, San Francisco.
2 csks Wine ..... C. F. Schmidt & Peters, San Francisco.
250 cs Champagne ..... A. D. Shaw & Co., San Francisco.
2 bbls Wine ..... A. D. Shaw & Co., San Francisco.
525 cs Gin ..... Wilson Dist. Co., San Francisco.
1 cs Brandy ..... J. Roratsos, San Francisco.
2 csks Gin ..... Sutter Home Wine Co., San Francisco.
22 bbls Gin ..... Baird, Daniels & Co., San Francisco.
10 cs Gin ..... Baird, Daniels & Co., San Francisco.
2 csks Gin ..... Baird, Daniels & Co., San Francisco.
5 bbls Whisky ..... Ladd & Co., Stockton.
4 csks Gin ..... Ladd & Co., Stockton.
10 cs Gin ..... Ladd & Co., Stockton.
25 cs Brandy ..... Jaffe & Co., Seattle.
25 cs Brandy ..... Continental Dist. Co., Seattle.
2 bbls Rum ..... Silver Grill, Tacoma.
150 bbls Beer ..... Hackfeldt & Co., Honolulu.

FROM EUROPE—SAME VESSEL.

11 csks Wine ..... P. Wolch, Seattle.
2 cs Wine ..... D. Warmberg, Seattle.
55 cs Beer ..... J. Robertson, Seattle.
2 octs Brandy ..... Order, Seattle.
2 cs Brandy ..... Order, Seattle.
10 cs Brandy ..... G. S. Bush & Co., Seattle.
12 cs Whisky ..... Davies & Co., Honolulu.

FROM ANTWERP—Per Penrith Castle, October 31.

25 cs Liquors ..... L. Taussig Co., San Francisco.
25 cs Liquors ..... Roth & Co., San Francisco.
100 cs Gin ..... Roth & Co., San Francisco.
50 cs Whisky ..... Wichman, Lutgen & Co., San Francisco.
103 cs Gin ..... Wichman, Lutgen & Co., San Francisco.
2 cs Bitters ..... Wichman, Lutgen & Co., San Francisco.
60 cs Mineral Water ..... Tillman & Bendel, San Francisco.
72 cs Liquors ..... Rathjen Mer. Co., San Francisco.
195 cs Gin ..... Rathjen Mer. Co., San Francisco.
5 cs Bitters ..... Rathjen Mer. Co., San Francisco.
58 cs Absinthe ..... American Mer. Co., San Francisco.
110 cs Stout ..... American Mer. Co., San Francisco.
40 cs Ale ..... American Mer. Co., San Francisco.
50 cs Benedictine ..... American Mer. Co., San Francisco.
300 cs Amer Picon ..... Jas. de Fremery & Co., San Francisco.
156 cs Mineral Water ..... Jas. de Fremery & Co., San Francisco.
875 cs Gin ..... J. Levin & Co., San Francisco.
335 cs Whisky ..... J. Levin & Co., San Francisco.
555 cs Whisky ..... Sherwood & Sherwood, San Francisco.
175 cs Gin ..... Sherwood & Sherwood, San Francisco.
3 cs Wine ..... A. Carpentier, San Francisco.
150 cs Mineral Water ..... Apollinaris Co., San Francisco.
175 cs Liquors ..... A. Guirlani & Bro., San Francisco.
4 bbls Wine ..... A. Vignier Co., San Francisco.
15 cs Wine ..... A. Vignier Co., San Francisco.
46 cs Liquors ..... A. Vignier Co., San Francisco.
300 cs Gin ..... Jesse Moore-Hunt Co., San Francisco.
41 cs Wine ..... L. D. McLean, San Francisco.
195 cs Gin ..... Borgfeldt, Propfe & Co., San Francisco.
5 cs Bitters ..... Borgfeldt, Propfe & Co., San Francisco.
96 cs Gin ..... M. Augenblick & Co., San Francisco.
4 cs Bitters ..... M. Augenblick & Co., San Francisco.
193 cs Wine ..... Continental Dist. Co., Seattle.
100 cs Whisky ..... Continental Dist. Co., Seattle.
300 cs Gin ..... Blumauer & Hoch, Portland.
95 cs Gin ..... Rothschild Bros., Portland.
5 cs Bitters ..... Rothschild Bros., Portland.
97 cs Gin ..... J. Zimmerman, Portland.
3 cs Bitters ..... J. Zimmerman, Portland.
100 cs Gin ..... Fleckenstein & Co., Portland.

FROM ANTWERP—Per Inverness, November 3.

120 cs Beer ..... American Mer. Co., San Francisco.
25 cs Mineral Water ..... A. Vignier Co., San Francisco.
500 cs Mineral Water. ..... Apollinaris Co., San Francisco.

FROM NEW YORK (via Salina Cruz)—Per Nebraskan, November 3.

5 octs Gin ..... H. Campe & Co., San Francisco.
3 bbls Gin ..... H. Campe & Co., San Francisco.
32 cs Gin ..... H. Campe & Co., San Francisco.
1000 cs Bitters ..... Johnson-Locke Mer. Co., San Francisco.
11 bbls Gin ..... Baird, Daniels & Co., San Francisco.
690 cs Whisky ..... Lang & Stroh, San Francisco.
5 cs Champagne ..... Goldberg, Bowen & Co., San Francisco.
34 cs Liquors ..... Order, San Francisco.
2 bbls Mastic ..... Order, San Francisco.
350 cs Whisky ..... J. Levin & Co., San Francisco.
10 bbls Whisky ..... Shapiro Bros., Portland.
10 bbls Whisky ..... Kuchner & Hanno, Portland.
3 cs Whisky ..... Kuchner & Hanno, Portland.
3 bbls Whisky ..... M. Zetasch, Portland.
25 cs Whisky ..... J. E. Kelly, Portland.
10 cs Whisky ..... D. Gerwanner, Portland.
1 bbl Whisky ..... D. Gerwanner, Portland.
5 bbls Whisky ..... Rothschild Bros., Portland.
5 bbls Whisky ..... Rothschild Bros., Portland.
25 cs Whisky ..... J. Burnies, Portland.
2 bbls Whisky ..... J. E. Kelly, Portland.

FROM EUROPE—SAME VESSEL.

126 cs Whisky ..... Rusconi, Fisher & Co., San Francisco.
86 cs Whisky ..... Samuel Co., San Francisco.
7 csks Whisky ..... Samuel Co., San Francisco.
270 bbls Stout ..... Sherwood & Sherwood, San Francisco.
30 bbls Ale ..... Sherwood & Sherwood, San Francisco.
50 bbls Beer ..... Lang & Stroh, San Francisco.
50 cs Beer ..... Johnson-Locke Mer. Co., San Francisco.

FROM KOBE, JAPAN—Per Korea, October 28.

50 cs Sake ..... Kagawa & Co., San Francisco.
50 csks Sake ..... Kagawa & Co., San Francisco.
151 csks Sake ..... N. A. Mer. Co., San Francisco.
50 cs Sake ..... N. A. Mer. Co., San Francisco.
30 cs Sake ..... Sonoma Wine Co., Los Angeles.
40 csks Sake ..... Sonoma Wine Co., Los Angeles.

FROM NEW YORK (via Salina Cruz)—Per Alaskan, November 10.

5 cs Wine ..... Plumel & Co., San Francisco.
100 cs Whisky ..... Fontana & Co., San Francisco.
75 cs Wine ..... New Granucci Grocery Co., S. F.
25 cs Wine ..... Levaggi, Granucci Co., San Francisco.
5 cs Whisky ..... Muller & Co., San Francisco.
22 cs Wine ..... A. D. Shaw & Co., San Francisco.
11 bbls Gin ..... Sherwood & Sherwood, San Francisco.
5 csks Gin ..... Sherwood & Sherwood, San Francisco.
5 bbls Whisky ..... Alexander & Co., San Jose.
4 bbls Gin ..... Brassy & Co., San Jose.
6 csks Gin ..... Brassy & Co., San Jose.
6 bbls Whisky ..... Shawmut Liquor Co., Seattle
10 bbls Whisky ..... H. Larnord Co., Seattle.
10 cs Whisky ..... H. Larnord Co., Seattle.
753 cs Whisky ..... J. H. Kahnley & Co., Seattle.
10 cs Wine ..... S. Hyde, Seattle.
25 cs Lime Juice ..... Fisher Bros., Seattle.
3 bbls Gin ..... E. Marre & Bro., Oakland.
18 kgs Gin ..... E. Marre & Bro., Oakland.
11 cs Gin ..... E. Marre & Bro., Oakland.
20 bbls Whisky ..... Ladd & Co., Stockton.
50 cs Whisky ..... Peacock & Co., Honolulu.
602 cs Liquors ..... Lovejoy & Co., Honolulu.
2 bbls Liquors ..... Lovejoy & Co., Honolulu.

(Concluded on Page 24)

E. A. GROEZINGER Established 1864 E. O. SCHRAUBSTADTER

A. FINKE'S WIDOW
SPARKLING AND VINTAGE WINES
CHAMPAGNES
809 MONTGOMERY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Generous California Wine Men Boost Exposition with Car Load of Wine

THE stranger within our gates who desires to learn whether or no California has the proper exposition spirit, should have seen the parade of two two-horse drays the other day through the streets of this city. They carried for the edification of the public 300 cases of the choicest California wines of all varieties, thereby showing that the patriotic wine men of the State, besides subscribing $50,000 to the exposition funds, had freely given the wine in question, of a value of some $900, for the good of the cause.

It was presented to the Congressional committee of the Panama-Pacific Exposition Committee, now traveling to Washington to espouse the cause of San Francisco before Congress, as the best place to hold the 1915 exposition for the celebration of the completion of the Panama Canal. The following is a list of the names of the donors: Lachman & Jacobi, Italian-Swiss Colony, Theo. Gier Wine Co., California Wine Association, Wetmore-Bowen Co., Napa & Sonoma Wine Co., Arthur Lachman, Schlesinger & Bender, C. Schilling & Co., Wm. Hoelscher & Co., E. H. Lancel Co., The Rosenblatt Co., E. G. Lyons & Raas Co., Chauche & Bon, Tokalan Vineyard Co., Anglo-California Wine Co., French-American Wine Co., Mount Hamilton Vineyard Co., Inglenook Vineyard Agency, A. Finke's Widow.

In addition to the foregoing, a presentation of thirty-eight cases of similar wine was made to Mr. R. E. Connolly, head of the publicity department of the Panama-Pacific Exposition Company, who recently left for Washington. This gift will enable the National Press Club to enjoy the California vintages and drink success to San Francisco.

Horatio F. Stoll, the active secretary pro tem of the Allied Industries, managed the affair with his usual adroitness. The drays bore three large signs as follows:

"CHOICE CALIFORNIA WINES."

"PRESENTED TO THE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE BY THE WINE MEN OF CALIFORNIA TO HELP SECURE FOR SAN FRANCISCO THE EXPOSITION IN 1915."

"SAN FRANCISCO THE EXPOSITION CITY IN 1915."

Of course such action on the part of the wine men is to be highly commended, but here it creates no surprise because the people of both city and State are heart and soul in favor of San Francisco being chosen, but we flatter ourselves it will astonish other communities a big bit and strike New Orleans in the solar plexus. To that end the signs in question will be attached to the railway car transporting the wine, and every hamlet, town and city at which the train may stop, will learn that California, the land of sunshine, wine and flowers, noted all over the world for its generosity and hospitality, is the only place in this broad country in which such an exposition can be carried out with the success due to a national celebration of an event of vast benefit to the world at large—the opening of the Panama Canal.

May success crown our efforts, the members of Congress enjoy the wine so generously given, and endorse the city it came from as the proper place in which to hold the exposition.



GROUP IN THE CENTER: PRESIDENT F. A. BUSSE, OF THE ALLIED GRAPE AND WINE INDUSTRIES, CENTER; THEODORE GIER OF THE THEODORE GIER COMPANY AND HORATIO F. STOLL, SECRETARY OF THE ORGANIZATION, LEFT.

Mayor Mott of Oakland has signed the ordinance doing away with private boxes in all establishments where intoxicants are sold. The ordinance will become law within 30 days after its passage, but it is rumored that the new ordinance will be delayed in some way so as not to become a law before the first of the new year.

—MARKET— CONDITIONS

The Vintage

THE vintage of 1910 has been brought to a successful close. The weather conditions were as a rule very favorable, and in all sections the promise is for a right good quality of wine. As to the total yield it is estimated that it will be about the same as that of last year, when the dry wine output was in the neighborhood of 27,000,000 gallons, and the sweet wines a little less than 18,000,000 gallons. The shortages in both the dry and sweet wine sections were about made up by the product of new vineyards that came into bearing this year.

DRY WINES:—There is no longer any doubt that the tide has turned for the California wine industry, and is moving toward genuine and continued prosperity. The nation-wide reaction of public sentiment with reference to prohibition and local option, has had a marked effect upon the wine business. Dealers who were in the districts threatened by prohibition or local option, dared not order beyond absolute immediate needs, but now that the prohibitionists have been defeated nearly everywhere, the buyers are in a position to stock up without fear of their enemies. The sea export figures in this issue show that they are not losing any time sending in their orders. For all of which the California wine men are duly grateful.

Speaking of the situation, one of the biggest men in the industry writes the editor as follows: "It looks to me as if the long expected readjustment of the wine market is at hand and I believe that the future of California wines is most promising. The defeat of prohibition bills in several States on November 8 has done much to stimulate the demand for our wines, and the failure of the European vintage has also resulted in a demand for our product in Germany, France, Italy, Belgium, Switzerland, and other European countries where wines are judged by their true merit and not by their labels."

As an indication of the trend of affairs in the industry it may be noted that the California Wine Association stocks jumped three points on the 17th inst. Recent reports from the Association show financial improvement and the stockholders are enthusiastic. Preferred stock, it is said, goes on a dividend basis at the first of the year.

Exports for the month ending November 20th were of unusual large volume, comparatively. The figures were 633 cases, 1,495,495 gallons, valued at $469,122. The exports for the same period last year were 523 cases, and 914,877 gallons, valued at $269,267, showing a very heavy and satisfactory increase.

Imports were of fair volume, the chief item being 2,348 cases.

BRANDY:—The market has a firmer tone at advanced prices and there is every indication that the increase is liable to be followed by further advance at a not far distant date. Production in the first and sixth districts aggregated 190,422 gallons. Figures of the production in the fourth district are not available for this issue.

Exports by sea were 38 cases, and 3,495 gallons, valued at $5,155.

Imports by sea were 178 cases, 19 casks and 2 octaves.

SWEET WINES:—The market is getting in much better shape and the wine men have reason to be much encouraged with the outlook. The figures of production of the entire State are not available for this writing, the statistics from the fourth district not being at hand. The production in the first and sixth districts for the month of October totaled 7,048,863 gallons. The indications are that the output of sweets this season will be nearly the same as last year.

WHISKY:—The whisky men are a unit in declaring a great improvement in business during the past month. This applies particularly to the State and Coast. While commercial conditions are steadily improving in the city, they have not yet reached the normal, but with the decision of Congress in favor of San Francisco as the Exposition City for the Panama Canal, the situation locally will change for the better at once, and general activity follow. The important victory in Oregon over the cock-sure Prohibitionists was a great event for the trade, and as stated elsewhere in this issue, by far-seeing men, it appears to be only a matter of a year or two when the whole State will revert to license and regulation.

Exports by sea for the month were of ordinary volume, the figures being 530 cases and 4,013 gallons, valued at $11,951.

Imports of whisky by sea were 6,945 cases, 216 barrels, 19 casks, 46 octaves and one keg.

IMPORTATIONS:—Business with the importers has been satisfactory, considering the conditions resulting from the stocking up of the trade generally to anticipate the increase in tariff which took place in August last. Along with the other branches of the trade the outlook for winter business is very satisfactory. Herewith are the figures of imports for the month ending November 20th. Among the principal items champagne leads with 4,301 cases. Gin also takes a good exhibit with 3,219 cases:

IMPORTS BY SEA:—Whisky, 6945 cases, 216 barrels, 19 casks, 46 octaves, 1 keg; Wines, 6 half barrels, 12 barrels, 1 keg, 2348 cases, 13 casks, 4 hogsheads; Beer, 1173 quarter barrels, 581 cases, 1,640 barrels, 1,151 half barrels, 779 casks, 166 hogsheads, 776 packages, 3 sixth barrels; Sake, 292 cases, 1223 casks; Ale, 55 cases, 195 barrels; Bitters, 1,424 cases; Brandy, 178 cases, 19 casks, 2 octaves; Champagne, 4,301 cases; Gin, 42 barrels, 3219 cases, 31 casks, 5 octaves; Sherry, 25 cases, 6 casks; Cordials, 306 cases; Kummel, 20 cases; Vermouth, 4 barrels, 1,850 cases; Rum, 3 barrels; Liquors, 971 cases, 2 barrels; Mineral Water, 2137 cases; Absinthe, 88 cases; Stout, 110 cases, 720 barrels; Benedictine, 50 cases; Amer Picon, 300 cases; Spirits, 100 cases; Fruit Juice, 3 casks.

BEER:—There is nothing of any moment to be said regarding the trade. Business is giving a good account of itself and the brewers and brewers' agents look for an exceptionally good year in 1911. Exports were nominal. The figures were 226 packages bottled and 52 bulk, valued at $5231.

New York Wine Markets

THERE has been a little improvement of late in the movement of wines and brandies; the withdrawals of brandies being exceptionally heavy. The advance in prices which went into effect early in the month is fairly well established and conditions resulting therefrom are more satisfactory than for some time past.—*Bonfort's*, November 25, 1910.

Imports by Sea—Continued

FROM EUROPE—SAME VESSEL.

30 cs Mineral Water .....Goldberg, Bowen & Co., San Francisco.
85 cs Whisky .....J. Robertson, Portland.
10 octs Whisky .....J. Robertson, Portland.
10 octs Whisky .....Fleckenstein & Meyer, Portland.
1 csk Whisky .....Fleckenstein & Meyer, Portland.
35 cs Whisky .....Fleckenstein & Meyer, Portland.
10 octs Whisky .....H. Fleckenstein, Portland.
1 csk Whisky .....Butler Hotel, Seattle.
75 bbls Ginger Ale .....Wolf & Co., Seattle.
20 cs Wine .....Bornstein & Sons, Seattle.
175 cs Mineral Water .....Apollinaris Co., Los Angeles.

FROM EUROPE (via Ancon)—Per Peru, November 10.

375 cs Bitters .....Johnson,Locke Mer. Co., San Francisco.

FROM LIVERPOOL (via Seattle)—Per Buckman, November 4.

1 oct Whisky .....T. G. Aitken, Porterville.
100 cs Whisky .....L. Taussig & Co., San Francisco.
100 cs Whisky .....Tillmann & Bendel, San Francisco.
500 cs Whisky .....Jas. Buchanan & Co., San Francisco.

FROM KOBE, JAPAN—Per Amiral Exelmans, November 11.

100 csks Sake .....Macondray & Co., San Francisco.
50 cs Sake .....Macondray & Co., San Francisco.
50 csks Sake .....Order, San Francisco.
60 csks Sake .....Kagawa & Co., San Francisco.
20 cs Sake .....Kagawa & Co., San Francisco.
50 cs Sake .....N. A. Mer. Co., San Francisco.
196 csks Sake .....N. A. Mer. Co., San Francisco.
15 csks Sake .....K. Togasaki, San Francisco.
25 csks Sake .....Order, Los Angeles.
20 cs Sake .....Order, Los Angeles.

FROM ANTWERP—SAME VESSEL.

190 cs Beer .....Finlay & Co., San Francisco.
3 cs Wine .....W. Berg, San Francisco.

FROM MARSEILLES—SAME VESSEL.

14 cs Wine .....L. Bazet, San Francisco.
3 csks Fruit Juice .....Delsol Bros., San Francisco.
336 cs Wine .....Pascal, Dubedat & Co., San Francisco.
45 cs Liquors .....Pascal, Dubedat & Co., San Francisco.
30 cs Absinthe .....Pascal, Dubedat & Co., San Francisco.
16 cs Mineral Water .....Pascal, Dubedat & Co., San Francisco.
700 cs Vermouth .....Pascal, Dubedat & Co., San Francisco.
800 cs Vermouth .....Levaggi, Granucci & Co., San Francisco.
250 cs Vermouth .....A. Cora, San Francisco.
2515 cs Mineral Water .....Goldberg, Bowen & Co., San Francisco.
4 hhds Wine .....Cal. French Wine Co., San Francisco.
100 cs Vermouth .....Jevne & Co., Los Angeles.

FROM VICTORIA—Per Queen, November 12.

100 cs Spirits .....American Mer. Co., San Francisco.

FROM NEW YORK (via Salina Cruz)—Per Pleiades, November 15.

50 cs Wine .....Levaggi, Granucci Co., San Francisco.
20 cs Wine .....F. de Bary & Co., San Francisco.
7 cs Whisky .....F. de Bary & Co., San Francisco.
50 cs Wine .....J. Levin & Co., San Francisco.
27 cs Liquors .....J. Levin & Co., San Francisco.
10 cs Brandy .....J. Levin & Co., San Francisco.
25 cs Champagne .....J. Levin & Co., San Francisco.
895 cs Whisky .....J. Levin & Co., San Francisco.
50 cs Whisky .....A. D. Shaw & Co., San Francisco.
5 bbls Whisky .....A. Levis, Sacramento.
670 cs Whisky .....Clark & Co., Portland.
68 bbls Whisky .....Rothschild Bros., Portland.
7 cs Liquors .....Rothschild Bros., Portland.

FROM EUROPE—SAME VESSEL.

450 bbls Stout .....Sherwood & Sherwood, San Francisco.
90 bbls Ale .....Sherwood & Sherwood, San Francisco.
15 octs Whisky .....Sherwood & Sherwood, San Francisco.
10 cs Whisky .....Order, San Francisco.
25 cs Whisky .....Order, San Francisco.
1 kg Whisky .....Coyne & Hewlett, Bakersfield.
100 cs Beer .....Johnson-Locke Mer. Co., Los Angeles.
10 cs Whisky .....Fox & Kellerman, Los Angeles.
25 cs Whisky .....Jeffries & Kepper, Los Angeles.
10 csks Whisky .....Grand Hotel, San Diego.

FROM VICTORIA—Per City of Puebla, November 18.

1200 cs Champagne .....G. A. Kessler & Co., San Francisco.

FROM ANTWERP—Per Balmoral, November 19.

3 cs Liquors .....Meyer, Wilson & Co., San Francisco.
50 cs Brandy .....A. Vignier Co., San Francisco.
400 cs Whisky .....C. Meinecke & Co., San Francisco.
50 cs Wine .....Order, San Francisco.
500 cs Mineral Water .....Apollinaris Co., San Francisco.

According to Spokane, Washington, advices, brewers in that section are trying to stem the swelling tide of local option by extolling the merits of beer as a "temperance" beverage and promoting its sale in place of more rigorous intoxicants.

The Pacific Northwest Brewmasters' Convention was held at Spokane, Washington, during the month, some forty members being in attendance. There was a very interesting discussion regarding the best and most scientific methods of brewing, the use of electricity, refrigeration, etc.

We learn from Winters that the result of the past election shows that the inhabitants of Blacks and Dunnigan will have to remain dry for the next two years. The vote in Dunnigan was, for saloons 36, against 44, and Blacks about the same.

Reciprocity With Canada

THE conference between representatives of the United States and Canada has terminated. It is said that while no definite arrangements were concluded, the ground was cleared for a further conference, which will be held in Washington early in January. Mr. Fielding, the Canadian finance minister, announces that it is the firm belief that an agreement will be reached which will be satisfactory to the people on both sides of the line.

The winemen of California, many of whom do considerable business in Vancouver and Victoria and the surrounding cities are anxious that some concessions be shown to this country. The other day, the Allied Grape and Wine Industries of California sent a telegram to Hon. P. C. Knox, Secretary of State, saying: "In making reciprocity treaty with Canada, please see that American wines are placed on same footing as French wines."

Whether Canada will do this remains to be seen. However, as no wine is produced in the Dominion and there is, therefore, no competition with the home product, there seems to be no reason why our product should not be welcomed and all barriers removed.

It is said that the feeling in Ottawa is that as a result of the agreement, the natural products of Canada will be given easier access to the United States and that some American manufactures will be given freer admission to Canada. "This forecasts precisely the kind of jug-handle reciprocity which, however, acceptable it may be to the manufacturers of this country, will find considerable opposition from other producers here," comments the *Post-Intelligencer,* of Seattle, which adds:

"Real reciprocity is one thing; an alleged recoprocity which favors one section or one interest at the expense of the others, is an entirely different matter. The suggested arrangement with Canada will be highly satisfactory to New England, because New England will benefit on both sides of it. New England wants, in any event, the free admisson of coal, lumber and foodstuffs, except, of course, fish, because New England has a large fishing interest. In return for getting the free materials, that it wants from Canada, New England is to get a larger market for its manufactured goods in Canada.

"The states which produce lumber, coal and foodstuffs get the worst of it. They have no reduction of duties on the materials which they might wish to import from Canada, because they do not produce them at home, while they do have to meet Canadian competition in the markets of this country on everything which they produce. There is too much sectionalism about this. Honest reciprocity with Canada should cover every article which is produced in both countries. To such a reciprocity there would be but slight, if any opposition, along the border states."

So think the winemen!

From G. S. Nicholas & Co.

WE beg to inform you that Messrs. Andrew Usher & Co. have conceded to us their representation for the Pacific Coast, so that we are now their sole agents in the United States. It is our desire, if possible, to confine our business to taking orders for shipment of the celebrated whiskies shipped by this house.

We are also sole agents for the United States for Deinhard & Co., Rhine and Moselles.

Orders may be addressed to us or to Mr. Jos. L. Eppinger, 830 Market street, San Francisco, Cal.

Vote of Confidence

The Liquor Dealers Find in the Results in Nation

THE following statement to the public was issued yesterday:

"This association desires to express its appreciation of the vote of confidence as evidenced by the defeat of the prohibition forces in Missouri, Florida, Oregon, Idaho, Alabama, Minnesota, Utah and other States, in which the people registered their votes yesterday on various phases of liquor legislation.

"The tremendous victory of the liberal forces is conclusive evidence that the voters have decided that license and regulation, under proper laws, work for temperance, and that statutory prohibition laws are not enforceable and result in disregard for all laws.

"This association intends to continue to move along the lines adopted at the national convention held at Niagara Falls in June, 1908, as confirmed at the national conventions held in 1909 and 1910—that 'it is our firm conviction that those who honestly seek to promote the cause of true temperance will find the surest and safest method in the continuance of the licensed saloon, conducted under proper laws and reasonable regulations strictly enforced, and that in the granting of a license the character of the applicant and not the fee should be the factor.

"THE NATIONAL WHOLESALE LIQUOR DEALERS' ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA,
"MORRIS F. WESTHEIMER, President."

Cincinnati Enquirer, November 10, 1910.

A dispatch from Klamath Falls, Oregon, states that as a result of Klamath County's action in going "wet" at the recent election, Klamath Falls is to have a big brewing plant within a short time, according to the announcement of N. Mugler, of Sisson, who represents a Redding, Cal., brewing company. No unnecessary time is to be lost. The plan is to move the Redding plant here and replace it in the California town with a larger one. It is also current rumor that the Salem Brewing Company has been negotiating for a place here to establish a brewing plant, and has been awaiting the decision of the voters of the county before beginning its establishment.

Lundstrom's Five Hat Stores—Home Industry

LUNDSTROM'S have recently opened the fifth in their chain of hat stores in San Francisco. The newest "baby" is at 26 Third street, in "Newspaper Row." It is the handsomest of the firm's stores. Lundstrom hats are not a new commodity, but represent the oldest continuous established exclusive hat house in San Francisco.

The business was originally established by K. A. Lundstrom in a basement at 314 Sutter street. A few years later a store at 605 Kearny street was established, and in 1896 the big store at 1178 Market street was opened. Several other stores have been established since the fire, until now Lundstrom Hats control the local hat market, being considered the standard. Five stores and a factory, where the bulk of the Lundstrom hats are made, makes this house quite a factor in the commercial world.

Mr. Lundstrom is a great believer in "Home Industry," and since 1885 has manufactured hats here. The house also does quite a mail order business and every spring issues a handsome catalogue, which is mailed free for the asking.

HOMEPHONE

THE IDEAL TELEPHONE FOR EVERYBODY

AUTOMATIC SERVICE

No more waiting for numbers; but instant connection and disconnection.

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Lower Rates: Better Service

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HOME TELEPHONE COMPANY
333 Grant Avenue, San Francisco





THOMAS W. COSTELLO

Pacific Coast Representative

SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE, 160 PINE STREET

Phones: Douglas 2903; Home, C 2337

Owners of the celebrated **Cedar Creek Sour-Mash Bourbon and Rye** distilled by this firm at Distillery No. 33, 7th District, Ky., situated at Frankfort, Ky, and controllers of an elegant line of straight goods, among which are the famous Belle of Nelson Bourbon and old fashioned Day & Haff Bourbon. These goods we carry in stock at San Francisco and sell them under he double stamp regauged and delivered, thus saving the retailer all outage, costs of reducing, deliv ry, etc.

Also owners of the celebrated straight blends of pure natural whiskies in the following brands:

Henderson's Smoothest Bourbon — **Comrade Bourbon and Rye**
Maryland Reserve Pure Rye — **Calumet Club Bourbon & Rye Special**

Cedar Creek Bourbon and Rye carried in three sizes, bottled in bond full measure.
Belle of Nelson bottled straight at 90 proof, full quarts.

A large stock continually carried in San Francisco for delivery at short notice, and trade especially solicited from independent retail liquor dealers, desiring to buy high grade straight Bourbons and Ryes, regauged, and genuine straight blends direct from the manufacturer.

Our aim is to give the greatest possible value in fine whiskies at most reasonable prices.

A trial of any of our goods will assuredly make you one of our customers.

Distilleries, Kentucky — **Blending House and Main Office, Chicago, Ill.**

LOS ANGELES DEPARTMENT

THE last of the grapes were crushed before the 12th of the month and some of the larger wineries had finished during the first week of November and though the vintage was nearly two weeks earlier this season about the same amount of wine was turned out. Vintners generally report this season's vintage a satisfactory one the grapes being of good quality. With favorable weather during the crushing season the wine crop promises to be of excellent quality. Internal Revenue reports for the month of October show a decided increase in the amount of sweet wines manufactured this season over last year's product during the same month, October 1910, showing a production of 1,302,337 gallons as against 1,041,042 gallons for October 1909, an increase of 261,295 gallons. A pretty good showing for a county that is being harassed by local option and every other method that the ingenuity of the Prohibition element down this way, which makes no discrimination between the retail saloon and the vineyardist, could devise.

Many of the wineries are now busily engaged in the making of brandy and it is expected that there will also be a proportionate increase in the brandy figures for this month's production over those of November, 1909.

Now that election is over the local liquor men are looking over the list of those elected and trying to decide as to what the future has in store for them. The peculiar temperament of a large number of those enjoying the voting franchise in this county has the past few months kept the liquor men guessing as to what next in the "reform" movement would be sprung upon them, and it was with relief and satisfaction that when the returns were all in the name of Woolwine, the Prohibitionist, Independent, Good Government and Democratic candidate for District Attorney was among the missing. It was about the only crumb of comfort left them, for the local option questions was in the majority of the county precincts decided against not only the granting of saloon, hotel and restaurant licenses, but also against the wineries as well. This in some cases where the wineries and vineyards had been established for the past twenty years. The large wineries are not affected by this to any appreciable extent as their business was almost entirely transacted with outside markets, but to the small wine-grower crushing the products of his own small vineyard and whose trade was with the residents of the locality, it will prove a matter of considerable loss. Those precincts voting against wineries were Baird, Freeman, Rowland, Gardena, Downey, Eagle Rock, San Dimas, La Mirada, Ivanhoe, Montebello, Lankershim, El Monte, Glendale and Sherman, while Del Rey, Naples, Lancaster, Newhall, Lamanda Park, Artesia, Palmdale, Del Sur, La Canada, East Whittier, Spadra, San Gabriel, Malibu, Ballona and Wilmington were in favor of licensing the wineries. In most of the precincts favoring wineries there are wineries established though not in all of them.

In the voting on saloon licenses in the county the majority of the precincts were against their issuance. One of the jokes of the campaign was the vote in the Annandale precinct which took away the license of the swell Annandale Club of which many of the shining lights of the "reform" element were members and now a wild yell has gone up for aid to circumvent that "odious" ordinance and a purse is being raised to defend the "club's rights." It sometimes makes quite a difference whose ox is gored.

The Police Commission has granted a social club liquor license to the Concordia Club, Sixteenth and Figueroa streets.

H. J. Woollacott, one of the pioneer liquor dealers of Los Angeles, but who had retired from the business several years ago, and a man very prominent in the city's commercial life, died on the 17th of November.

Claude I. Parker, U. S. Internal Revenue Collector for the Sixth District, has been to Seattle attending the meeting of all the Pacific Coast Internal Revenue Collectors the 14th of this month.

Carl Leopold, proprietor of the saloon at 116 North Spring Street, ended his life by suicide on the 14th. Business reverses is said to have been the cause of his unfortunate death.

David and Rosa Cohn have been charged with selling liquor without paying the government tax and their case is before the U. S. District Court. This is said to be the first prosecution of the kind brought in Southern California for many years.

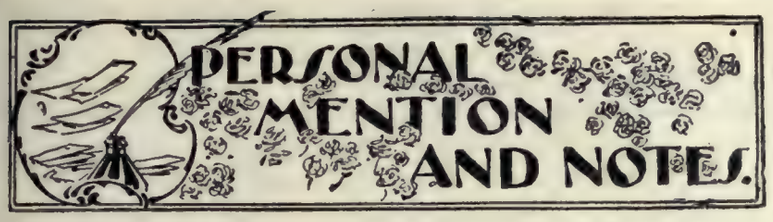
The Waldorf Annex is justifying the confidence of the Becker Bros. who foresaw the possibilities of trade for a high class cafe in that neighborhood immediately after the completion of the Pacific Electric Building and station and who opened the Waldorf Annex long before the completion of the magnificent office buildings on the other three corners of Sixth and Main streets, whose habitues find refreshment to their liking at the Waldorf Annex.

John Davin, former owner of the Faust Cafe, is said to be negotiating for repurchase of that place, since the location of the Post office at Spring and Temple streets has awakened north of First street considerably.

An unfortunate case of "getting in wrong" has had its closing chapter in the case of Jack Edwards. Edwards in the days when the saloon licenses were owned largely by the breweries, bought at a fancy price the license of the saloon at Main and Winston streets also paying a fancy price for the good will of the business which consisted largely of a good trade with an undesirable reputation. In all Edwards put in about $15,000 cash and the Los Angeles Brewery accepted several mortgages for the balance. Enter reform administration, Edwards' license was forfeited, the brewery foreclosed all its mortgages and now Edwards and his family are thrown in the street while he is practically penniless.

Ralph L. Knapp of Los Angeles, well known as a champagne agent to the wine trade here and in the East, has inherited a large fortune and has quit business. His mother's estate, valued at nearly $3,000,000, has been divided between Ralph and his two brothers, David and Harry Knapp.

The complete result of the late election in San Bernardino County shows that of the precincts outside of incorporated cities, 34 went "dry" and 19 "wet." Taking the entire county, inclusive of incorporated cities, the total shows 55 "dry" precincts to 31 "wet."



Charles M. Fisher, of Rusconi, Fisher & Company, returned during the latter part of the month from a trip through the southern part of the State. He was very successful in promoting the sales of "Kennel Club Whisky" and "Kinsey Rye." He reports business improving right along and the outlook very encouraging.

The Napa and Sonoma Wine Company reports trade normal, collections better, and is of opinion that prices of both wine and brandy will rise. The company is highly pleased with the success of the "Oro Fino California Cognac Brandy," which is receiving very considerable recognition at the hands of the trade. This brandy is distilled entirely from the true wine grape, is absolutely pure and unadulterated.

Manager Craig, of Brown-Forman's local establishment, said that the house had been branching out and was doing very extensive pictorial advertising on billboards of "Old Tucker" whisky, bottled in bond. Mr. Craig reports the firm to be doing a rapidly increasing business through the Stockton Wholesale Liquor Company in Stockton, from which city he had just returned, having made contracts with the company in question to place the goods in two-thirds of the best saloons in San Joaquin County. The contracts also cover the same work in Sacramento. He was in the Capital City during the State Fair and found at that time that all first-class saloons had turned their attention to "Old Tucker" in bond and gave very encouraging reports of its popularity with customers. Trade was reported improving very fast through the country and many mail orders had been received from Oregon since the Home Rule amendment was passed, and Mr. Craig believes that the whole State will open up for liquor traffic by April 1, 1911.

Manager Baker, of Jesse Moore, Hunt Company, considered the recent election very satisfactory from all points of view. This was particularly so in Oregon. The "drying," however, of Bellingham and Everett, Washington, was greatly to be regretted and means a considerable loss to that house. As far as business was concerned he could say with truth that November was the best month the firm had ever enjoyed. Naturally, therefore, the house was well satisfied with present conditions, and believed that everything was favorable for a prosperous winter's business.

Reports obtained from the James de Fremory Company state that that noted brand, "Carstair's Rye Whisky," has been having a big call lately both in city and country. This is attributed partially to the recent advertising, but more particularly to the intrinsic merit of the whisky itself, which has been a great favorite with the public since it was first distilled in 1788. The firm's own brand of bourbon, "Old Crane," is making many new and losing no old friends, while as to "Old Jordan," that fine brand of whisky is proving a favorite wherever tried. Business was reported fair during the beginning of the month, but has shown a great improvement towards the end.

Taussig & Company are rejoicing over the great improvement of business in the country, while that in the city is looking up, but not quite so fast. Carroll rye has lost none of its attractions for the public, and is proving, as of old, a first-class seller wherever introduced. Mr. Hugo Taussig is at present enjoying an automobile tour through Europe, and will no doubt look into trade conditions there, particularly as to Californian products, as he is known to be an energetic booster of the Golden State. His brother, Mr. Rudolph Taussig, while looking after the business of this well-known house, is very busy also working hard for California's interests, as he is the secretary of the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

LASH'S BITTERS
TONIC LAXATIVE

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PACIFIC WINE & SPIRIT REVIEW
JOURNAL OF VINICULTURE.

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P. C. Rossi Sees Return of Prosperity to Wine Industry

WE take much pleasure in publishing the following from P. C. Rossi, president of the Italian-Swiss Colony, concerning the condition of the wine industry. Mr. Rossi is neither an optimist nor pessimist but conservative always. This being a fact, his statements as to the present situation and the promised future of the industry must be accepted as authority. Mr. Rossi says:

"Last year the production of sweet wines was the greatest in the history of the industry, namely, 17,983,465 gallons, while the dry wine output totaled about 27,000,000 gallons.

"In regard to the output for 1910, I would not be surprised if the total amount of dry and sweet wines was about the same as last year. In Sonoma and Napa Counties, the shortage did not run more than ten per cent, as the difference in the crop was made up to a large extent by the area of new vines that have come into bearing.

"The same thing applies to the sweet wine section. While there was a shortage of about twenty-five per cent around Fresno and in Southern California, owing to the climatic conditions, such a large area came into bearing in the neighborhood of Turlock, Lathrop, Ceres, Modesto, Manteca, Lodi and Stockton that I think much of this shortage was made up.

"Owing to the favorable commercial conditions, this production is none too great. It looks to me as if the long-expected adjustment of the wine market is at hand, and I believe that the future of California wines is most promising.

"The defeat of the prohibition bills in several States on November 8th has done much to stimulate the demand for our wines, and the failure of the European vintage has also resulted in a demand for our product in Germany, France, Italy, Belgium, Switzerland and other European countries where wines are judged by their true merit and not by their label.

"The fact that the leading wine merchants of these countries have turned to California first to make up their own shortage should convince American wine drinkers that our native product is now the equal of any made, and that there is no sane reason why they should purchase wine with a foreign label. If the most discriminating European wine drinkers consider our product worth buying, I think it surely ought to be good enough for the American people."

The New Mexico convention called to formulate a State Constitution closed its labors on the 21st instant. Prohibition and local option were excluded but the way was left open to the next Legislature to deal with these questions. The convention believes that it has formulated a fundamental law that will be ratified by the people and approved by Congress and President Taft.

Satisfactory Results of the Elections

THE election returns of November 8th show conclusively that the prohibitionists have at last got to the end of their rope, which, being a long one, has given them the opportunity of hanging themselves. Not satisfied with having invaded the peace and prosperity of many States, cities and other communities; with having been the cause of riot, bloodshed and all kinds of law-breaking, they attempted to bring about state-wide prohibition wherever they believed they held the balance of power. The old saying, "Those whom the gods desire to destroy they first make mad," was certainly demonstrated by the last election, for wherever prohibition, whether of State, county or precinct, was the issue, the aqua-maniacs were defeated in a large majority of cases. As an exchange aptly expresses it: "Business in many localities has been practically ruined by the enactment of unenforceable prohibition laws without in any sense lessening the consumption of alcoholic beverages. This fact has become so apparent that it is not surprising that the voters of the country arose in their wrath on election day and voted to put a stop to the progress of a movement which has been so damaging to the business interests of the country." And, it should be added, has done so much to injuriously effect it morally.

Let it be understood, however, that this gratifying result has been brought about by the expenditure of a vast amount of labor and money. President Westheimer of the National Association, in a circular to the members, says: "Let no one imagine that success fell from the heavens. Hard work, intelligent generalship, untiring effort and unflagging industry made success possible." This truth is worth serious consideration, for while a partial victory has been won, it is only the beginning of an end, which can only be brought about by further labor and cost. It is up to the trade, therefore, to make fresh exertions in the future so that the triumphs of common sense and personal liberty recently obtained in old Missouri, Oregon and Florida, which rejected state-wide prohibiton; and in the great States which rendered an adverse verdict to the spread of the fanatical doctrine which has played such havoc with the country, may be repeated."

As we said before, we believe the recent victories to be the beginning of the end. May that end soon come, when the intolerant spirit of prohibition shall be deeply buried, and the scars of the wrongs inflicted by it on this fair land be removed by "time's effacing fingers."

Government Shows Prohibition a Fraud

A DISPATCH from Washington, D. C., dated November 27th, states that revenue receipts show a big gain and figures for the fiscal year have made the record in the liquor business. Here is the record of the nation for the twelve months ending June 30th as shown by the figures of the International Revenue Bureau:

One hundred and sixty-three million gallons of distilled spirits, 30,000,000 gallons more than the year before; 59,485,111 barrels of fermented liquors, an increase of 3,000,000 of beer.

Illicit distilling and manufacturing of moonshine whisky are on the increase, "especially," the Bureau says, "where there are state-wide prohibition laws."

Commissioner Cabell's report, speaking of illicit distilling, says Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina and South Carolina lead in offenses of that character. Within the year officers closed 1911 plants, 200 more than last year.

OBITUARY

Charles D. Galbraith

IT is with sincere regret that we announce the sudden death in Los Angeles on the 16th inst., of Mr. Charles Drake Galbraith, member of the firm of Borland, Johns & Galbraith, managers of the Pacific Coast department of the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company. Mr. Galbraith started on his southern trip in apparent good health and his associates in the firm did not know he was ill. A telegram notified them that he was no more. The deceased came to this State fourteen years ago and joined the company in February, 1906, in the capacity of special agent. On October first, this year, he was appointed to membership in the firm of Borland & Johns as a reward for his long and faithful services to the company. He was a man among men, of high character, and great energy, a man who is known among his fellows as a producer—a man who does things. His untimely death will be greatly felt by his friends as well as his business associates. He was 48 years of age and born in London, Ontario. He leaves a widow.

BENJAMIN ARNHOLD, who for many years was deeply interested in the success of the California wine industry, died on the 23d instant at his residence in this city, aged 49 years. Mr. Arnhold, who was a native of Kourland, a northern province of Russia, came to this city in early life, and resided here until his early decease. A clever and energetic man of business, he rose to the high position of secretary of the Alaska Commercial Company, of which important body he was a trusted officer until he left it to join the Stephens-Arnhold Company, handling the well known "Inglenook" brand of wines, and representing the viticultural interests of the Niebaum Estate.

The deceased retired from that company in September, 1909, because of ill health. He visited Europe and placed himself in the hands of specialists, and submitted to an operation, but the benefit therefrom did not last long, and he died after a severe sickness lasting over a year.

Mr. Arnhold was financially successful during his business activity, and his wife and son are left comfortably provided for. He was highly respected in commercial circles and was a member of the Argonaut and Union League clubs.

What County Option Means

FIRST and last it means prohibition.
Stagnation of business.
Vacation of business rooms and many residences.
Confiscation of property.
Loss of employment of hundreds of families.
Increase of taxes.
Riot of blind pigs and blind tigers.
Triumph of the bootlegger.
Loss of revenue.
A blow at personal liberty.
Ruins many—reforms nobody.

LASH'S BITTERS
TONIC LAXATIVE

What the Victory in Oregon Means

MANY people no doubt do not understand what the "Greater Oregon Home Rule Bill" really signifies, and what its adoption by voters means to that State.

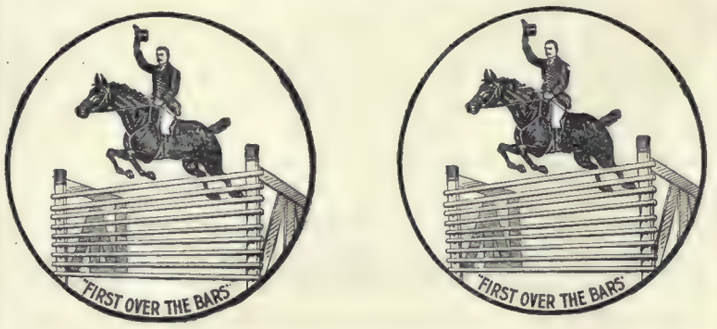
It gives cities and towns the right to have saloons or no saloons. It gives the people who live in cities the right to vote on and decide this question themselves. It puts the control of the liquor traffic into the hands of the voters of each precinct, so that every residential district in a city or town is protected. It means real local option. All State criminal laws are maintained. Under it the farmer has the same protection he now enjoys. It is a law fitted to local conditions as they actually exist in every section of the State. It gives absolute control of the liquor traffic, particularly in towns and cities, where it is most needed. It will prevent the county from wiping out the city vote on city measures. It is a law which makes prohibition possible where wanted, and impossible where not wanted. It means regulation which regulates.

Leung Kwok Chun and others have been given a trial of the monopoly of spirit licenses at Canton, China, on the ground that wines and spirits are a luxury. The monopolists must undertake to pay an annual revenue of $420,000 gold.

An Excellent Publication

THE WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW, published in San Francisco, entered upon the thirty-third year of its publication, with its issue of October 31st. It is an excellent publication of its class.—*St. Helena Star.*

FIRST OVER THE BARS



HUNTER
BALTIMORE RYE

IS DISTILLED FROM THE BEST RYE MONEY CAN BUY, RIPENED BY YEARS OF CAREFUL WATCHFULNESS, AND IN ITS PERFECTION TO-DAY IS THE HIGHEST TYPE OF

The American Gentleman's Whiskey

Sold at all first-class cafes and by jobbers
WM. LANAHAN & SON, Baltimore, Md.

OF INTEREST TO RETAILERS

Master Brewers Entertained

ON November 20th, the business men of Sacramento entertained an excursion of members of the Master Brewers' Association of California. The party arrived there late at night and left for San Francisco the following evening. A theater party, banquet, and automobile rides throughout the suburbs and city formed the features of the entertainment. Those in the party were:

From San Francisco—John V. Oppel, J. B. Oppel, Fritz Kaiser, Adolph H. Hieronimous, Julius A. Hieronimous, F. R. Schwartz, Emil Barthold, W. D. Squires, Carl A. Thornburg, L. H. Handy, F. Schubert, John Wack, Felix J. Wallner, E. Remensperger, Ben Kellogg, Henry Killian, George Kluftinger, Phillip Zimmerman, Charles Bach, J. P. Rellenmayer, George Roehm, George Blaufuss; Oakland, Charles Kummerlanter.

THE Rev. W. A. Wasson, rector of Grace Episcopal Church, Riverhead, Long Island, spoke recently against prohibition and in favor of true temperance, at Everett, Washington. The eloquent lecturer stated that when prohibitionists are asked to point out a single passage in the Bible that condemns the use of wine they quote some text that condemns drunkenness, as if that proved their case. Of course, the Bible condemns drunkenness, all the way through; it condemns intemperance in everything; in eating as well as drinking, and nobody but a fool would advocate intemperance.

Mr. Wasson said: "We do not stand for intemperance nor lawlessness. We stand for law and order and genuine temperance, and I repeat that there is not a word in the whole Bible that condemns the moderate use of wine, and wine, mind you, is a strong alcoholic beverage, containing anywhere from 10 to 20 per cent of alcohol, and this beverage has been the national beverage, you might say the social beverage of the Jewish people for the last 3000 or 4000 years. It was in use during the whole of the Old Testament period; it was in use during the lifetime of the Founder of the Christian religion, and if there is one author for us Christians which is supreme and infallible and final that author, it seems to me, is the author of Christianity."

Keep Out the Minors

ONE of the most difficult of the problems confronting the retail wine and spirit dealer is the exclusion of the minor No dealer wants the name of selling to minors, or to undergo the penalty prescribed for selling to minors or permitting them to frequent his place. The laws prohibiting the selling of malt or spirituous liquors to minors are strict in all states, even though the age specified varies, but they are laws that should be scrupulously lived up to.

It is admitted, even by the most unreasonable opponent of the trade, that a retailer is liable to make a mistake on the age of a youth or young man who seeks service in his place. Many a youth of eighteen seems to be of voting age and many under eighteen look fully that age.

But where intent to observe the law strictly is shown, then a mistake, if made, can be more easily shown to have been justifiable. This intent can easily be demonstrated by the posting of signs bearing the legend, "Minors Not Allowed."

Such a sign does not take up much room. Its cost is merely a matter of the individual taste of the proprietor. All that it needs is a conspicuous posting in the bar room or at its entrances. Its presence is certain to have a beneficial effect.

For there are many minors who do not carry about with them an ever present realization of their minority, and many do not know that liquor or beer is denied to them by law.—*North American Wine and Spirit Journal.*

The "Drier," The "Wetter"

THE dryer she gets, the wetter she gets." Bloomington is not the only town that this will apply to. In fact it will fit almost any of the dry towns in the state.—Bloomington (Ind.) *Star.*

In relation to the new home rule amendment to the Constitution of Oregon, the *Oregonian* says: "We shall see many wet oases in the dry Oregon desert—many of them where they should not be—unless there are proper and desirable limitations placed on the home rule act. For example, no small community desiring to set up a saloon should be allowed to do it if the common sentiment of the surrounding territory is against it, and if the wet area is not in itself large enough, strong enough and populous enough to make it clearly able to regulate its own affairs. In other words, the home rule unit should not apply to villages or country communities."

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Good Things

THE Yellowstone
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San Francisco
JIMMY TWOMEY ED. BORREMANS
COLD LUNCH

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OF INTEREST TO RETAILERS

The Upheaval in Maine

No greater example of the thorough humbug of prohibition can be given, than the fact that the State of Maine went Democratic at the last election. The world knows that in spite of its stringent liquor laws, there are today a larger percentage of drunkards in Maine, in proportion to the population, than in any other State in the Union. It was in order to obtain the privilege of supplying the drinking element with intoxicants that Maine flopped over to the Democratic column. In other words, it was the intent to continue to carry on this illicit trade, and enjoy the profits thereof, which changed the politics of the State.

Two years ago the Maine Legislature, being aware that that State was becoming the laughing stock of the nation, passed a law that the Governor could appoint special State liquor inspectors to travel all over the State, usurp the local officials' duties, and attempt to enforce the anti-liquor laws. Whether the latter part of the programme was ever attempted is extremely doubtful. All that the special State liquor inspectors appear to have done, is to have diverted the profits made from the liquor traffic into another channel, and away from the pockets of the local officials. Hence the change in politics!

Two years was quite sufficient to enlighten the county officials as to the financially pernicious effect of the new law. So at the last election they succeeded in placing those in power, who would repeal the harmful act, and restore to them the valuable privilege of handling the money earned by deliberately and intentionally breaking the Maine liquor law!

The real conditions existing in Maine, whether under the local county officials, or the special State liquor inspectors, are best shown by the recent statement of Admiral Evans, that when the fleet under his command visited Maine, he never let his sailors go ashore, because they would get more "paralyzed" by drugged and home made whisky, than they ever did in other American ports or in those of foreign countries. Certainly the whole business shows the rottenness of prohibition, when such a state of things can exist in the total abstinence State of Maine!

Palouse, Washington, has gone "dry" and eight saloons will quit business on January 8th, because of the action taken by the voters at the recent election. Since the railroad building stopped at Palouse the number of saloons has gradually decreased until there are now only eight, and these are now to be closed.

On November 23d Collector of the Port, Fred S. Stratton, filed charges of neglect of duty against Daniel O'Connell, the customs official representing the government at the Haslett bonded warehouse, where it was found that barrels of water had been substituted for whisky.

Articles of incorporation of the Independent Brewing and Malting Company, of Oakland, have been filed, with a capitalization of $100,000, of which $7000 has actually been subscribed. The incorporators are George Roehm, Julius Follmer, S. A. Appledorn, Daniel Sullivan and B. Solari, all of that city.

The Board of Freeholders are hard at work upon the new Oakland Charter, and we understand that a committee composed of Joseph R. Ward, G. S. Hale and John Davidson have presented their report to the Board making but few changes in the proposed Charter. Had Section IX been adopted as at first proposed, it would have caused a revolution in the liquor business, as it provides that no saloons shall be located in the residence districts. This section says "Provided, however, that no spirituous, malt, vinous or alcohol liquors in a saloon, public such license shall be granted for the sale or giving away of bar, or any other place located in the residence portion of the city," etc.

Happily for the retailers, there will be an amendment to the above which provides that saloons at present existing in the residence districts shall not be forced to close, but no new licenses will be issued therein. Except for this amendment, as the City of Oakland is principally composed of residence districts, at least half of the present number of saloons in that city would have been put out of business.

At a recent meeting at Colusa called by the Rev. Father Wallrath, 300 people showed complete indifference to the liquor question. A petition was presented calling for saloon regulation, but not a motion was made towards adopting or signing it. Father Wallrath said that regulation of the saloons was better than abolishing them, as that would mean the liquor would be brought into the homes and women and children would be tempted. The petition was read and it called for the closing of saloons each night at 12 o'clock and from Saturday night at 12 until Sunday noon, and close again at 6 o'clock.

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OF INTEREST TO RETAILERS

Men About Town Drinking Less

IN an interesting article in the November *Century,* Dr. Henry Williams says: "It is, I think, a common experience of the man about town that his associates in general drink less than they did five or ten years ago. Go into any restaurant in New York where business men congregate at the lunch hour, and you will note that a large number of tables, often the majority, have no beverage but water. As a general rule the waiter will not thrust the wine card before you with old-time insistence, knowing from experience that you probably do not want it. Even at dinner time, in these same restaurants, many tables show no wine glasses, whereas formerly they were all but general. Moreover, it is distinctly the rule, even at private dinner parties of some formality, to serve a single wine, following the English custom, whereas until recently New Yorkers were notorious for 'mixing' their drinks.

"Of course I do not mean to imply that wines are not still served in conventional sequence, from cocktail and sherry to port and liquor, at formal banquets and many bons vivants; but I speak of the prevailing custom, and this assuredly has altered very decidedly within the last decade. Clearly, then, the temperance spirit is abroad in metropolitan no less than in rural districts."

Notice has been given that the Board of Trustees of Colusa have decided to hold a special election on November 29th, when the question whether the Trustees shall or shall not issue licenses for the sale of intoxicants in that city will be submitted to the voters.

R. Andrade, a Mexican shoemaker at San Diego, has been leading a dual life. During the working days of the week he mended shoes. At night he conducted religious street meetings, and his silver-toned voice, speaking words of encouragement to his fellow-countrymen, caused crowds to stop and listen. Sundays he laid aside his ministerial cloak and conducted a "blind pig" where those who had money could be served with most any kind of an intoxicant.

No additional saloons will be permitted in Tracy. At a recent meeting of the Board of Trustees, Trustee Grunauer, D. R. Payne and William Schmidt voted to refuse licenses to three petitioners who desired to conduct saloons in that city. The present number of saloons in Tracy is 12 and the Trustees are opposed to increasing the number.

Thornton, in the northern part of San Joaquin County, went "dry" at the last election because the antis, with their usual duplicity, circulated the story that a camp cook got intoxicated and hanged himself. So the one saloon at Thornton will have to put up its shutters the first of the year.

As a result of the local option plank on the ballot, San Joaquin County scored a few surprises at the late election. Some dry precincts went wet and a few precincts voted out the saloons. All told, there are 12 precincts in the county that voted dry. They are Burwood, Clements, Elliott, Elkhorn, French Camp, Kerrick, Linden, Liberty, Manteca, Ripon and Union. Bellota cast a tie vote. Each side for and against the saloons cast just 24 votes. In Elkhorn the dry element won by two votes. At Clements the antis removed the saloons by a 2 to 1 vote.

A recent dispatch from Plumas County states that the hard and bitterly fought anti-saloon question bids fair to be reopened in that county. It is learned that the liquor men are circulating a petition throughout the county asking the Supervisors to rescind the ordinance closing all the saloons in Plumas County, or to call a special election before December 1st to submit the question to a vote of the residents of the county.

A THEATRICAL man told the editor this incident of life in bonnie Scotland, which seemed to be a new one:

An old man from Peebles had arrived at the station on a visit to his successful son. As he descended from the train the son, who was there to meet him, could not help noticing a certain look of depression on the paternal visage.

"Father, what is it?" he asked.

"My son, I have lost my luggage."

"How was that, father?"

"The cork came out, my son."

Half-Pints

Sing a song of sixpence
Pocket full of rye—
That's the way to carry it
Where the town is dry.

—*Philadelphia Telegraph.*

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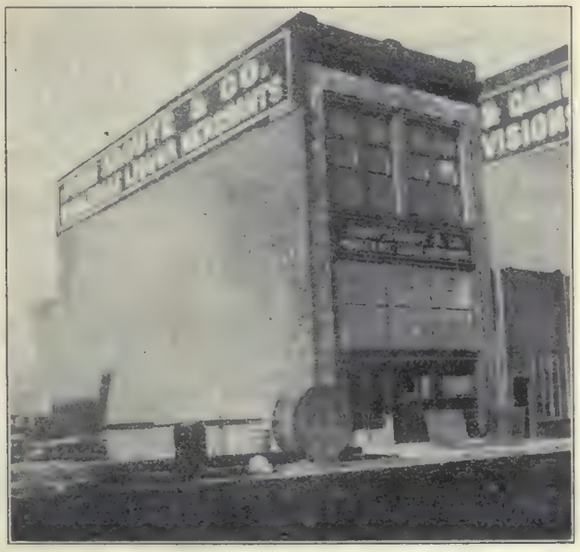
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OF INTEREST TO RETAILERS

What is the Matter With Kansas

COUNTY ATTORNEY TAGGERT, of Kansas City, Kan., in a recent interview, said:

"The prohibitory law is the worst law ever passed in any state. It has made thieves and perjurers of men who are honest, and it has resulted in corrupted officials. It can not be enforced anywhere, and under the present system it drives the men who would be contented with a single drink at the bar to drink a half pint instead.

"It is costing Wyandotte County, I figure, at least $30,000 a year to maintain a semblance of enforcing the law. There were 250 convictions last year, but the revenue from them went, for the most part, to the attorney general's office, not to the county. This town is also in a worse condition in the matter of rentals than was before. The tax rate is increased 4 per cent on the $1,000, and the business streets are full of "for rent" signs. The business that was formerly transacted in saloons here now goes to Kansas City, Mo. There isn't any less drinking, nor any less drunkenness."

Maine Newspaper on the Prohibition Question

WE are not in favor of the saloon or free rum, but we do believe with our neighbors of Massachusetts, Vermont and New Hampshire that prohibition does not prohibit and that laws for regulation may be enacted that will bring far better results for the cause of temperance of morality and general good citizenship than does the present law of Maine, which is a prohibition law only in name.—*Bangor Commercial.* L

At Puente the "drys" won one of the closest and hardest fought battles of the State at the late election. Of the 176 votes cast, 97 were against saloon licenses and 79 for. The winery license was lost by one vote and the hotel license by eight. Seventy-eight votes favored pool room license and 56 were against it.

J. F. Plumel Co's Proud Position

NO firm of wine and spirit merchants on the Pacific Coast stands higher in reputation than the J. F. Plumel Company, of 63-65 Ellis street. In fact the house is looked upon as the home of the best domestic and imported wines and liquors. While handling the most select brands of California wines and American whiskies, it also imports the finest European brandies, wines, olive oil and pure wine vinegars. It has at present on hand Frederic Capdeville & Company's fine Bordeaux wines; Henri Gouroux's noted Burgundies; Palugay & Sohne's Hungarian Tokay wines; Girard & Company's celebrated old Cognac brandies. The firm is continually receiving praise from connoisseurs for its Virgin olive oil from Nice, and its pure old wine vinegars from Orleans, France. It is said that this oil and vinegar, expertly blended in proper quantities, makes the most delicious salad dressing to be concocted.

BRANCHES of the Greater Oregon Home Rule Association in counties voted "wet" at the recent election, are busy preparing model liquor license ordinances. La Grande, which has been "dry" for two years, has the most drastic ordinance of any so far reported. It follows closely the provisions of the model liquor license law.

La Grande's ordinance, which is now up for final action by the City Council, provides that an applicant for a saloon license must first pay $1250, the license fee for the year, into the City Treasury, and present a bond of $1000, backed by a responsible surety company, before it will be considered by the Council. The applicant's personal character will also be considered as well as the proposed location of the saloon. Upon conviction before the City Recorder of any violation of the criminal laws of the State or provisions of the ordinance governing the sale of liquor, the offender loses his license, forfeits his bond and may also be punished by fine and imprisonment. The ordinance provides that there shall be no dice, cards, slot machines or music in the saloons and that there shall be no frosted windows or screens. Women are prohibited from entering a saloon. Gambling is also barred. The number of saloons is limited to eight and they must be closed from 1 o'clock Saturday night until 5 o'clock Monday morning.

Attorneys for the Home Rule Association are preparing a similar ordinance to govern the saloons in Portland.

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LOUISVILLE DEPARTMENT

G. D. Crain, Jr.,
305 Keller Bldg., Louisville, Ky.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 19.—The whisky district of this city is more active than it has been for years. Orders are pouring in from all sections, and shipments are being made in such volume that the railroads are being taxed to supply equipment. The demand is steady and solid, and general enough to indicate that it is not merely spasmodic, or representative of only a few districts. In other words, business has struck its gait, and the wholesalers and distillers in this market are confident that it will continue to hold the present pace.

Practically all of the distilleries in this State have commenced operations, although some of them started later than it had been thought they would. In spite of this, however, estimates as to the season's production are that it will be one of the biggest on record, and will far exceed that of last year, which passed the 36,000,000-gallon mark. Estimates made to the Louisville representative of the PACIFIC WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW are that the crop will be anywhere from 40,000,000 to 45,000,000 gallons.

It is not believed that there will be an overproduction. The scarcity of all bottling in bond ages, from 1907 back, is such that holders of old whisky are reluctant to sell even at the high prices which are now prevailing, and believe that the upward movement is bound to continue simply because the supply is not here. For that reason it is figured that by the time the 1911 crop is ready to be bottled, the demand will be so much greater that the crop will be easily absorbed.

The results of the November elections were especially pleasing to the whisky men, inasmuch as they gave prohibition a setback nearly everywhere the issue was brought to a vote. State-wide prohibition was defeated overwhelmingly in Missouri, and similar action was taken in Oregon. Florida declared against extending prohibition beyond the present county option method, and thus gave the agitators another hard blow. The effect of the election is already seen in increased business, for buyers in territories affected by the vote naturally hung back until after the issue had been decided. Now they are ordering heavily in order to stock up against the healthy normal demand which has come into being.

The Louisville Board of Trade compiles statistics showing the movement of manufactured articles out of this market, and its report for October, the latest on hand, shows that during that month of 1909 the shipments of whisky amounted to 49,730 barrels, while last month they reached 55,992 barrels. It is believed that the figures for November will show a still greater increase. Shipments from local houses to their Pacific Coast agents have been especially good, one house alone reporting having shipped four carloads during the first three weeks of the month.

Word has just been received of the action of the Supreme Court of Tennessee on the subject of the "four-mile law" passed by the Legislature in 1909. The law provided against the sale of whisky, either at wholesale or retail, within four miles of a school house, or in other words effectually prohibited its sale at all. The court held it to be valid, but also held that it does not affect the sales of Tennessee wholesalers outside the State. Thus, while the retail sales continue to be under the ban, Tennessee distillers can operate and sell their product outside the State.

An important decision has been handed down in the case of J. B. Wathen & Co., against the Kentucky Distilleries and Warehouse Company, in which it is held that a warehouse is not liable for shrinkage of whisky held beyond the four-year period during which allowance is made for this factor by the Government.

The case developed as the result of a sale of whisky to the Kentucky Company, some of which had already been disposed of to other parties, under an agreement providing for a shrinkage allowance.

The State Board of Valuation and Assessment has fixed the basis of assessment on whisky at $10 a barrel. This is only a tentative figure, however, such as is always announced, for it is met with a uniform protest. The assessment finally adopted last year was $9 a barrel, although the distillers assert that this is much too heavy. They believe that they will be able to have the amount reduced to $9 or less for the coming fiscal year.

The Brown-Forman Company, whose building at 117 West Main street was badly damaged by fire recently, has about completed the improvements which it has made in connection with the repairs. A modern bottling plant has been installed, which greatly increases the bottling capacity of the company's equipment.

Frank Fehr, the well known Louisville brewer, is being prominently mentioned in connection with the position of colonel of the First Kentucky Regiment. Mr. Fehr has been prominent in military affairs for years, and has a genius for command. He had headed numerous crack drill teams of local fraternal organizations, and it is generally believed that as Colonel of the First Regiment he would be able to build it into a splendid organization.

The Old Kentucky Distillery has completed the construction of its 30,000-barrel warehouse opposite Cherokee Park, and has also finished the construction of its new bottling house, which has a capacity of 1000 cases a day. The plant is equipped with up-to-date machinery, electric power being used, and the company expects to sell more bottled goods this season than ever before.

Marion E. Taylor, head of Wright & Taylor, who has been out of harness for a long time, as the result of a severe attack of rheumatism, is back on the job again, although he is not holding himself to any regular office hours. Mr. Taylor, who was formerly President of the Board of Trade, and is still a director, attended a recent meeting of the board and was given a warm welcome after his long absence. He had not been present at a board meeting for six months.

The old question of whether whisky storage accounts are assessable is still being fought out in the Kentucky courts, Judge Walker, in the Circuit Court at Harrodsburg, holding in the case of the Commonwealth against Jas. B. Thompson that whisky storage accounts actually due on September 1, when assessments are made, are taxable, but otherwise are not. This is a big victory for the whisky men, but the State will carry the

case to the Court of Appeals in an endeavor to have a judgment holding storage accounts of all kinds, whether due on the date mentioned or not, taxable.

The Governors' Conference, which is to be held in Frankfort and Louisville November 30 and December 1, will bring together a notable body of men, and Kentuckians are to see to it that they are royally entertained. Bernard Bernheim, of the Bernheim Distilling Company, has been made chairmen of the Finance Committee in charge of looking after the entertainment expenses. Col. E. H. Taylor, the well known Frankfort distiller, will entertain the visitors with a luncheon at his home on the occasion of their visit to Frankfort.

The George T. Stagg Company, of Frankfort, which operates the O. F. C. and Carlisle distilleries near that city, has filed amended articles of incorporation, increasing its capital stock from $250,000 to $500,000. George H. Watson, G. Paul Duffy and Walter J. Duffy are the principal stockholders.

Felix S. Ashbrook, a prominent distiller of Cynthiana, and manager of the F. S. Ashbrook Distillery Company of that city, died at his home there November 18 at the age of 48. Neuralgia of the heart was the cause of his death. He had been prominent in local affairs, serving 17 years as Mayor of Cynthiana.

M. G. Stirman, for many years connected with the Internal Revenue Department at Wensboro, has been appointed to an important position with the Rock Spring Distillery Company, of that city, and will have charge of the office. On the occasion of his retirement from the department he was presented with a handsome gold watch.

Lawrence Jones, of Paul Jones & Co., the local whisky house, is famous all over the world as an exhibitor at horse shows, and was prominent at the New York show, taking several ribbons. Poetry of Motion, his great three-gaited saddler, continued his string of victories, which has never been broken, by capturing the events in which he was entered.

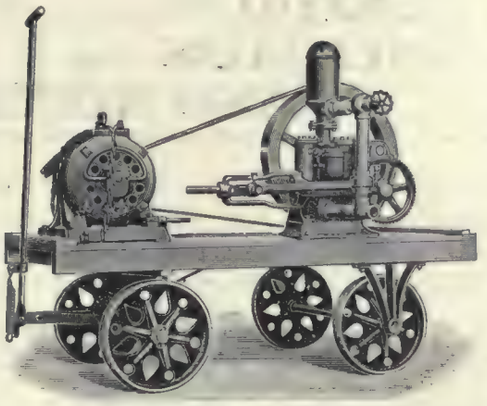
W. L. Jones, son of Saunder Jones, of Paul Jones & Co., has been appointed advertising manager of the company. Though a youngster, Mr. Jones has already shown that he can make good at the advertising game.

Bowling Green, Ky., now has the highest saloon license in the State. The amount was recently fixed at $5,000 a year, and eight applications have been filed.

The Oklahoma Injunction

An injunction against the delivery of shipments of liquors within the State of Oklahoma by the railroads and express companies was secured by Fred S. Caldwell, attorney for the Governor, by the decision of Supreme Court Judge Meenden. But the Judge granted the railroads and express companies permission to make a supersedeas bond to indemnify the state and the people against any loss or damage which might result from the delivery of whisky within Oklahoma, while the case is being appealed to the Supreme Court. Each railroad and express company will be required to furnish a separate bond ranging from $10,000 to $25,000. Ten railroads and three express companies will have to give bond.

In the meantime an appeal has been made to the Supreme Court.



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Used in All Wine Cellars

Of great compactness and power, for use in WINE CELLARS for pumping from one tank into another. The cylinders of our iron pumps are brass lined, the piston rod, valves and valve seats are brass. Our all brass pumps are made entirely of brass, with the exception of the lever.

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PERSONAL MENTION AND NOTES.

The Tucson Wine and Liquor Company, of Tucson, Arizona, has been incorporated by Chas. R. Clauberg, Fritz Pistor and P. H. McGar. It has a capital stock of $20,000, divided into $100 shares, and the aggregate indebtedness is limited to $5000.

Adolphus Busch, of the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Company of St. Louis, is about to spend $35,000 in the erection of a handsome building in Santa Monica. He is expected back at his beautiful winter residence in Southern California during the present month.

The Cook's Springs Mineral Water, which has already a great reputation in this State, is making very great headway, as the water contains such qualities that cannot be found in other mineral waters and it is far superior and more beneficial than any other water in this market. The agents of the same, Aug. Lang & Co., are doing everything to have it in every cafe in the State.

Articles of incorporation of the Independent Brewing and Malting Company of Oakland, with a capital stock of $100,000, divided into 100 shares of the par value of $100 each, of which $7000 have actually been subscribed, have been filed in the office of the County Clerk. The incorporators are George Roehm, Julius Follmer, C. A. Peldorn, Daniel Sullivan and D. Solari, all of that city.

It has been noticed of late that the Red Lion Stout Porter; also the Ale, brewed by the Red Lion Brewery, controlled by August Lang & Company, is very rapidly cutting out the imported goods in this line. It is gratifying to know that this stout and porter, made in California, is equally as good as the imported, brewed in England. We wish them every success and think it will be only a matter of a short time when the Red Lion Stout Porter and Ale can be had in every cafe in this State.

A. P. Hotaling & Company stated that they found trade very good during November, that in fact that month showed a 40 per cent increase over October. Business was particularly good in the San Joaquin Valley, exceptionally so in the oil districts around Coalinga and Bakersfield. The same might be said for a like reason about the San Luis Obispo district. The house looks forward to a big business next year, it believing that the low price of corn would lower that of whisky. If so, the big jobbers could stock up, causing a very large volume of business to be transacted.

The American Mercantile Company, of 514 Battery street, has accepted the agency for the Pacific Coast of Barrett Company, of New York, for the sale of their prune juice. "Barrett's Unrivalled," as their prune juice is called, has been favorably known to the blenders of whisky for nearly thirty years. Its purity is guaranteed under serial No. 49, Barrett Company being the first house in the liquor business to obtain a serial number from Washington. The quality of Barrett's Prune Juice, coupled with the activity of the American Mercantile Company, should place this famous blending medium in a strong position on the Pacific Coast.

Wichman, Lutgen & Company were also visited and Mr. Staude reported "business good and getting better." He considered the trade generally in better shape today than a year ago, certainly in a more stable condition. This was clearly shown by Bradstreet's reports, and he believed that this desirable state of things was caused in this city partly by the action of the Board of Police Commissioners in limiting the number of licenses in the city and county of San Francisco. This, he considered, gave a real value of several hundred dollars to those now in existence. It is also partly caused, according to Mr. Staude, by the growing assurance that the Panama-Pacific Exposition would be held here in 1915. This is of course a great inducement to every man in the trade to hold on in order to receive his share of the benefits arising from the vast amount of money about to be expended thereon. Mr. Staude said: "In fact the entire situation is like the whisky we sell, 'Gilt Edged,' the demand for which is now so great that if you wanted to buy twenty-five cases I could not supply you, in spite of the fact that I have extra hands in the bottling department."

There can be no question whatever which side Daggett belongs to—prohibition or licensed saloons. At the late election the voters of that aspiring burg left no doubt about the matter, the record being 33 to 4 in favor of common sense, personal freedom and properly regulated saloons.

The saloon-keepers of Colusa have petitioned the city authorities for some wholesome regulations. They propose closing at midnight Saturday, to remain closed until noon Sunday, and then to open from noon until Sunday evening at 6 o'clock. It is believed that this will put an end to considerable disorder.

E. S. CIPRICO, PRESIDENT. PHONE MARKET 2836

ALTA VISTA WINES



The Wines California Makes Famous

ALTA VISTA WINES CO.

MAIN OFFICE

112 - 114 TENTH ST. SAN FRANCISCO

BRANDY PRODUCED

OFFICIAL REPORT

FIRST DISTRICT—Month of October, 1910.	Tax Gals.
Produced and bonded in this district, this does not include figures of production in 6th (new) district	176,966.3
Received from other Districts, California	22,174.2
Received from special bonded warehouse, other District, California	512.7
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, Eastern District	202,908.2
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, Eastern Districts	35,239.7
Exported	
Tax paid	83,055.0
Used in Fortification of Wines	20,813.7
Remaining in bond, October 31, 1910	1,338,565.6

SIXTH DISTRICT—Month of October, 1910.	Tax Gals.
Produced and bonded in this district	13,456.3
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, First District	18,498.8
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, First District	
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, Eastern District	14,407.3
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, Eastern District	2,948.0
Tax paid	6.198.3
Used in Fortification of Wines	340,153.0
Remaining in bond, October 31, 1910	229,755.1

SWEET WINES PRODUCED

FIRST DISTRICT—Month of October, 1910.	Pkgs.	Tax Gals.
Brandy withdrawn from distillery for fortification	5,534	1,465,916.8
Brandy withdrawn from special bonded warehouse for fortification	236	19,369.6
Brandy actually used for fortification	6,061	1,508,313.2

	Wine Gals.
Port produced	2,542,213.24
Sherry produced	1,961,611.38
Angelica produced	527,024.20
Muscat produced	347,594.88
Tokay	67,147.42
Malaga	83,146.83
Madera	217,788.13
Total sweet wine produced in October, 1910	5,746,526.08

SIXTH DISTRICT—Month of October, 1910.	Pkgs.	Tax Gals.
Brandy withdrawn from distillery for fortification		327,517.9
Brandy withdrawn from special bonded warehouse for fortification		958.8
Brandy actually used for fortification		340,153.9

	Wine Gals.
Malaga	19,772.58
Port produced	623,497.48
Sherry produced	342,134.32
Angelica produced	201,250.40
Muscat produced	115,683.06
Total sweet wine produced in October, 1910:	1,302,337.84

Vineyard and Cellar

The Fulton Winery in Sonoma County has enjoyed a prosperous season. Some 4300 tons of grapes were crushed and the machinery was kept busy to the middle of the present month.

Advices from Petaluma state that during November an order for 2000 barrels of wine was received by Lachmann & Jacobi, and the firm's large establishment at that city has been kept busy getting the wine and cooperage ready to ship the order East.

Bornhorst & Ebeling, who erected and equipped a winery on their vineyard in St. Helena this year, have closed a successful vintage. They crushed five hundred tons of grapes and made 80,000 gallons of choice wine, entirely filling their cooperage. During the past year Bornhorst & Ebeling have built a handsome bungalow, a large barn and a wine cellar, put in new cooperage and expending in improvements about $15,000.—*St. Helena Star.*

We understand that the wine market is moving on the right road, and this is demonstrated by the fact that representatives of leading wine houses are abroad in the land looking for bargains. The Cloverdale press represents the producers as in no hurry to sell, as indications point to a stronger market within the next few months. But few sales of northern Sonoma wine of this year's vintage are reported. Leading wine makers of this vicinity have expressed the opinion that the depression prevailing in the wine business for so long has run its course and that the business from now on will show marked improvement. For that reason they say the producer is likely to receive better prices by holding on for a while longer. Wine makers who bought grapes at this year's low prices figure on making a good profit when they sell.

The California Wine Association, which leased from Henry Miller the Glen Orchard, west of Gilroy, has completed the picking and delivery at the winery of the crop of grapes, which amounted to 800 tons. The entire crop of grapes raised in this vicinity is now practically picked and delivered.

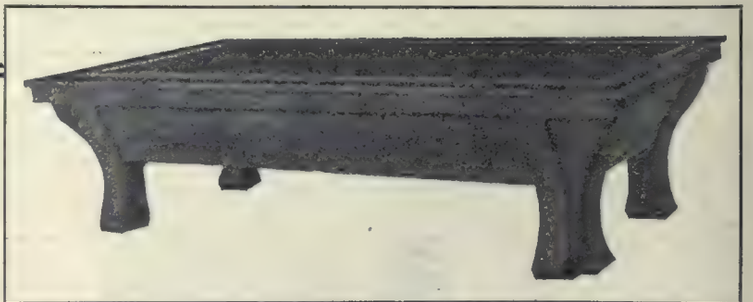
The Lodi Co-operative winery has crushed 12,000 tons of grapes, with the prospect of crushing about 2000 additional tons before the season closes. Last year the total number of tons crushed by this winery was 11,406. This year considerable more tankage was added and it was the intention to crush 16,000 tons, but on account of the shortage of crop of different members they will fall short of that amount by about 2000 tons.

The clean-up of the grape crop in the 4000-acre vineyard of the Italian Vineyard Company, located three miles east of Ontario, at Guasti, has been made. The report is that the crop this season is 5000 tons short, owing to heavy winds. Last spring the oncoming crop was damaged by the northers that swept sand across the vineyards. This fall, while the grapes were hanging ripe upon the vines, the winds came earlier than usual, and the damage to the fruit was considerable.

We hear from Lodi that up to the middle of the month the West & Son wineries, including both the Lodi and Urgon plants, have crushed about 8000 tons of grapes this season, and out of this district they have shipped to the El Pinal winery at Stockton about 12,000 tons. They intend to crush about 1500 tons additional at the local wineries before the season is over. The run at present is mostly on Tokays, although there are still a few tons of Zinfandels and Mission varieties coming in. It is claimed by Local Manager Adolph Bauer that they will handle about the same tonnage of grapes this season as they did last. The prices they will pay for this season's grapes have finally been settled upon.

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BETWEEN THIRD AND FOURTH STREETS
TELEPHONE SUTTER 323 ..... TELEPHONE HOME J 1535

New York Correspondence

NEW YORK, Nov. 20, 1910.—The wholesale trade are satisfied. It has been a long time since so confident a feeling has been apparent. While locally there is some complaint amongst retailers, "out-of-town" returns are highly encouraging.

All the houses appear to be doing a good business and the whisky market is bound to soon advance even more than it has recently. Kentucky whiskies, although not so much in evidence in the East as elsewhere, are growing in popularity even here. Their statistical condition is such, that some quite conservative members of the trade predict an advance of at least twenty-five per cent within the next few months, and some look for an even greater advance.

The older inspections are almost unobtainable, being held by houses who need them in their business—much of the demand is occasioned by the bottled in bond requirements which is constantly growing. Blending houses are regarding this with more complacency than heretofore, for they believe a reaction will come. This, they expect, will result from the fact that there is so small a profit on most of the brands, and that the time will come when handlers of such whiskies must content themselves with a mere nominal margin. But if they grow in demand, as they have the past year or so, the trade may find they have educated the public to such a degree that the "Government guarantee" will be a necessity.

With the exterminating of so many saloons, in different parts of the country, whiskies in glass are bound to gain in popularity and the green stamp becomes more and more recognized by the public as possessing a value that ordinary or extraordinary blended whiskies do not have. It is remarkable, however, how slowly bottled in bond whiskies are obtaining a foothold in New York, but they are gradually making some headway.

Ryes are also much stronger than they were and withdrawals of these whiskies indicate blends are by no means out of favor.

With the settlement for a time, at least, of prohibition matters in a number of States, at the recent election, there has been a great improvement in business. Houses no longer feeling the necessity for extreme conservatism have started in with a vim, which was lacking whilst the question was uncertain. All look for a good business this winter.

In New York City, strikes have done much to retard business in general, but gradually they are being settled, and already there are signs of improvement.

The greater strength of the Eastern rye market seems to be concentrated in 1908's, 1909's and 1910's, and while in many instances the first two seemingly are more favored, conservative buyers attach greater importance to the tens and elevens. This, in part, is no doubt due to the fact that they calculate on the sixes and sevens "carrying over" to some extent for the 1908's, but taking into account that the short crop of 1908 was beyond that of 1909, which in turn exceeded the production of 1910, the question becomes pertinent, "Where to secure the goods to tide over until the 1911's?"

The goods which were made during 1908, 1909 and 1910 are held pretty close by those who were far-seeing enough to contract, and already demand has so far o'ertopped supply, that the '08's and '09's are held from fifteen to twenty cents higher—in some instances—than the sixes and sevens.

A reflex action from this condition is not improbable so far as values of sevens are concerned—for rather than pay the price ruling on the eights and nines, many houses will undoubtedly carry over sevens instead.

Therefore, with minimum values on eights and nines pretty well determined, and supported by relative supply and demand, while increased demand for sevens must needs correspondingly stimulate prices, the general sentiment of the trade is much more optimistic than at any time during the past five years.

It is somewhat surprising, with mail order houses the leading feature of the whisky industry today, that this medium of reaching the actual consumer has not been tried out—so to speak—by American wine growers or dealers. While generally deploring the fact that the Americans have not been educated up to the more extensive use of table wines, there has always been lacking some vital force about concentration of action, which would more assuredly tend to this desired result.

When one takes into account the hundreds of thousands of gallons of whisky which go into the homes annually through mail orders, it does seem that a relative amount of activity on the part of American wine interests would bear great results, and more certainly accomplish the desired establishment of California wines than leaving the introduction to present methods.

According to English statistics, people over there are becoming temperate at a rapid degree. The consumption of beer for the year 1909 fell off 412,100 barrels, a decline of about one and a half per cent. The average for ten years of John Bull was fifty glasses of beer. Last year it was forty-one.

The annual drop in the consumption of spirits was even more remarkable, amounting to as much as thirty-three and a third per cent in 1909. In ten years the quantity of spirits drunk in England has fallen from 45,402,500 to 26,006,200 gallons, a decline of forty-three per cent.

NEW YORK.

Way Down in Chili

A SANTIAGO, Chile, subscriber of the San Francisco *Chronicle* writes to that paper as follows:

"Several months ago I saw in one of your editorials a mention that the wine growers of California deplored the fact that the city hotels served very little wine on their tables, and the *Chronicle's* comment that the wine growers should follow the example of the brewers and bottle their wine in splits, as a quart or pint is entirely too much for a business man. I wish to say that here in Chile the growers have found that out long ago, and even champagne is put up in splits and is as popular as beer or English stout in nips is at home."

Laudable Ambition of San Francisco

THE city of San Francisco, Cal., with its well known dauntless spirit and vim is out to capture the honor of being the seat of the Exposition City of 1915, to celebrate the completion of the Panama Canal. Already it has raised the enormous sum of $17,500,000 to that end, and it is given out that San Francisco will not ask or accept any financial assistance from Congress, and all it desires is Federal recognition of its claims.

Any city which can recover from a $400,000,000 calamity in four years and then, without difficulty, raise $17,500,000 and say to the United States that she wants to hold an International Exposition which will be a great credit to our country and receive the commendations of the nations of the entire world, certainly deserves a helping hand.—*Criterion*, Nov. 16, 1910.

Correspondence

From E. H. Taylor, Jr. & Sons

FRANKFORT, Ky., November 7, 1910.

I.

AN open letter to the trade: We beg to announce that whilst other houses may be increasing their output, we shall materially diminish our forthcoming 1910-1911 production of Old Taylor whisky.

By this plan we effectively insure to patrons of Old Taylor an enhancing value on all their present bonded holdings, and give to the proposed later small crop of 1910-1911 a much augmented value.

In view of the limited crop we are about to make, we believe our customers will consult their interests by now contracting for their wants in 1910-1911 Old Taylor at our minimum present contract price. This contract price will not be lowered, and whilst we do not desire to advance it, we can foresee conditions that may make an advance necessary.

The unparalleled strong position of our older inspections insures the value of the short crop of 1910-1911 Old Taylor, and a stiffening in prices is sure to ensue.

From 1906 to the past season, inclusive, it has been our fixed policy to predicate our production upon the total promised Kentucky output, with a view to producing Old Taylor—the only brand we make—at inverse ratio to the aggregate.

In other words, when the general production has promised to be small, we have somewhat enlarged our output. When the general output promises, in our opinion, to be large, we diminish our production of Old Taylor.

The Old Taylor's first position on the country's markets, as shown by all inspections, is ample evidence of the wisdom of the ratio policy thus adopted.

II.

This season, fall 1910-Spring 1911, promises to be one of general over-production among distillers.

The Old Taylor policy will, therefore, be rigidly applied in making a relatively small crop of 1910-1911, and our patrons may feel absolute security in purchasing our current season's product.

The promised general over-production will be in the commoner class of whisky—usually spoken of as "cheap whiskies."

Whilst there is little conflict between Old Taylor and this class of whisky, all manufacture is more or less influenced by *surfeits*.

In thus curtailing our 1910-1911 Old Taylor product, we are running the hazard of finding that crop inadequate, when it reaches the bottling in bond age, to meet the trade requirements.

Each individual inspection of Old Taylor is in an integral position of strength, not equalled by any other brand on the market.

This stability is intrinsic.

We believe each inspection is inadequate to the certain demand.

III.

The consumptive demand for Old Taylor is demonstrated by the fact that of the combined seasons of fall 1902-spring 1903, fall 1903-spring 1904 and fall 1904-spring 1905, there are left in bond today only 59 barrels—one barrel less than the daily capacity of our bottling in bond house. Of the fall 1905-spring 1906 crop of Old Taylor there remains in bond less than a three months' bottling supply, based on our September and October bottling in bond operations.

This existing situation now demonstrates that all inspections of Old Taylor, up to this season, will prove short of the legitimate and certain demands therefor. These inspections are held diversely by the strong and higher class trade throughout the country, and together with the short crop we are about to make, constitute, in Old Taylor, one of the few commodities that is just a little bit better than "ready money."

Very truly yours,

E. H. TAYLOR JR. & SONS (Inc.),
Distillers, Frankfort, Kentucky.

P. S.—We take pride in the present status of the Old Taylor distillery, it being one of the best, if not the best equipped distillery in this or any other country for the production of the highest grade of beverage whisky.

Our warehouses are simply the most perfect ever constructed for the storage and maturation of the topmost beverage whisky—Old Taylor.

Like distillery and warehouses our bottling in bond plant surpasses any ever constructed.

We should be pleased to have every patron, or any member of the trade, whether or not a patron, visit us and verify our statements.

From the American Wine Growers' Association

NEW YORK, Nov. 10, 1910.

TO the Members of the American Wine Growers' Association.

GENTLEMEN:—Referring to the coming annual meeting of the association, I would earnestly urge each and every member to take an active and personal interest in making this meeting "the best ever."

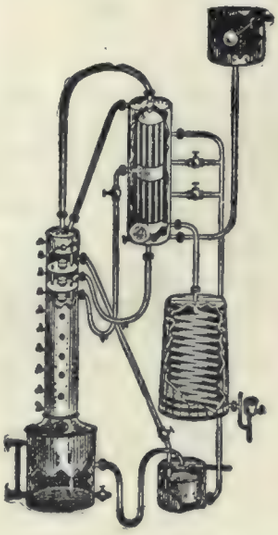
Let us show that spirit of co-operation, which is found among those engaged in other lines of business, and which, when brought into our wine industry, will do more to extend and increase the sale of our products than any other one thing. It is only by being thoroughly united, by acting together, and by working through a national association that we have influence and standing whereby we can accomplish definite and lasting results for the benefit of all.

Therefore, each and every member should "do something" to support and strengthen the association. To this end I hope you will try to get new members. If each member brings in one new active or associate member during the next year, it would

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Gold and Silver Medal awarded at Mechanics' and Midwinter Exposition for continuous still.

add greatly to our prestige. Membership in the A. W. G. A. now means something; it is a valuable asset for any individual, firm, or company.

This being so, it is up to our members to do everything in their power to have the coming meeting a great success. Let us make a new record. Yours very truly,

W. E. HILDRETH,
President.

From the American Wine Growers' Association

NEW YORK, Nov. 1, 1910.

EDITOR WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW:—We are again called upon, so soon after the recent announcement to you of the deaths of two active members (Mr. Charles Bundschu and Mr. H. C. Roualet), to mourn the loss of another active and esteemed member of the association, Egisto Mariani, New York representative of the Italian Vineyard Company, Los Angeles, California.

Mr. Mariani died at his home in New York City on October 27th last, in the 58th year of his age. He was born in Vitiana, Italy, March 31, 1853, and came to this country in 1860. After engaging in several occupations he became identified in 1900 with the wine industry, both as an importer and as representative of the California wine trade.

Mr. Mariani was connected with a number of business and social organizations. He was a prominent member of the National Board of Trade and was vice-president of the Italian Chamber of Commerce of New York.

Our deceased member is survived by a widow and three children, to whom are extended the sympathies and condolences of the members of this Association.

Russian Liquor Monopoly Statistics

CONSUL A. HEINGARTNER, of Batum, reports that the Russian government sale of vodka in 1909 covered 65 governments and 10 departments—total population 144,297,400. The sales were effected in 26,971 shops, 431 less than in 1908, and the quantity sold amounted to 273,958,256 gallons, valued at $371,012,782, being 5,469,496 gallons less, and $5,997,358 more than in 1908. The expenses amounted to $99,574,687, leaving a net profit of $271,438,095, or 99 cents a gallon.

When charged with being drunk and disorderly and asked what he had to say for himself the prisoner gazed pensively at the magistrate, smoothed down a remnant of gray hair, and said:

"Your honor, man's inhumanity to man makes countless thousands mourn. I'm not as debased as Swift, as profligate as Byron, as dissipated as Poe, as debauched a—"

"That will do!" thundered the magistrate. "Ten days! And, officer, take a list of those names and run 'em in. They're as bad a lot as he is!"—*London Mail.*

Some Whiskey Statistics

THE annual report of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce for the calendar year 1909 was issued during the fortnight. The statistics in this report were compiled by the veteran superintendent, Charles B. Murray, one of the foremost statisticians of the country, and the delay in its issue this year until such a late date is due to a serious sick spell which deprived Mr. Murray of three months of his time during the summer.

The report contains much of interest relative to the whisky trade, and I reproduce some of the whisky statistics of the Cincinnati market as they appear in the report. In his "trade review," Mr. Murray says:

The receipts of whisky in 1909 were 211,425 barrels, compared with 183,134 for 1908, and an annual average of 213,000 barrels for five years. Shipments were 365,487 barrels, compared with 313,221 for 1908.

Returns of production of distilled spirits in Cincinnati and the immediate vicinity in 1909 indivate a total of 9,979,718 gallons, compared with 9,165,888 for 1908, and an annual average of 10,543,000 for five years prior to 1909.

The total quantity of whisky represented by a local production and receipts for the year was 20,128,118 gallons, compared with 17,956,320 for 1908, and an annual average of 20,767,000 for five years prior to 1909. The approximate valuation for 1909 was $26,235,000, against $23,436,000 for 1908, and an annual average of $26,465,000 for five years prior to 1909.

The production of rectified spirits in 1909 was slightly increased, the total amounting to 10,818,750 gallons, compared with 10,585,072 for 1908, and an annual average of 14,117,000 for five years prior to 1909.

The basis price of finished spirits in this market at the close of 1908 was $1.37 per gallon. The changes during 1909 were as follows; January 4, $1.35; May 18, $1.37; October 6, $1.35. The general average for the year was $1.35.77 per gallon, against $1.34.81 for 1908, and an annual average of $1.30 for five years prior to 1909.—*Bonforts,* Nov. 10, 1910.

There will be no separate submission of the State-wide prohibition question at the election for the ratification of Arizona's constitution, the convention so deciding by a vote of 39 to 15. The majority report of the committee on separate submission recommended the rejection of the proposition. The convention also for the third and, probably last time, squelched woman suffrage by taking the same course with the proposition for separate submission of the question to voters. The vote was 30 to 19.

The annual report of the Independent Brewing Company, of Pittsburg, for the year ended October 22, 1910, shows a surplus, after bond interest, of $680,914, equal to 15.13 per cent on the $4,500,000 preferred stock as compared with 7.72 per cent the previous year. The surplus available for dividends after deduction for depreciation is $423,801, equal to 9.42 per cent on preferred.

Wine Machinery

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Crushers, Stemmers
and Must Pumps

Toulouse & Deloreux
405 Sixth St., San Francisco, Cal.

Working Out The Pure Food Law

Food Inspection Decision No. 127

Decision of the Attorney-General in regard to the labeling of whiskies sold under distinctive names.

The following decision of the Attorney-General in regard to the labeling of whisky is hereby promulgated as Food Inspection Decision No. 127.

WILLIS L. MOORE,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

Washington, D. C., October 26, 1910.

Department of Justice,
Washington, October 19, 1910.

The honorable the Secretary of Agriculture.

Sir: I have received your letter of July 28, 1910, in which you submit to me the following question of law for my opinion:

Is "Canadian Club whisky" such a distinctive name, under the provisions of section 8, paragraphs 10 and 11, of the food and drugs act of June 30, 1906 (34 Stat., 768), as to relieve a mixture of two separate and distinct distillates of grain from the requirement of being labeled "A blend of whiskies," under section 8, paragraph 12, of the same act?

Your letter informs me that—

"Canadian Club whisky" is a mixture of grain distillates, duly aged after mixing, without further admixture, and reaches the consumer at 90° proof. It is a particular kind and brand of whiskies made by Hiram Walker & Sons (Limited), at Walkerville, Ontario, and is now and has been for years known and sold under the name "Canadian Club whisky." It is known by that name and no other to the trade and consumers in the United States and other countries, and no other whisky is known by that name. "The Department of Agriculture," you advise me, "claims that the product is required to be labeled 'a blend of whiskies,' under the law as interpreted in Food Inspection Decision 113. The distillers contend that 'Canadian Club whisky,' under section 8 of the food and drugs act, is such a distinctive name as is there described, and therefore that the product is not required to be labeled as a blend."

By arrangement between your Department and Messrs. Hiram Walker & Sons (Limited) briefs were submitted to me by the Solicitor of your Department and the counsel of Messrs. Hiram Walker & Sons, respectively, in support of their respective contentions; and I have also had the assistance of oral argument by such Solicitor and counsel.

By executive order dated April 8, 1909, the President referred to the Solicitor-General of the United States certain questions, including, among others:

I. What was the article called whisky as known (1) to the manufacturers, (2) to the trade, and (3) to the consumers at and prior to the date of the passage of the pure-food law?

II. What did the term whisky include?

The Solicitor-General took a voluminous amount of testimony and heard the arguments of parties appearing before him, and reported to the President on May 24, 1909, among other things, that—

(1) The article called whisky as known to the manufacturers at and prior to the date of the passage of the pure-food law was—

(*a*) What is often spoken of as "straight whisky," made from grain.

(*b*) Also what is often spoken of as "rectified whisky," made from grain, when not a mere neutral spirit, as described in section (*d*) below, of the answers to this question I.

(*c*) Also a mixture of straight whiskies, or of rectified whiskies, or of straight whisky and rectified whisky, or of straight whisky and what is often known as neutral spirit (made from grain), or of rectified whisky and such neutral spirit (made from grain), or of straight whisky, rectified whisky, and such neutral spirit (made from grain), if in the particular case the mixture satisfied the description of whisky given below in answer to question II (Proceedings, etc., p. 1245). * * *

The article called whisky as known to the consumers * * * was—

(*a*) What is often spoken of as "straight whisky," made from grain.

(*b*) Also what is often spoken of as "rectified whisky" if conforming to the description of whisky given below in answer to question II.

(*c*) Also a mixture of straight whiskies, or of rectified whiskies, or of straight whisky and rectified whisky, or of straight whisky and what is known as neutral spirit (made from grain), or of rectified whisky and such neutral spirit (made from grain), or of straight whisky, rectified whisky, and such neutral spirit (made from grain), if in the particular case the mixture satisfied the description of whisky given below in answer to question II.

In answer to the question, "What did the term 'whisky' include?" he reported as follows:

The term "whisky" included, both at and prior to the date of the passage of the pure-food law, and has since included, the spirituous liquor composed of (1) alcohol derived by distillation from grain; (2) a substantial amount of by-products (often spoken of as congeners), likewise derived by distillation from grain, and giving a distinctive flavor and properties; (3) water sufficient without unreasonable dilution to make the article potable; and (4) in some cases—though such addition is not essential—harmless coloring or flavoring matter, or both, in amount not materially affecting other qualities of whisky than its color or flavor.

A mixture of two or more articles, being each a whisky within the foregoing description, was at and prior to the date of passage of the pure-food law, and has since been, whisky. A mixture of one or more whiskies, being each whisky within the foregoing description, with alcohol or a neutral spirit—being an article different from whisky through lack of a substantial amount of by-products derived by distillation from grain and giving distinctive flavor and properties — is whisky if the alcohol or neutral spirit is derived by distillation from grain and if the mixture still conforms to the above general description of whisky; and so it was at and prior to the date of passage of the pure-food law. (Proceedings, etc., p. 1246.)

Upon exceptions to this report the decision of the Solicitor-General was reviewed by the President, who differed with him only in that he thought the Solicitor-General had fallen into the error of—making too nice a distinction in reference to the amount of congeneric substances or traces of fusel oil required to constitute whisky for practical purposes, when the flavor and color of all whiskies but straight whiskies have been chiefly that of ethyl alcohol and burnt sugar.

And the President held:

After an examination of all the evidence it seems to me overwhelmingly established that for a hundred years the term "whisky" in the trade and among the customers has included all potable liquor distilled from grain; that the straight whisky is, as compared with the whisky made by rectification or redistillation and flavoring and coloring matter, a subsequent improvement, and that therefore it is a perversion of the pure-food act to attempt now to limit the meaning of the term "whisky" to that which modern manufacture and taste have made the most desirable variety.

It is undoubtedly true that the liquor trade has been disgracefully full of frauds upon the public by false labels, but these frauds did not consist in palming off something which was not whisky as whisky, but in palming off one kind of whisky as another and better kind of whisky. Whisky made of rectified or redistilled or neutral spirits and given a color and flavor by burnt sugar, made in a few days, was often branded as Bourbon or rye straight whisky. The way to remedy this evil is not to attempt to change the meaning and scope of the term "whisky," accorded to it for one hundred years, and narrow it to include only straight whisky; and there is nothing in the pure-food law that warrants the inference of such an intention by Congress.

Following the decision of the President, the Secretaries of the Treasury, Agriculture, and Commerce and Labor prepared and promulgated a regulation under the food and drugs act known as "Food Inspection Decision No. 113," the portions of which material to this opinion are as follows:

Under the food and drugs act of June 30, 1906, all unmixed distilled spirits from grain, colored and flavored with harmless color and flavor, in the customary ways, either by the charred barrel process or by the addition of caramel and harmless flavor, if of potable strength and not less than 80° proof, are entitled to the name whisky without qualification. * * *

Whiskies of the same or different kinds, i. e., straight whisky, rectified whisky, redistilled whisky, and neutral spirits whisky are like substances; and mixtures of such whiskies, with or without harmless color or flavor used for purposes of coloring and flavoring only, are blends under the law and must be so labeled.

This ruling would require "Canadian Club whisky" to be sold under a label stating it to be "A Blend of Whiskies," unless, as claimed by the manufacturers, "Canadian Club whisky" is its own distinctive name, within the meaning of section 8 of the pure food law.

That section prohibits the misbranding of all articles of food (which include drink), and specifies that the term "misbranded" shall apply to all articles the package or label of which shall bear any statement, design, or device regarding the article or ingredients contained therein which shall be false or misleading in any particular; that the article shall also be deemed misbranded—

If it be labeled or branded so as to deceive or mislead the purchaser. * * *

If the package containing it, or its label, shall bear any statement, design, or device regarding the ingredients or the substances contained therein, which statement, design, or device shall be false or misleading in any particular: *Provided.* That an article of food which does not contain any added poisonous or deleterious ingredients shall not be deemed to be adulterated or misbranded in the following cases:

First. In the case of mixtures or compounds which may be now or from time to time hereafter known as articles of food under their own distinctive names, and not an imitation of or offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article. * * *

Second. In the case of articles labeled, branded, or tagged so as to plainly indicate that they are compounds, imitations, or blends, and the word "compound," "imitation," or "blend," as the case may be, is plainly stated on the package in which it is offered for sale * * *.

It is conceded that the requirements in paragraphs first and second, above cited, are alternative, and that a mixture or compound which may be sold under its own distinctive name, pursuant to the provisions of the first paragraph, need not be marked as a "compound," "imitation," or "blend" under the provisions of the second paragraph. Canadian Club whisky is, you say, entirely "a mixture of grain distillates, duly aged after mixing, without further admixture * * *." It is, therefore, a mixture of two whiskies, as under the President's decision the term "whisky" in the trade and among customers includes all potable liquor distilled from grain. Being a mixture of whiskies, it is distinguished from all other whiskies by the name "Canadian Club."

Regulation 20 of the "Rules and Regulations for the enforcement of the Food and Drugs Act," promulgated by the three Secretaries under date of October 17, 1906, and published as Circular No. 21 of the office of the Secretary of Agriculture, reads as follows:

(*a*) A "distinctive name" is a trade, arbitrary, or fancy name which clearly distinguishes a food product, mixture, or compound from any other food product, mixture, or compound.

(*b*) A distinctive name shall not be one representing any single constituent of a mixture or compound.

(*c*) A distinctive name shall not misrepresent any property or quality of a mixture or compound.

(*d*) A distinctive name shall give no false indication of origin, character, or place of manufacture, nor lead the purchaser to suppose that it is any other food or drug product.

Applying this definition, it will be seen (1) that "Canadian Club whisky" is a trade or arbitrary name which clearly distinguishes the particular mixture of whiskies so designated from any other whisky or mixture of whiskies.

(2) This distinctive name "Canadian Club whisky" is not one representing any single constituent of the mixture, because the word whisky applies to *both* of the component elements of the mixture, and to each of them.

(3) The name "Canadian Club whisky" does not misrepresent any property or quality of the mixture, because within the President's definition each of the elements of the mixture is whisky, and the resultant mixture is whisky.

(4) The name "Canadian Club whisky" gives no false indication of the origin, character, or place of manufacture, because the mixture in fact is made in Canada; nor does it lead the purchaser to suppose that it is any other food or drug product, as it clearly asserts that it is whisky—which is the fact—and in your letter it is stated that it is known by that name and no other to the trade and consumers in the United States and other countries, and no other whisky is known by that name. "Canadian Club whisky" is therefore the distinctive name of a whisky so called; that name distinguishes the product to which it is attached from all other whiskies and clearly identifies it as the particular kind and brand of whiskies made by Hiram Walker & Sons (Limited) at Walkerville, Ontario. The name distinguishes the particular goods in relation to which it is used from other goods of a like character belonging to other people. (Hopkins on Unfair Trade, sec. 2.) It is certainly as distinctive as the designation "S. N. Pike's Magnolia Whiskey," which, in Kidd *v.* Johnson (100 U. S., p. 617), was held to constitute a trade-mark, because distinguishing the whisky of the manufacture of S. N. Pike & Co., and their successors in Cincinnati, from all other whisky.

The brief of the Solicitor of the Department of Agriculture contends that the distinctive name under which a mixture or compound may be sold must, in its entirety, be purely arbitrary or fanciful, and must not contain the name of the component elements of the compound. A mixture of wheat and barley, he concedes, might be sold as "Force" or "Vita" without stating of what elements it was composed, but a mixture of two kinds of barley could not be sold as "Melrose barley" without stating that it was "a blend of barleys." It seems to me that such a construction of the term "distinctive name" is not only unwarranted, but undesirable. The two main purposes which the pure-food law was designed to accomplish are, first, to prevent the sale of adulterated foods, and, second, to prevent deception

being practiced on the public. It would seem to me that the latter purpose is more apt to be secured by permitting the sale of a product under its own name, qualified by some distinguishing characterization, than by requiring it to be masked in an anonymity which would give no clue to any of its component elements.

But, without entering into an analysis of the many decisions cited in the briefs of the respective parties, or further pursuing a discussion of the question, it appears to me clear that the name "Canadian Club whisky" is a distinctive name, so arbitrary and so fanciful as to clearly distinguish it from all other kinds of whisky or other things, and a name which, by common use, has come to mean a substance clearly distinguishable by the public from everything else. (See United States *v.* 300 Cases of Mapleine, per Sanborn, D. J.; Notice of Judgment 163, Food and Drugs, Act, p. 3.)

In my opinion, therefore, it is not necessary that the label under which "Canadian Club whisky" is sold shall state that it is "a blend of whiskies."

I have the honor to be, respectfully,

GEO. W. WICKERSHAM,
Attorney-General.

"Old Taylor" Vindicated

THE great bottled-in-bond whisky house of E. H. Taylor Jr. & Sons, of Frankfort, is making vast increases in its plant so that it can handle the enormous business in the product of its distillery. The *Free Press* is glad to see this success for this splendid firm. Some years ago when Col. Taylor was preaching "bottled-in-bond" and demanding that the label should tell the truth and that the name "Kentucky Whisky" should not be used on anything but the genuine whisky made in Kentucky, there was a good deal of laughing at him.

One of the biggest rectifiers in the country said to the *Free Press* man, at that time: "If Col. Taylor would attend to his own business and quit this cranky nonsense about straight whisky, he would make some money. The first thing he knows he is going to lose everything he has."

Well, he didn't quit, but he did go right along spending vast amounts of money on his magnificent plant at Frankfort, never apparently doubting that bottled-in-bond whisky was the coming article. Today, the plant and business of E. H. Taylor Jr. & Sons are among the biggest in the world, and the "cranky nonsense about straight whisky" has become the biggest reality in the whisky business. It is only fair that the man who made the fight for straight whisky when it was almost suicidal, should have the place of honor among the distillers of real Kentucky whisky that has at last, thanks to his courage and foresight, come into its own again.—*Free Press,* Louisville.

THE Portland (Oregon) *Oregonian* gives the following interesting "Side View of Prohibition":

"Another fact to bear in mind, as to liquor and prohibition, is that proper use of liquor is no more a crime or a vice than eating sugar or beefsteak. This matter has been lost sight of by large numbers of persons in the present prohibition wrangle in Oregon. The moderate drinking of wine, or beer, or whisky, is not a wrongful act, in world-round opinion; excessive use is a vice (not a crime), and is guarded against best by warning and example and lessons of experience.

"Vast numbers of citizens, the world over, use liquors soberly and properly; their example opposes the claims of prohibitionists and they will not accept the version of prohibitionists that they are criminals or debauchers of youth or undesirable citizens."

Viticulture in South Russia

RECENTLY there came to a close in Odessa a five-day congress of viticulturists convened under the auspices of the Imperial Society of Agriculture of South Russia.

Delegates numbered 150, from the Provinces of Kherson, Podolia, Bessarabia,, and Taurida. Viticulture in South Russia during the last generation has made such great strides forward that it is attracting much attention. The rapidly growing population provides not merely more consumers and more workers, but it deals with and leads to a finer distribution of lands and, of necessity, encourages serious study of the question how to get a living out of a plot of land which can not keep a family engaged in plain agriculture, the solution suggesting wine growing. Although the market is well provided, it is not as yet overstocked, since the upcountry demand is annually growing.

The treatment of the grape juice becomes annually more skillful, and, from new and better varieties of grapes, even finer varieties of wine are prepared, which bring prices that were not to be expected a dozen years ago. Delegates in the congress called for still higher instruction in viticulture, for new and finer planting material from abroad, for long credit against wine as security, so as to prevent wine from coming too early into the market, for better and cheaper means of transportation, and for special combines of wine growers aiming at combating various pests and sicknesses which attack vines and grapes. It has long been said that the greatest hindrance to the proper development of viticulture has been the small grower, who has not possessed enough of any particular variety of grapes to treat them separately. Instead, they have mixed most heterogeneous products together and the result has been a nondescript and nameless cheap wine, which has affected the market detrimentally. Here it is that the combination of these small growers into co-operative circles can enable them to obtain far superior results. It has been decided to institute a special viticultural station for instruction in wine growing. In aid of the work the Emperor has contributed $5150.—From Consul John H. Grout, Odessa.

Commitment of Drunkards

THE States of Massachusetts, Connecticut, Vermont, Pennsylvania, Minnesota, Iowa, and Nebraska already provide for the commitment of habitual drunkards by civil courts upon the petition of relatives, accompanied by proper medical certification. Bills were introduced in several additional States during the last two years, providing for such commitment and a department commission in England, appointed to investigate the workings of the inebriates' acts, has also recommended a similar step for Great Britain.

In most of the States, however, a habitual drunkard can not be committed on any institution unless he has previously been arrested and convicted of disorderly conduct. When a man has completely lost his self-control and is a constant burden to his family and friends, it should not be necessary for him to become so obnoxious to the community in which he lives as to incur arrest and conviction of disorderly conduct before he can be committed to the institution, where he may be isolated from alcoholic drinks, and such treatment as may be needed be given him. A direct commitment to such an institution would at once be for the man's good, for the good of his family and for the well-being of society.

The Review's Buyers' Directory

CALIFORNIA WINES.

Geo. West & Son, Incorporated....Stockton, Cal.

California Wine Association.....
.....180 Townsend St., San Francisco, Cal.

Theo. Gier Co 575 Eighth St., Oakland, Cal.

Wetmore-Bowen .....
.....42-44 Davis St., San Francisco, Cal.

Italian Vineyard Co.....
.....1234 Palmetto St., Los Angeles, Cal.

Napa & Sonoma Wine Co.....
.....110 10th St., San Francisco, Cal.

Sierra Madre Vintage Co.....La Manda, Cal.

Barton Vineyard Co., Ltd.....Fresno, Cal.

A. Finke's Widow .....
....809 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.

E. H. Lancel Co.....
.....549 Washington St., San Francisco, Cal.

Alta Vista Wines Co.....
.....112-114 Tenth St., San Francisco, Cal.

Paul Masson Champagne Co..... San Jose, Cal.

Lachman & Jacobi .....
.....706 Sansome St., San Francisco, Cal.
French American Wine Co.....
....1821-41 Harrison St., San Francisco, Cal.

Italian-Swiss Colony.....
.....1235-67 Battery St., San Francisco, Cal.

Sacramento Valley Winery.....Sacramento, Cal.

BREWERS AND BREWERS' AGENTS.

Lang & Stroh Co..104 Clay St. San Francisco, Cal.

John Wieland Brewery.....
.....204 Second St., San Francisco, Cal.

Buffalo Brewing Co.....Sacramento, Cal.

Fred Krug Brewing Co.....Omaha, Nebraska

American Mercantile Co.....
.....514 Battery St., San Francisco, Cal.

Henry Weinhard Brewery.....Portland, Oregon
.....494 O'Farrell St., San Francisco, Cal.

Albion Ale & Porter Brewery.....
.....494 O'Farrell St., San Francisco, Cal.

Frank Fehr Brewing Co.; Louisville, Ky
Jas. De Fremery & Co., Agents,
.....519 Mission St., San Francisco, Cal.

Enterprise Brewing Co.....San Francisco, Cal.

Seattle Brewing & Malting Co.; Seattle, Wash.
John Rapp & Son, Agents.
..8th and Townsend Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

Sacramento Brewing Co.; Sacramento, Cal....
G. B. Robbins, Manager,
..14th and Harrison Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

WHOLESALE LIQUOR DEALERS.

A. P. Hotaling & Co.....
.....429 Jackson St., San Francisco, Cal.

Siebe Bros. & Plagermann.....
.....430-34 Battery St., San Francisco, Cal.

Rusconi, Fisher & Co.....
.....326 Jackson St., San Francisco, Cal.

Jas. Gibb.....1844 Geary St., San Francisco, Cal.

Sherwood & Sherwood .....
.....41-47 Beale St., San Francisco, Cal.

John Sroufe & Co...41 Drumm St., San Francisco

Cartan, McCarthy & Co.....
..Battery and Com'l Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

William Wolff & Co.....
.....52-58 Beale St., San Francisco, Cal.

Wichman, Lutgen & Co.....
.....431-435 Clay St., San Francisco, Cal.
L. Taussig & Co.....
.....200 Mission St., San Francisco, Cal.

George Delaporte .....
.....820 Mission St., San Francisco, Cal.

IMPORTERS.

Chas. Meniecke & Co.....
.....314 Sacramento St., San Francisco, Cal.

W. A. Taylor & Co.....29 Broadway, N. Y.

Simon Levy & Co.....
...346-48 Washington St., San Francisco, Cal.

Sherwood & Sherwood .....
.....43 Beale St., San Francisco, Cal.

Wm. Wolff & Co.....
.....52-58 Beale St., San Francisco, Cal.

L. Gandolfi & Co.....
.....427-31 W. Broadway, New York

Alex. D. Shaw & Co.....
.....214 Front St., San Francisco, Cal.

American Mercantile Co.....
.....514 Battery St., San Francisco, Cal.

J. F. Plumel & Co.....
.....63-65 Ellis St., San Francisco, Cal.

Chapman & Wilberforce.....
....705-707 Sansome St., San Francisco, Cal.

TANKS, COOPERS, COPPERSMITHS, ETC.

Pacific Tank & Pipe Co....Wine and water tanks, boxes, irrigation pipe and pipe for water systems.
318 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.; Equitable Bank Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.; Kenton Station, Portland, Oregon.

Geo. Windeler; wine and water tanks.....
.....144-154 Berry St., San Francisco, Cal.

Oscar Krenz, Copper and Brass Works.....
.....212-214 Fremont St., San Francisco, Cal.

Pacific Copper Works .....
573 Mission St., San Francisco, Cal.

Sanders & Co's. Copper Works.....
..Beale and Howard Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

DISTILLERS.

E. H. Taylor, Jr. & Sons.....Frankfort, Ky.

Julius Kessler & Co....Hunter Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

Wm. Lanahan & Son.....Baltimore, Maryland

Hiram Walker & Sons.....Walkerville, Canada

Western Grain & Sugar Products Co.....
.....110 Sutter St., San Francisco, Cal.

Susquenac Distilling Co.....Cincinnati, Ohio

Kirby Distilling Co.....Fowler, Cal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

INTERNAL REVENUE BROKERS.

F. E. Mayhew & Co.....
.....510 Battery St., San Francisco, Cal.
Youngberg & Son.....
.....509 Washington St., San Francisco, Cal.

WINE PRESSES, CRUSHERS, ETC.

A. Rossi & Co..322 Broadway, San Francisco, Cal.

Toulouse & Delorieux Co.....
.....405 Sixth St., San Francisco, Cal.

BILLIARD AND POOL TABLES, BOX FIXTURES

Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co.....
.....767-771 Mission St., San Francisco, Cal.

WINE AND BREWERS' HOSE, ETC.

Goodyear Rubber Co.....
.....589 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

SURETIES.

U. S. Fidelity & Guaranty Co.....
.....Nevada Bank Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.

BLENDING CORDIALS.

Barrett Co .....43 Front St., New York

BOTTLE WRAPPERS, ETC.

Zellerbach Paper Co.....
..Battery and Jackson Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

FILTERS.

Loew Manufacturing Co.....Cleveland, Ohio

BITTERS.

Lash Bitters Co.....
.....1721 Mission St., San Francisco, Cal.

L. Gandolfi & Co.....
.....427-31 West Broadway, New York

MINERAL WATER.

Aug. Lang & Co.....
..18th and Alabama Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

CIGARS.

Boltz, Clymer & Co.....
.....312 Clay St., San Francisco, Cal.

S. Bachman & Co.....
Commercial & Front Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

(SEE NEXT PAGE)

Review Buyers' Directory, Continued

HOTELS.

Capitol Hotel; Golden Eagle Hotel.....Sacramento, Cal.

Hotel Victoria..7th & Hope Sts., Los Angeles, Cal.

Hotel Madera.....Corte Madera, Cal.

Hotel Montrio.....Monte Rio, Cal.

WINE PUMPS, MOTORS, ETC.

Woodin & Little.....70-72 Fremont St., San Francisco, Cal.

BOTTLES AND BOTTLERS' SUPPLIES.

Lindeman, Sloman & Co.....381 Tenth St., San Francisco, Cal.

RETAILERS AND CAFES.

The Yellowstone.....22 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.

Thos. J. Walsh & Co.....346 Pine St., San Francisco, Cal.

The Russ..247 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.

Jas. P. Dunne..1 Stockton St., San Francisco, Cal.

Chronicle Bar....6 Kearny St., San Francisco, Cal.

The Waldorf..648 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

"Jellison's".....10 Third St., San Francisco, Cal.

Matt Grimm's.....130 Liedesdorf St., San Francisco, Cal.

Bank Exchange.....Mont'y and Wash'ton Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

"The Cabin".....105 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.

Market Cafe..540 Merchant St., San Francisco, Cal.

Caley's..333 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.

James Raggi.....624 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.

The Cutter ....709 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

The Hoffman Cafe Co.....27 Second St., San Francisco, Cal.

W. F. Roeder's Cafe.....834 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

Original Coppas Restaurant.....453 Pine St., San Francisco, Cal.

"Escalles".....Escalle, Marin Co., Cal.

Ratto's Italian Restaurant.....605-607 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.

Trade Marks Sought to be Registered in the Patent Office

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 14, 1910.

THE following trademarks have been favorably acted on by the Patent Office and will be registered at the expiration of 30 days unless objected to. Any person who believes he would be damaged by the registration of a mark is entitled by law to oppose it within the said time. All inquiries should be addressed to Edward S. Duvall, Jr., patent and trademark lawyer, Loan and Trust Building, Washington, D. C., who will furnish particulars how to proceed.

Serial No. 10,047. Words: Peach Blossom, together with a representation of peach. Owner: Chicago Distilling Co., Chicago, Ill. Used on straight whisky.

Serial No. 38,918. Representation of 8 medals of reward arranged in a white oblong having the name of Peter F. Heering, the founder of the firm, now deceased, as written by Peter Nicolai Heering, senior member of the applicant firm. Owner: Peter F. Heering, Copenhagen, Denmark. Used on cherry cordial.

Serial No. 50,675. Word: Paradise. Owner: Carmel Wine Company, New York, N. Y. Used on wine-brandy imported from Palestine.

Serial No. 51,683. Words: Blue Ribbon, with a representation of a seal with ribbon streamers. Owner: Geo. Benz & Sons, St. Paul, Minn. Used on angelica wine and tokay wine and sherry.

Serial No. 51,316. Word: Manru. Owner: A. Schreiber Brewing Company, Buffalo, N. Y. Used on bottled beer.

Serial No. 51,022. Words: Yours Truly, under which in small white letters are the words "Trademark." Owner: Stanley Clague, Chicago, Ill. Used on straight whisky, brandy, gin, cocktails, cognac and cordial.

Serial No. 51,873. Words: "Yours Truly." Owner: The J. & G. Butler Co., Columbus, Ohio. Used on blended whisky.

Serial No. 28,733. Representation of 4 labels. The first is a palm tree in a white circle with the words, C. Meijer & Co., Schiedam, The United Maltwine Proprietors, arranged around it; the second an oblong band in which are arranged the words, "International Exhibition, Gold Band Medal, Capetown, 1905"; the third is a palm tree with a man and horse under it and arranged over the palm tree are the words "Hollandsche Genever," and under it the words, "C. Meijer & Co., The United Maltwine Proprietors, Schiedam"; and the fourth is an oblong divided into three parts by heavy black lines, with the following words written in them. Purchasers are respectfully requested to take note of the name of our firm on cork and capsule—Schiedam (Holland), 'C. Meijer & Co.,'" (The name C. Meijer & Co. is a facsimile of the firm-name as written by Agatha Stephania Antonia Maria Meijer.) Owner: C. Meijer & Co., Schiedam, Netherlands. Used on Holland Geneva.

Serial No. 28,734. Representation of 5 labels, the first, second and fifth being like the first, second and fourth of Mark No. 28,733; the third is a building with a fanciful scroll around it arranged in an oblong; over the building are the words, "Celebrated Geneva, Palm Tree, Superior Quality," and under it "The United Maltwine Proprietors, C. Meijer & Co., Directors, Schiedam"; the fourth is a white oblong with two medals arranged in it. On one medal are the words, "Capetown Industrial Exhibition, 1905," and on the other "Gold Medal, C. Meijer & Co., Distillers, Schiedam." Arranged over these medals are the words, "Gold Medal, Capetown, 1905," and under it the words, "C. Meijer & Co.'s Palm Tree, the Best Brand of Holland Geneva." Owner: As above, No. 28,733. Used on Holland Geneva.

Julius Kessler & Co's. Liberal Policy

FOR many years the name of Julius Kessler & Co., of Chicago, Louisville and New York, has been familiar to the retail liquor trade from one end of this country to the other. "Cedar Brook," the same old W. H. McBrayer hand-made sour mash whisky, bottled-in-bond and commanding the highest price, has been sold by Kessler wherever there are discriminating users of fine Kentucky whiskies. It is made in the old Kentucky town of Lawrenceburg and is the same whisky that was drunk by Southern planters, before the war and before there were railroads. This is the type that all imitators of Kentucky whisky try to copy.

Julius Kessler is known as far and is just as popular as his famous brand of whisky. Everybody likes him, for a big-hearted, robust, hearty distiller of the old school. He originated the liberal selling plan by which retailers can buy whisky in bond and carry it until it is just as old as they wish it to be, realizing the increase in value, and upon a small advance payment, paying the balance when they are ready to take the goods, which remain stored for them in a United States bonded warehouse.

This plan was so liberal that some people thought it could not be straight, and a trade paper said as much. Mr. Kessler asked a retraction and when it was not forthcoming he filed a suit for libel and the publishers learned when it was too late that there was absolutely no ground for their unwarranted suspicion. Mr. Kessler got a verdict for $10,000. Then he told the publishers of the paper to print a true statement of the facts as they had learned them in court, and he promptly released them from damages.

That is the sort of people that Julius Kessler & Co. are, and Kentuckians regard them as among the squarest and best in the trade, and their whisky as just as good as ever was made in the only State in the Union that in law, or in fact can make "Bourbon" whisky.—*Free Press,* Louisville.

J. F. Plumel Co.

63-65 ELLIS STREET

PHONES: { KEARNY 3557 / C. 5894

IMPORTER OF

Bordeaux Wines, Fine Brandies and Olive Oil

Proprietor of the Celebrated

KOLAKINA

... Sole Pacific Coast Agents for ...

VAN DEN BERGH & CO.

... GINS ...

Hotel Montrio

Russian River Station

SPORTSMEN'S IDEAL RESORT

Black Bass Fishing
Deer Hunting

Fine Cuisine
Bathing, Boating

CHAS. F. CARR, Proprietor

Ahrens-Bullwinkel Co.

WHOLESALE

Liquor Merchants

First and Harrison Streets
San Francisco, Cal.

SOLE PROPRIETORS

Royal Stag Bourbon and Rye.
Old Pal Kentucky Bourbon.
Celebrated Chief Tonic.
Hiawatha Bitters. Chief Bitters.
Diamond Star Rye and Bourbon.
Tiliawood Bourbon.

IMPORTERS

Slater V. O. Scotch Whiskey, Scotland, Thorpe & Co.
Mermaid Old Tom Gin, London.
P. Van der Kamp, Fine Old Wood Cock Gin, Holland.
Mouraille Freres Cognac, France.

Lachman & Jacobi



California Wines and Brandies

706 Sansome St., San Francisco, Cal.

LACHMAN & JACOBI

New York Office, 65 and 67 North Moore St.

The IDEAL BEVERAGE

F.F.X.L.
WHOLESOME AS SUNSHINE

The IDEAL BEVERAGE

Made in a brewery where Purity is paramount, and where men know how. The plumpest, sweetest and cleanest of grain is used. The Hops are selected especially for us from the very best. The water, after being purified and filtered by nature, comes up in its crystal purity through 1500 feet of Rock and Gravel.

Frank Fehr's Extra Lager

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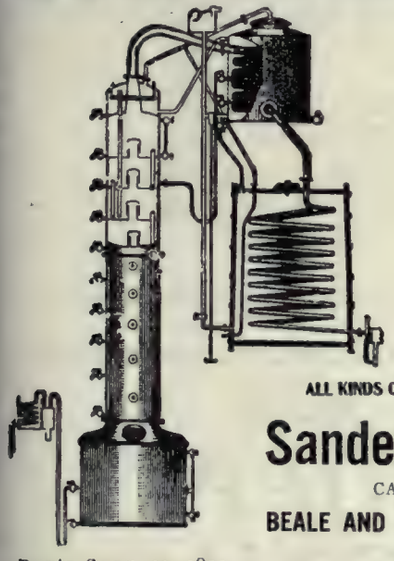
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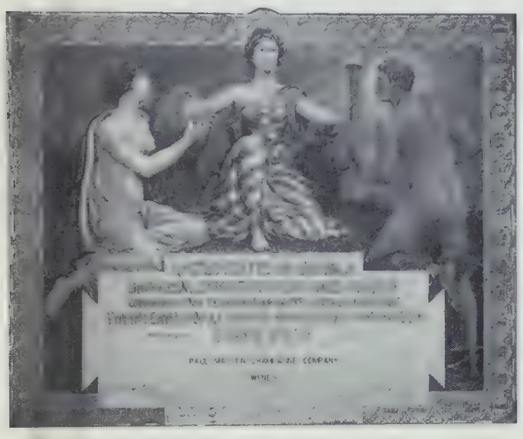
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SEATTLE AND NORTHWEST NEWS

SEATTLE, Dec. 20.—There is no doubt that the recent victories of the Antis in a number of Washington towns, as outlined in the last issue of the REVIEW, coupled with the triumph of woman's rights, has alarmed the trade in this state.

There are two camps of doctors now busy on the case. There is no great disagreement as to the malady, for the diagnosticians of all schools—brewers, wine men, wholesalers, retailers—agree that the patient needs treatment.

Sometimes a scare is a good thing, particularly if, instead of unnerving the victims, it acts as a battle cry. Well, the trade has been drawn closer together than ever before and the leaders are beginning to plan things. One school, which seems to be in the minority, would wage a bitter war against fanaticism, so-called. The other school asks, "How can you convert a man to reasonable views if you begin to abuse him and call him a fanatic?"

The case finally reached the consultation stage. There was a meeting of some fifty brewers, wholesalers, retailers, and others at the Butler Hotel on December 10. It was not intended that the news of that meeting should become public, but the *Post-Intelligencer* correspondent is in position to give you some inside facts as to what is likely to be done.

It was the sentiment of those who have paid most attention to the situation that Washington is today an object lesson of a possibility not altogether displeasing to the saloon men.

On close inspection, it is found that the women of this State are not Pharisaical. The majority are amenable to reason. A judge who has presided for many years in a state where women are enfranchised tells the leaders of the liquor cause that women make better jurors than men of the same rank in life. He says they will listen to and weigh evidence.

Therefore it has been decided to appeal to the women along broad lines, to submit the patent facts as to drunkenness, seductions, and other crimes in Maine, where the open saloon has been out of commission for a good long generation, and then some.

It was the sense of the meeting that the trade should do some high grade publicity work. It is not improbable that something unique in original investigation will be done. Possibly a clever man will be sent to Maine and Kansas to report on conditions. The reports he makes will be given publicity, not in liquor journals alone, but in the daily and weekly press.

The complete fruition of the plans outlined by the leaders looks to the establishing of a permanent organization, a bureau of publicity that shall exploit the subject from the highest points of view.

Your correspondent has been interviewed by an active man connected with a prominent brewery, and he has submitted a plan that looks to a dignified two years' campaign that shall put the essential facts of the Prohibition failure before the people. This must be done by human interest articles that are in the nature of what editors call "must" copy, things that must be printed because newsy or timely. Then the second phase of the campaign is to reform the saloon itself. It was admitted at the conference that several evils connected with the minority of saloons have served to poison the minds of the people against them. Reference is had to such conditions as the following:

Profanity and obscenity; the presence of undesirables, such as macquereau, ex-convicts, dope fiends, pickpockets, and other degenerates; the predominance of tenderloin men and women in saloons or in proximity thereto and easy touch therewith. To these evils, which the public is likely to charge to the saloon as an institution, must be added the illegal and unwise habit of selling to men who are already drunk or far on the way to drunkenness. The prevalence of this evil is greater than most saloon men realize. Were it not so, it would be well nigh impossible for a man to get drunk unless he should purchase a bottle and deliberately go to his room for the purpose, as the Maine drunkards do.

By reforming the saloon of these abuses and conducting an intelligent, aggressive, though not offensive, campaign against the Antis, it is hoped to prevent Washington from falling into the error of state wide Prohibition. It is likely that the meeting at the Butler Hotel will result in such work as has here been outlined for the first time in print.

Tacoma has passed a narrow anti-treating ordinance, and "What will you have?" is now an unlawful expression in the pretty little Puget Sound City. The public has not taken kindly to the attempt of the local solons to take care of sumptuary matters. In fact, the anti-treating ordinance has already been attacked by petition. The masses ask that the law be either repealed or submitted to the voters for approval. This is in line with modern thought in Washington, where the Oregon idea—initiative and referendum—is taking firm hold. Several thousand more names than are required to enable the council to submit the proposition to the people have already been obtained and more are coming in. However, if no special election shall be held, the law will go over for sixteen months, or until the next general election. It is not likely that the council will repeal the ordinance.

One of the most noticeable signs of the times in Seattle is the increase in the sales of California wines. During the holiday season the sales of sparkling wines have been larger than during any previous season. Manager Joe Barmon, of the Imperial Liquor Company, 305 Pike street, says there has been an unprecendented demand for sparkling burgundy and sauterne and that the sale of these wines has materially decreased the inquiry for imported goods. Not only so, but the steady demand for Riesling and claret is greater than during any previous season. In short, the people are learning to drink California wines.

Ernest C. Rawlings, formerly of Wheland, and Collins, San Francisco, then of the Alaskan Cafe and now of the Lotus Cafe here, says the REVIEW must be seen by all the traveling men in the country. A little item about him a few months ago resulted in many letters from old friends. He thinks he is likely to be coaxed back to the California sod if things continue thus.

Olympia beer is increasing its sales in Seattle, although the Rainier still predominates.

Lionel Swayze, formerly genial mixologist of the Press Club, is a poet and writer as well as a mixer. He is now secretary of the Lumber Exchange and out of the old business for good he says. His headquarters are still at the Press Club.

Senator Potts, of the Arlington Hotel—its owner, in fact—is a friend of California wines. He says he has convinced hundreds of guests that it is really better than the imported that gets to this port.

Manager Herman, of the College Inn, is making improvements in his wines and bar goods. He says he wants the best California products. He is an old Californian himself.

Charles Manning, the hustling Everett saloon man, has been busy at Seattle lately, where he has held many conferences on "the situation." There are those who predict that Charles will soon own something pretty good at Seattle.

Henry G. Behneman, formerly well known to the trade, whose father used to be with the Burnell ale people, is now Seattle manager of the John R. Cole Company, San Francisco.

The Luneta Cafe, in the Grand Opera House, is the latest of novelties here. It is on the order of the old Portola and somewhat like the modern Bismarck, of San Francisco, and is "making good."

A number of champagne men have been dallying with the trade here this week. Among them may be named Joseph Deering, of the White Seal, and Robert McCracken, of Cook's Imperial. Joseph Murphy, representing Pommery, left town just as the others came in.

Al Mayer, representing Grommes & Ullrich, has gone to Chicago to spend the holidays, after which he will return to nurse the Puget Sound trade.

Sydney Hart, of the Stuart Distilling Company, has been putting in a number of large orders for Carstair's rye this week.

The Snug Harbor Bar, 1411 Third avenue, opened its cafe on December 17th to a large business.

The Imperial Liquor Company has bought the Royal Bar, at 818 First avenue and will put Joseph Barmon in charge. He will be aided by Jack Maddigan, now manager of the place. The Royal was conducted last year by Charley Bacon, of San Francisco. It is to be entirely remodeled at great expense and made like the Lotus, owned by the same company. The floors will be beautifully tiled and the finishings will be superb throughout. So anxious are the owners to get in the harness that workmen are busy during three shifts each day.

Canteen Abolition Cause of Crimes

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 18.—The same old story told by many commanding officers of the army of the deplorable result of the abolition of the canteen is repeated in a graphic way by Brig. Gen. Ramsay D. Potts, commanding the department of the Luzon, Philippines.

Gen. Potts says that the most of the courts martial last year were traceable directly to the influence of the native liquors, the deleterious and in many cases disastrous effects of which, he said, are too well known to call for comment.

"It is a violation of law to sell such liquor to soldiers, but the law cannot be enforced," says Gen. Potts.

"One who has never seen the effects of even a small quantity of native liquor upon a young American unaccustomed to its use can form no judgment as to the seriousness of the situation now presented, a situation which is beyond the control of the military authorities, while the civil authorities can do very little."

Failure of the European Vintage

RECENT reports on the wine production of Europe indicate that there has not been such a disastrous failure in the vintage since 1810 as that of the present year.

The causes contributing to the general failure of the year's vintage were the lack of sunshine during the spring and early summer, and the excessive humidity throughout the season, which engendered various forms of insect life, which so blighted the grapes that in some localities there were none to harvest. This was especially true in the more northern wine-producing districts of Europe, including France, Germany, portions of Italy, and Switzerland.

MONETARY LOSS INVOLVED IN THE FAILURE.

A summary of the reports on the year's vintage indicates that the wine production for the season is not more than half the average yield, which in a normal year is calculated approximately at 3,000 million gallons, about one-third of which is produced in France.

France is not only the largest producer, but also the largest consumer of wines, the annual consumption being about 100 bottles per capita, and the failure of the grape crop is little short of a national misfortune, as it affects not only the manufacturers, large and small, and a great many people dependent upon the industry, but also curtails the food supply of the country. Next to France the failure of vintage falls most heavily upon Germany, in certain districts of which the production of wine constitutes one of the chief industries.

ESTIMATES ON THE YEAR'S VINTAGE.

The following estimate of the vintage for 1910 in the important wine-producing districts of Europe is based upon recent reports from the Wine Growers' Association.

In Germany, along the Rhine and Moselle, there is only one-tenth an average crop; in the Champagne and Saumur districts and in the Burgundy and Chablis districts of France the vintage is a failure; in Cognac there are so few grapes that there will be no brandy distilled this year; in the Medoc and other districts of Bordeaux, which have perhaps been more favored than other parts of France, there will not be much over a third of the average quantities of claret and sauterne produced; in Austria-Hungary there will be also one-third; and in Italy not much over half a crop. In Sicily the yield will about equal that of 1909. In northern Spain and also in the south and sherry districts there will be from half to three-quarters of a crop. In Portugal the yield is nearly up to the average, and the quality of the wine is good.

SWISS PRODUCT—LARGER YIELD OUTSIDE EUROPE.

Most of the wine produced in Switzerland is consumed in the country, only a small per cent of the product being exported. But this year's failure of the grape crop, which is almost complete, will result in a shortage in one of the staple beverages of the country and will be seriously felt by the working classes, who consume large quantities of cheap native wines, because of the consequent increased cost.

Outside of Europe those countries from which wine is obtained seem to have enjoyed seasonable weather, and they have produced fairly good crops of grapes. Madeira has a vintage nearly up to the average, with good quality. Algeria has an excellent vintage, both as regards quality and quantity, nearly all of which is consumed in France, where it is now more highly appreciated than many of the cheaper French productions.—From Consul-General R. E. Mansfield, Zurich, Switzerland.



Hiram Walker & Sons' Important Victory

IT would appear to us that the entire wine and spirit trade of the United States has good reason to be very grateful to Hiram Walker & Sons of Walkerville, Ontario, Canada, for the husky fight they have put up, in the matter of the Pure Food Law. While, as a matter of fact, the makers of Canadian Club whisky have obtained a notable victory, the benefit which they have conferred upon the trade has been the bringing of the law in question, as far as it concerns the label, strongly into the limelight. The big fight that has been made by the Walker firm caused a decision to be rendered which will in the future govern, and act as a precedent, in all label decisions, thereby greatly aiding in deciding this much-vexed question.

Just A Plain Hold-Up

THAT liquor men closed out by local option cannot get their license money back, is the option of George A. Lee, Assistant Attorney-General of the State of Oregon. The opinion cites that once money is paid into the state treasury and placed to the credit of the general fund, it cannot be taken unless there is a special act of the Legislature authorizing it. Thus the saloon men who have been put out of business by the local option elections can have their licenses transferred to other persons and to other places, but they will get no rebate on the portion of the license money paid to the state.

Informally, the office also holds that no portion of 10 per cent of the liquor license collected by cities, towns and counties, paid to the state, will be returned to saloon men in units that have voted dry.

How is that for highway robbery?

Hello!

Jesse Moore Whiskey

The recent petition in the city of Colusa asking better regulation of saloons has been incorporated in an ordinance providing that the saloons shall be closed at midnight and be open only half a day on Sundays. The proprietors of saloons have obtained their licenses for 1911, so that any increase in the cost of licenses which may be included in the new ordinance will not affect them until 1912.

A dispatch from Weed, Siskiyou county, states that the news of the action of the Board of Supervisors in closing the saloons in the county outside of incorporated cities, brought gloom to a section of that town known as "Shastina," the section of Weed where the saloon has prospered because the Weed Lumber company would not permit the selling of liquor on its townsite.

The women of Placerville won their fight, when they submitted to the City Trustees a remonstrance to the repealing of the ordinance closing saloons at midnight. The matter was brought up upon the petition of a large number of business men asking that saloons be allowed to remain open after midnight, and was denied by the Board.

During December every seller of liquor in Fresno City made application to the Board of Trustees for the renewal of the license for the year 1911. The applications were not read, but in bulk referred to the mayor and chief of police to report on at the next meeting. The applications are classified as follows: Class A restaurant 20; Class B restaurant 3; Wholesalers 8; Retailers 47; total 78.

Over The Sparkling Wine Cup

American Wines for Americans

By Horatio F. Stoll.

IT would be well if all our commercial organizations in California followed the example of the Merchants' Association of San Francisco, which believes in not only advocating the use of home products, but practicing what it preaches.

At the annual banquet held at the Fairmont Hotel on December 8, 1910, only native wines were served, the selection being Asti Tipo white, Calwa Cabernet and Cresta Blanca sparkling Moselle. Covers were laid for over five hundred prominent San Franciscans, and I am sure that many were impressed with the quality and purity of these choice California wines, of which we have reason to be proud.

The Italian-Swiss Colony wines are particularly popular at banquets and dinner parties, not only in California but in many sections of the United States. Their Tipo was the only red wine served at the banquet given by the citizens of San Francisco in honor of Governor J. N. Gillett, at the Palace Hotel, on Thursday, December 29th, when the Theodore Gier Wine Company's Riesling was also drunk.

At the banquet which marked the close of the North Beach Thanksgiving festivities, the guests were regaled with Haut Sauterne and Burgundy bottled by the Italian-Swiss Colony especially for the occasion in honor of their Majesties Queen Erminia I and King Angelo I.

On December 15th, one of the features of the breakfast enjoyed by the ladies of the San Francisco Browning Society at the Fior d'Italian was the split Tipo bottles which were placed beside each plate. A special label had been prepared, on which was printed Browning's famous lines:

Open my heart and you will see
Graved inside of it—"Italy."

All of the women carried the bottles home with them as souvenirs of the delightful occasion.

The annual banquet of the American Wine-Growers' Association is always notable for the number of native wines that are served to the fortunate guests that are present. These include not only members of the Association, but some of New York's most notable club men who enjoy the conviviality of the hospitable wine men and like to avail themselves of the opportunity of tasting America's finest wines under the most favorable circumstances.

At the banquet given at the Hotel Manhattan, on the evening of December 8th, the wine list was headed by the motto "American Wines for Americans." One sweet wine, six white wines, nine red wines, seven champagnes and three liqueurs were offered during the different courses of the elaborate menu.

Our California product was represented by the Italian-Swiss Colony's red Tipo; the Italian Vineyard Company's old Sherry; the California Winery's Riesling, Burgundy and old Brandy; the California Wine Association's Vine Cliff and Hill Crest Claret; the Gundlach-Bundschu Wine Company's Cabinet Gutedel and Burgundy; Wetmore-Bowen Company's Souvenir Sauterne and St. Julian Souvenir, and the Sonoma Wine and Brandy Company's Coronado Burgundy.

W. E. Hildreth, president of the American Wine-Growers' Association, presided at the banquet, and among the toasts delivered were: "Wine vs. Temperance," by Rev. Dr. C. H. Parkhurst; "Our Vine-Clad Hills," by Hon. Henry A. Wise, United States District Attorney; "Why Wine?" by Mr. Arthur Brisbane, editor of the New York *Journal;* "Bubbles," by Mr. Joseph E. G. Ryan of Chicago; and "A Good Host," by Mr. George C. Boldt.

THE ANTI-TREATING CRUSADE.

When Assemblyman Harry Polsley introduced an Anti-Treatting Bill at the last Legislature, his action was looked upon as a huge joke. Californians have always been known for their hospitality and since

"The days of old,
The days of gold,
The days of '49"

treating has flourished in this State; consequently the bill was promptly chloroformed and died in committee.

During the last two years, however, the crusade against treating and tipping throughout the United States has been growing, until today it is a punishable offense, in several cities, to ask your friend to have a "smile" with you. Only the other day, an Anti-Treating Ordinance was adopted by the Tacoma City Commission making the buying of an intoxicating drink for another person a misdemeanor. The measure was introduced by Mayor Fawcett and supported by two of the other four Commissioners, the understanding being that the ordinance would go into effect within ten days.

The State of Washington seems to be willing to pass almost any kind of a "reform" measure. They have adopted woman suffrage and have tried to wipe out tipping by making it a State offense to tip a porter, waiter, barber or any other person. To my personal knowledge, however, there is as much tipping in Seattle, Tacoma and Spokane by tourists as in any of the large cities of other States.

It remains to be seen whether or not the Anti-Treating Ordinance of Tacoma will also prove a joke. Mayor Fawcett says he will see that it is enforced, but I fear that while his intentions are good, he will find that his ordinance will have a rough road to travel.

In Oregon, the people of Rose City Park, have gone a step further. They do not aim particularly at treating over the bar in the saloon, but also against treating in candy and drug stores, where daily countless women sit around soda fountains and treat one another. Perhaps they will also attempt to do away with the habit of one man paying another's carfare. The Portland *Oregonian,* in commenting on the evil of this latter custom, says:

"When Harry insists on paying Peter's carfare he poses as a model of free and manly generosity, but it is a pose and nothing more. The apparent generosity is spurious. If Peter does not pay both fares on the return trip he feels outraged and tells everybody who will listen that his companion is a miserly tightwad.

"The only purpose of this sort of treating is to enable people to delude themselves for a little while with the thought that they have conferred a favor. It is not a real favor; for they always expect a return within a few minutes; but while the self-deception lasts it is agreeable perhaps. Still it is only agreeable to one party. The other is humiliated, often embarrassed and annoyed.

"Why should Henry arrogate to himself the privilege of bestowing his petty largess on Peter? What right has he to assume that Peter needs or desires the gift of a nickel? If he must show off his wealth and liberality, there are better ways of doing it than by forcing his reluctant friend to accept a gratuity of 5 cents. Let him bestow a thousand dollars or a million. Peter in accepting it may still feel like a beggar, but the compensation will make the disagreeable experience tolerable."

Apparently the only form of treat that can never cause hard feelings is the "Dutch treat," although if the prohibitionists had their way, it would be a crime to treat even one's self.

Our Wine Will Go to Italy

SOME exporters of Southern California wine are considering whether they ought to request the Premier of Italy to ask why his Minister of Agriculture is a knocker. The gentleman has said that our wine is poor stuff. However, Italian grape growers and wine makers of this city state there is no need to pay any particular attention to the assertion. It is manifestly absurd and was made merely for political effect. It is probable that Italians at home will soon get an opportunity to judge this for themselves, for arrangements are being made to ship quite a quantity of California wine from Los Angeles to Italy.

A commercial house in Milan has already entered into negotiations for a consignment of the fermented juice of the grape, and if it proves acceptable, as it undoubtedly will, more will follow.

The first lot ordered from this section as a kind of trial shipment consists of 10,000 hectoliters, or about 264,170 gallons. It was ordered by the Milan firm because there is an alarming shortage in not only Italy but France and Spain, and Southern California is the only section which can be looked to to make up the deficiency.

DID HE EVER TASTE IT?

Competitors of the Milan firm "viewed with alarm" this action by their more hustling rival and appealed to the Minister of Agriculture for protection. Signor Raineri, who, local men say, probably has never tasted the wine of Southern California and therefore knows nothing of its quality, sought to quiet the alarmed growers by issuing an official statement saying that "it is not good and is not likely to meet the taste of Italian consumers." Here is the full text of the curious announcement by the Cabinet Minister:

"The Italian Government has ascertained that the vintage of California is limited and does not allow of exportation on a large scale. The prices are so high that when California wine is brought to Italy it cannot be sold short of 35 cents a gallon. Its quality is not good and it is not likely to meet the taste of Italian consumers. As the importers will probably try to mix it with Italian wine in order to increase its alcoholic strength the government has taken strict precautions to prevent 'doctoring.'"

As Los Angeles is a leader in the California wine industry such a statement, published officially, could not be allowed to go unchallenged. However, the leading Italians here who are interested in the wine industry smile at it and decline to take it seriously. Officials of the Italian Vineyard Company of this city, who own a vast acreage in vineyards at Cucamonga and Guasti, stated yesterday that the announcement was merely issued for the purpose of seeking to allay the fears of some of the growers in Italy. A. Alberti, of the Italian Vineyard Company, speaking of the matter, said:

"The grape crop is exceptionally poor in France, Italy and Spain this year. The wine makers here in California have been crowded with requests from the other side for quotations and samples and some have actually received orders for wines and brandies.

"This company, among others, has been asked to forward samples and to dispose of some of its product in Italy. I cannot say yet whether it will pay us to export. We have to consider duties, shipping charges and other matters connected with the question. We are investigating the matter fully and may make some shipments. It certainly looks as if California will supply a certain amount of wines and brandies to make up the shortage in the three countries I have mentioned.

"Italy relies to a large extent on its agricultural products and among these that of grapes is one of the largest. The government is strongly protectionist and seeks in every way in its power to protect the industries and prevent importations from other countries which may adversely affect them.

"It is evident the Minister of Agriculture does not know much about California wines. I don't suppose he ever drank any. There is no question that some of our wines can compete with the highest brands of Italy. California cannot compete with France in its very best champagnes, but it can and does do so in all others. The best California wines may be said, generally speaking, to be as good as any others on earth."

Mr. Alberti intimated that seeing they drank more wines and brandy in Italy, France and Spain than Californians do, and seeing that this State is the only other section of the world which produces wines on a large scale, those countries have to look to this section for relief. Italy has over 9,300,000 acres under vines, France 4,000,000 and Spain 3,140,000 and the production runs to billions of gallons of wine. This has been materially curtailed this year, in that this is the worst season the grape growers of Europe have known for a long time.—*Los Angeles Times.*

This Is Progressive

AT Chehalis, Washington, ten saloon men have joined in a petition to the Council asking that an ordinance be passed prohibiting minors, habitual drunkards and persons of Indian blood from entering or frequenting saloons. This is the first time the liquor dealers have ever asked for passage of an ordinance restricting their business.

We are glad to hear that Anacortes, Washington, the second largest city in Skagit County, went "wet" in spite of female suffrage which was exercised for the first time at the recent election. The city polled 936 votes. Of this number 316 were women registered, only about two-thirds of whom took advantage of the right given them by the recent woman suffrage amendment and the Governor's proclamation. This is the third defeat of the "drys" at Anacortes, and the liquor question is now shelved for the next two years.

In Washington there were more than seventy local option elections. The net result is that an increased number of towns voted wet. The wets likewise made gains in the Lower House, but they lost in the Senate. No state-wide or county option question was in issue, and it is argued therefrom that the present state liquor law is satisfactory, therefore there should be no further meddling with it.

On December 6th the election held in the town of Castle Rock, Washington, resulted in a victory for the progressive, or business element in favor of properly regulated saloons. The victory was won by a larger majority than on former occasions.

At Everett, Washington, which has gone "dry" the municipal officials have discovered that the matter of overcoming a deficit in the city treasury created by the lack of saloon licenses revenue next year is not the only problem created by the local option election in which Everett voted "dry." They have looked over the local option law, and discover that under its provisions, unless special city legislation is enacted, all moneys from fines for offenses against the local option law will go into the state treasury, and the city will gain nothing thereby.

So it is probable that January will see an ordinance passed providing that any place where liquor is sold shall be deemed a public nuisance, and as such the city courts would have jurisdiction and power to assess fines for the benefit of the city treasury.

Chicago Liquor and Wine Trade

(*Special Correspondence.*)

Mr. Byron S. Rosenblatt, president of the Rosenblatt Company of San Francisco, is out on his annual trip visiting the trade up in the Northwest.

Mr. M. Altman, who recently returned from a trip through Wisconsin and Illinois, said: "Trade conditions are very good and sales are satisfactory. Bills are being met promptly and the outlook for business for the coming year was never better. I look for a much larger trade for 1911 than we had in 1910, and the trade of 1910 exceeded anything previous."

The dealers doing a mail order business report that this branch of the business is growing rapidly and in some localities has become very heavy. This is especially true where local option prevails. In speaking of this phase of the business, Mr. R. A. Hoefer, manager for A. J. Anderson & Co., said: "We are doing just as much business in prohibition districts as formerly, but by different methods."

Mr. F. Madlener in speaking of trade conditions said: "While trade has been a little quiet the outlook is excellent. We are selling just as much whisky in prohibition territories as we did before the law was passed. In my judgment the way to regulate the liquor business is to cut out this treating habit that we Americans have gotten into. If this were abolished the objectionable features of the whisky business would disappear."

"There is more whisky sold per capita than in former years," said Mr. Thomas Dennehy, manager of Chas. Dennehy & Co. There is a very marked increase over 1900. There is a decided increase in the consumption of California wine. Our firm sells liquors from Ohio west to Washington. We find business excellent, but cannot say that one locality is doing any better than another. It is marvelous, however, the amount of liquors going into so-called prohibition territories. The amount has not seemed to decrease, but the style of package is different. There is a marked increase of illicit stills in prohibition localities. U. S. Marshals are kept very busy in Georgia, North Carolina and South Carolina."

Port wine has proved to be the most popular of all California wines. Some dealers report that the trade in this wine is growing to large proportions and in many instances is taking the place of imported goods. In fact California wine seems to be replacing imported goods all along the line. Of course there is always likely to be a steady demand for imported champagne, but that does not necessarily come into competition with California wine.

The glass bottle men report a very strong demand for their goods. In fact some quarters report that the call for glass bottles is unprecedented in the glass bottle business. When Mr. W. C. Forbes, Chicago representative of A. M. Foster & Co., was asked what was the immediate cause of this unusual demand, he said without any hesitancy that it was due to the fact that so many localities had adopted prohibition. "There is just as much liquor sold," said he, "but it is now put out in bottles instead of barrels or casks."

Some of the dealers report that business has been especially good in Missouri and Pennsylvania. The call for California wine has been especially strong. The demand is principally for ports and sherry. There is very little dry wine sold, as compared to port and sherry.

The Italian Vineyard Company of Los Angeles, California, on account of the death of Mr. Egisto Mariani, their New York manager, last October, have transferred Mr. Romano, their Chicago manager, to New York and will place Mr. A. Alberti in Mr. Romano's place.

"Shipments of wine to Chicago have increased twenty-five per cent during the past year," said Mr. William B. Frolichstein, local manager of the California Wine Association of San Francisco. "The market is very firm owing to shortage of this year's vintage. The crops abroad were very short. Everything indicates a bigger business in domestic wines than ever before. The prices have been maintained and demand constant."

Mr. Fred Finden, local representative of the Contra Costa Wine Company, recently returned from an extended pleasure trip to Europe. While absent, Mr. Finden visited London and Southampton. In speaking of his trip he said: "Of course I had a fine time, but I would have much rather gone to California except but for the fact that my wife insisted that we must make this trip to Europe. I consider California the garden spot of the world."

It is claimed by some of the dealers that the pure food law is not operative so far as it relates to liquors. Some insist that unprincipled men are manufacturing a very low grade article out of the cheapest of wine and passing it off as California wine. The uninitiated know no better and drink the vile stuff. In speaking of the matter, Mr. Fred Finden of the Contra Costa Wine Company said: "There is no question but that this is being done. The pure food law is not operative. Something should be done to stop it. Not only in the interest of the trade, but the public as well. In many instances the stuff concocted and called California wine is unfit to enter the stomach. It is one of those frauds that at once affect the consumer. This, of course, does not affect the trade among people who know what they are buying, but there is a large per cent of buyers who do not know what good wine is."

Clark street saloon men say that if any more of those deep sea feeders come to town they are going out of business. Last week a husky bluejacket cast anchor in a Clark street booze bazaar and tied up to the lunch counter with his hatches wide open and his grapplers out for grub. For ten minutes he took on cargo at a rate that aroused the admiration of all passing craft and he had safely stowed the thirty-fifth "hot dog" and was steering for the thirty-sixth some peart when the bartender hove alongside and signaled him to slip cable and make for the open. But it took a bunch of police to start him on his course and the bartender afterward said that if many more people came along and got outside of thirty-six hot dogs as a chaser for only one glass of beer at 5c a throw, it would put the house on the scrap heap in another week, and every man in the audience grabbed a hot dog and agreed that the argument was reasonable.

LASH'S BITTERS
TONIC LAXATIVE



YOU HERE! AND WHITE HORSE, TOO!



JOS. S. FINCH'S
GOLDEN
WEDDING
RYE
WHISKEY
PITTSBURGH, PA.



CHAS. MEINECKE & CO.

Agents P. C. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL

OREGON

Portland, Oregon, advices state that after a long verbal struggle with the members of the special committee of the City Council appointed to draft an amended liquor ordinance, Paul Wessinger, manager of Weinhard's brewery, yesterday morning, succeeded in having the time limit for the operation of saloons under powers of attorney extended one year further, to the end of December, 1912. A special meeting of the committee was called to hear Mr. Wessinger's arguments.

Wessinger also succeeded in having the Weinhard brewery excepted from the clause which forbids the sale of liquor within 400 feet of a school building. The Weinhard brewery is within a stone's throw of the Portland school of Trades.

Mr. Wessinger said that his brewery, which controls about 60 powers of attorney, is willing to accept responsibility for the proper operation of the saloons conducted under them, but the committee fails to amend the penalty clauses so as to make the nominal and real owners of the saloons operated in this manner equally responsible in case of violation of the law.

A dispatch from Grant's Pass, Oregon, states that under the Oregon Constitution, as amended by the people at the last general election, petitions have been filed with the City Auditor, praying for an election December 31 to decide whether the Council shall license the sale of intoxicating liquors within the corporate limits. An ordinance has been passed ordering the election to be held.

Elgin, Oregon, went "wet" at the last election, but the mayor has taken an action reducing the number of saloons from 4 to 2. He was elected on a "dry" platform and refused to approve any bonds except those of two old-time saloonkeepers, Henry Bader and Ott Young, who own their buildings and homes. The Mayor contends it is impossible for more than two saloons to legally exist in a town of Elgin's size.

Word comes from Portland, Oregon, that with the arrest of L. F. McPherson, an old resident along the Siuslaw River, the revenue officers of the United States have begun a campaign of extermination among the illicit stills said to be operating in the Coast Range of mountains in Lane, Douglas and Josephine counties. McPherson was apprehended by Deputy United States Marshal Hammersly. He resides about two miles from Lorraine and is charged with having operated a still for the manufacture of prune brandy. The still was captured by Revenue Officers H. Shellberg and F. A. Tomlinson and has been turned over to David M. Dunne, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Oregon district.

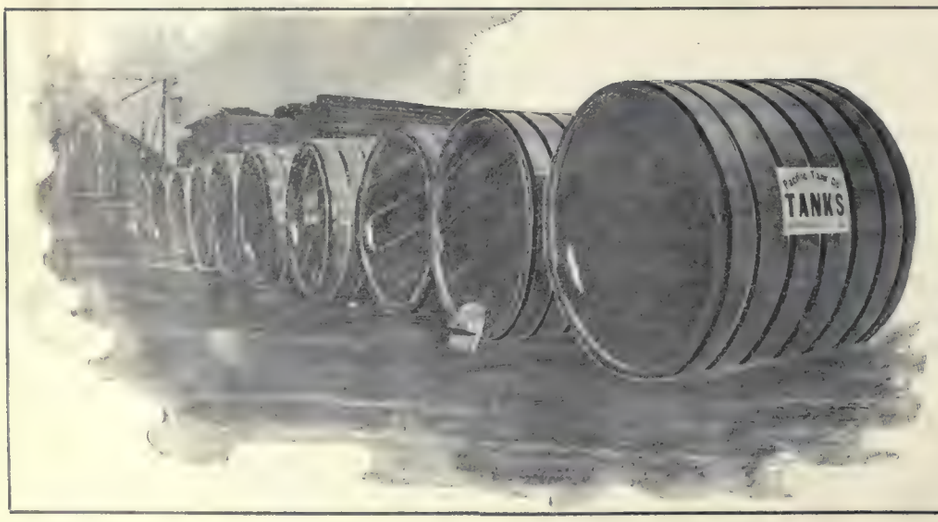
The Councilmen of Athena, Oregon, have drafted a drastic liquor ordinance regulating the saloons in that city. The amount of the license is fixed at $600; that a bond of $1000 must be given to the City of Athena, said bond to be given by a reputable surety company; there shall be no gambling of any kind, no shaking of dice nor shall there be any music of any kind; that the place of business shall not be opened on Sunday; that all windows and glass doors of places where intoxicating liquors are to be sold shall be of plain glass without painting or frosting thereon, and the bar shall be so situated as to be in plain view from the outside; that all places and houses where such liquors are to be sold shall consist of but one room, without any partitions, blinds or screens, in which no chairs lunch tables or card tables shall be permitted; that the punishment for any violation shall be a fine ranging from $50 to $250 or imprisonment from five to 30 days, and on second offense the violator shall forfeit his license and the bond company will be required to pay said bond.

We learn from a Portland, Oregon, dispatch that all social, fraternal, commercial and civic clubs maintaining sideboards or bars in their clubrooms for the purpose of dispensing liquors to members will be required to pay a license fee to the city of $800 a year, the same as saloons pay, according to the provisions of the model license law now being prepared by a special Council committee.

It is the contention of the committee that no more consideration should be given private institutions which dispense liquor for a profit than any other retail establishment. The announcement has brought a storm of protest from the clubs and their members, and plans are under way to block the measure when it comes up for passage.

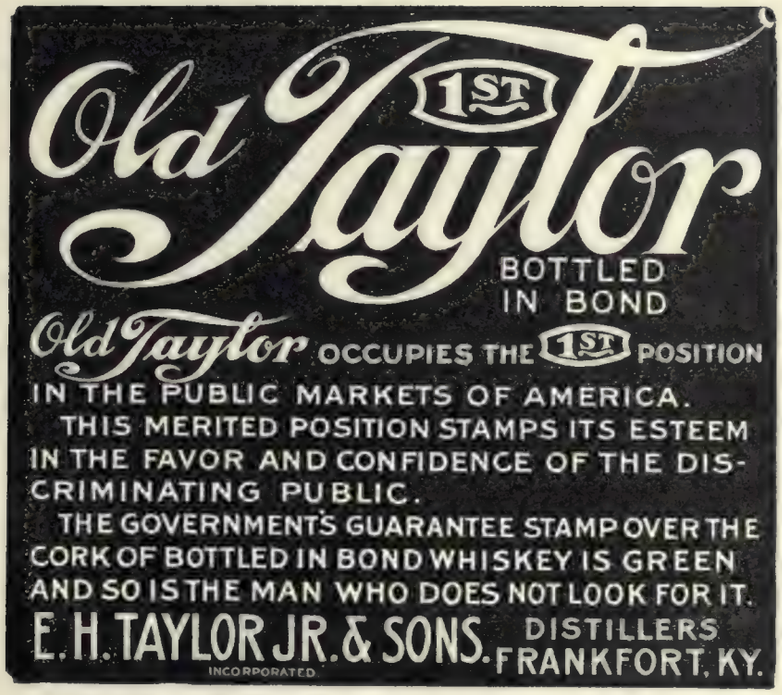
A victory for the "drys" is reported from Stanfield, Oregon, where the first regular city election was held at the beginning of the month. The fight was a strong one, prohibition furnishing the bone of contention between factions, but the water wagon brigade carried the city by a large majority.

Olympia, the capital of Washington, remains wet and for the third time elected Michael Harris, Republican, Mayor. The election means much to the liquor trade for if the Citizens' ticket had won the Mayor and Council would have been dry and intended to put the saloons out of business.



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for all purposes
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Equitable Bank Building, Los Angeles, Cal.
Kenton Station, Portland, Oregon



WILLIAM WOLFF & CO.

SOLE DISTRIBUTERS

San Francisco, California



FROM NOVEMBER 20 TO DECEMBER 20, 1910.

WINE.

Destination.	Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
To Alaska	24	100	$ 139
" British Columbia	310	3,504	2,686
" Central America	102	20,659	7,941
" China	....	60	40
" Hawaiian Islands	189	69,838	33,173
" Japan	5	4,832	1,671
" Mexico	22	5,760	2,119
" New York	420	564,903	179,792
" South America	16	3,699	1,443
" Samoan Islands	....	224	94
" Society Islands	1	2,594	738
" Strait Settlements	10	400	255
" Dutch East Indies	....	244	310
" Switzerland	....	5,100	1,887
" England	....	508	254
" Germany	....	51,000	14,462
" France	....	53	50
Total	1,099	733,478	$247,054

1 case in transit to Mexico.

BRANDY.

Destination	Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
To Alaska	....	5	$ 13
" Hawaiian Islands	....	52	130
" New York	....	50	20
Total	....	107	$163

WHISKY.

Destination	Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
To British Columbia	....	260	$ 520
" Central America	....	293	1,902
" Hawaiian Islands	232	530	2,917
" Mexico	1	.....	31
" New York	205	.....	2,050
" Philippine Islands	....	484	484
" South America	....	227	341
Total	690	1,794	$8,245

10 cs in bond to Hawaiian Islands.
1 cs in bond to South America.
33 cs 1 kg in bond to Mexico.
208 cs in bond to Philippine Islands.

BEER.

Destination.	Packages Bottled.	Packages Bulk.	Value.
To Central America	144	.....	$1,479
" Hawaiian Islands	84	118	1,863
" South America	88	.....	465
" Society Islands	3	23	217
" New Zealand	5	.....	40
" Marquesas Islands	4	.....	52
Total	328	141	$4,116

MISCELLANEOUS EXPORTS.

Destination.	Packages and Contents.
To Alaska	10 cs Grape Juice, 2 bottles Liquors
" British Columbia	93 cs Grape Juice, 20 cs Blackberry Brandy
" Central America	12 cs Gin, 20 cs Mineral Water, 20 kgs Vermouth ....4 cs China Wine, 4 cs Cherries in Maraschino, 10 cs Porter
" Hawaiian Islands	161 cs Liquors, 42 cs Grape Juice, 38 cs Vermouth .....2 cs Absinthe, 18 cs Cordials, 2 cs Cocktails, 8 cs Syrups .....3 cs 1 bbl Alcohol, 30 cs Cider, 176 cs Mineral Water ...2 cs Cherries in Maraschino, 15 kgs 2 bbls Coca Cola, 7 cs Rum .....17 cs Bitters, 110 cs 1 bbl Gin, 10 cs Stout .....32 cs Champagne, 11 cs Rock and Rye, 5 cs Grenadine
" Japan	2 cs Grape Juice, 30 cs Cherries in Maraschino
" Mexico	3 cs Cherries in Maraschino, 10 cs Mineral Water, 2 cs Absinthe, 10 cs Gin. .....2 cs Tamarindo, 1 cs Grape Juice, 1 cs Liquor, 1 cs Rum
" Philippine Islands	45 cs 12 bbls Liquors, 50 cs Gin
" Korea	2 cs Grape Juice
" London	16 cs Cordials
" South America	4 cs Champagne, 20 cs Vermouth
" Samoan Islands	14 cs Liquors
Total	1052 cs 16 bbls 35 kgs 2 bottles
Value	$8596

273 cases Orange Bitters in Transit to London.



Domestic.

FROM NOVEMBER 20 TO DECEMBER 20, 1910.

FROM SEATTLE—Per steamer President, November 21.

1 bbl Whisky ..... El Monte Distilling Co.
7 bbls Beer ..... Olympia Beer Co.
1 kg Wine ..... F. De Barry.

FROM SEATTLE—Per steamer Buckman, November 23.

424 pkgs Beer ..... John Rapp & Son.
100 hhds Beer ..... Tacoma Bottling Co.
50 bbls Beer ..... Tacoma Bottling Co.
50 hf bbls Beer ..... Tacoma Bottling Co.
60 qr bbls Beer ..... Tacoma Bottling Co.

FROM PORT TOWNSEND—Per steamer City of Pueblo, November 26.

10 cs Kummel ..... C. W. Craig & Co.
74 cs Champagne ..... F. De Barry.
1 csk Beer ..... F. De Barry.
1 csk Beer ..... Marcus Moses.

FROM SEATTLE—Per steamer Admiral Sampson, November 29.

1 cs Bottled Beer ..... C. H. Bell.
195 hhds Beer ..... John Rapp & Son.
20 bbls Beer ..... John Rapp & Son.
240 hf bbls Beer ..... John Rapp & Son.
120 qr bbls Beer ..... John Rapp & Son.
1 hf bbl Whisky ..... J. McCoy Distilling Co.
1 kg Liquor ..... Wilmerding-Lowe Co.
40 hhds Beer ..... Tacoma Bottling Co.
100 bbls Beer ..... Tacoma Bottling Co.
130 hf bbls Beer ..... Tacoma Bottling Co.

FROM SAN PEDRO—Per steamer Rose City, December 1.

25 cs Ginger Ale ..... P. R. Williams.

FROM PORT TOWNSEND—Per steamer City of Pueblo, December 3.

2 cs Cordial ..... Cal. Wine and Cordial Co
1 bbl Whisky ..... Cal. Wine and Cordial Co.
1 bbl Whisky ..... Brown-Forman Co.

FROM SEATTLE—Per steamer Watson, December 5.

100 hhds Beer ..... Tacoma Bottling Co.
40 bbls Beer ..... Tacoma Bottling Co.
82 hf bbls Beer ..... Tacoma Bottling Co.
70 qr bbls Beer ..... Tacoma Bottling Co.
130 hhds Beer ..... John Rapp & Son.
100 hf bbls Beer ..... John Rapp & Son.
140 qr bbls Beer ..... John Rapp & Son.
4 cs Wine ..... J. Levin & Co.
3 cs Champagne ..... Kessler & Co.
1 kg Rum ..... F. Chevalier.

FROM PORT TOWNSEND—Per steamer Umatilla, December 12.

5 csks Bottled Beer ..... Order.
1 hf bbl Wine ..... Gaffney Drayage Co.
1 bbl Wine ..... Paul Masson.

FROM SEATTLE—Per steamer Buckman, December 12.

343 pkgs Beer ..... John Rapp & Son.
110 bbls Beer ..... Tacoma Bottling Co.

FROM SEATTLE—Per steamer Admiral Sampson, December 15.

260 hhds Beer ..... John Rapp & Son.
70 bbls Beer ..... John Rapp & Son.
310 hf bbls Beer ..... John Rapp & Son.
120 qr bbls Beer ..... John Rapp & Son.
3 sixth bbls Beer ..... John Rapp & Son.
140 hhds Beer ..... Tacoma Bottling Co.
50 bbls Beer ..... Tacoma Bottling Co.
140 hf bbls Beer ..... Tacoma Bottling Co.
70 qr bbls Beer ..... Tacoma Bottling Co.

FROM SAN PEDRO—Per steamer Rose City, December 16.

5 bbls Brandy ..... Order.

BEER IN TRANSIT.

To Oakland ..... 104 bbls 122 pkgs.
" Los Angeles ..... 2 csks 1 pkg.
" San Mateo ..... 3 csks.
" San Jose ..... 140 pkgs.
" Vallejo ..... 60 pkgs.
" Nevada ..... 42 hhds 35 bbls 23 qr bbls 268 pkgs
" San Bernardino ..... 128 pkgs.
" Alameda ..... 30 qr bbls.
" Stockton ..... 20 qr. bbls.

E. A. GROEZINGER Established 1864 E. O. SCHRAUBSTADTER

A. FINKE'S WIDOW
SPARKLING AND VINTAGE WINES
CHAMPAGNES
809 MONTGOMERY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

IMPORTS BY SEA.

Foreign.

FROM NOVEMBER 20 TO DECEMBER 20, 1910.

FROM NEW YORK (via Salina Cruz)—Per Arizonian, November 22.

2	bbls Gin	L. Taussig & Co., San Francisco.
25	cs Bitters	Borgfeldt, Propfe & Co., San Francisco.
25	cs Bitters	J. Levin & Co., San Francisco.
1	cs Wine	C. F. Schmidt & Peters, San Francisco.
2	cs Liquors	Wm. Wolff & Co., San Francisco.
5	cs Wine	W. B. Sanborn, San Francisco.
2	cs Whisky	W. B. Sanborn, San Francisco.
2	bbls Sherry	A. D. Shaw & Co., San Francisco.
5	cs Wine	A. D. Shaw & Co., San Francisco.
33	cs Liquors	A. D. Shaw & Co., San Francisco.
2	cs Wine	G. Cioffe, Sacramento.
2	cs Bitters	G. Cioffe, Sacramento.
5	cs Brandy	A. Levas, Sacramento.
5	bbls Whisky	Ladd & Co., Stockton.
3	bbls Liquors	R. Casciato, Portland.
9	cs Bitters	Calistro & Co., Portland.
3	cs Cordials	Van Schuyer & Co., Portland.
670	cs Whisky	Reader Warehouse, Seattle.
654	cs Whisky	Continental Dist. Co., Seattle.
4	cs Wine	D. Bozzio, Seattle.
2	cs Bitters	D. Bozzio, Seattle.
1	bbl Wine	L. A. McCoy, Seattle.
1	cs Wine	L. A. McCoy, Seattle.
80	cs Whisky	D. A. Keene, North Yakima.
12	cs Bitters	Order, Seattle.
1	bbl Liquors	Order, Seattle.
2	cs Bitters	Ricconi & Co., Tacoma.
30	cs Mineral Water	Order, Vancouver.
25	cs Bitters	Peacock & Co., Honolulu.
15	bbls Gin	Peacock & Co., Honolulu.
150	bbls Beer	Hackfeldt & Co., Honolulu.

FROM EUROPE—SAME VESSEL.

388	cs Beer	Finlay & Co., Los Angeles.
7	cs Wine	Barham & Co., Los Angeles.
16	cs Wine	C. Rougny, Los Angeles.
79	cs Beer	Peterson & Co., San Francisco.
500	cs Brandy	De Fremery & Co., San Francisco.
20	octs Brandy	De Fremery & Co., San Francisco.
50	cs Brandy	Taussig & Co., San Francisco.
60	cs Champagne	Chapman & Wilberforce, San Francisco.
26	cs Brandy	Rosenberg & Co., Salt Lake City.
25	cs Whisky	Palace Hotel, San Francisco.
85	bbls Beer	Lang & Stroh, San Francisco.
40	bbls Ginger Ale	Lang & Stroh, San Francisco.
25	cs Lime Juice	Lang & Stroh, San Francisco.
15	cs Mineral Water	Goldberg, Bowen & Co., San Francisco.
22	cs Wine	Haas Bros., San Francisco.
55	cs Wine	De Fremery & Co., San Francisco.
750	cs Champagne	A. D. Shaw & Co., San Francisco.
83	cs Gin	Mattoon & Co., San Francisco.
1	csk Gin	Mattoon & Co., San Francisco.
13	cs Beer	Norwegian Imp. Co., Portland.
51	cs Whisky	J. Robertson, Seattle.
25	octs Whisky	J. Robertson, Seattle.
10	cs Gin	J. Robertson, Seattle.
90	cs Beer	J. Robertson, Seattle.
125	cs Brandy	Continental Dist. Co., Seattle.
25	cs Brandy	A. J. Wolff, Tacoma.
25	cs Brandy	Greenhood & Co., Missoula, Mont.
65	cs Whisky	J. J. Silver, Honolulu.
140	cs Whisky	Hoffschlager & Co., Honolulu.
10	cs Wine	Davies & Co., Honolulu.
5	cs Mineral Water	Hackfeldt & Co., Honolulu.

FROM ROTTERDAM—Per St. Louis, November 25.

600	cs Mineral Water	Apollinaris Co., San Francisco.

FROM VICTORIA—Per Queen, November 25.

200	cs Ale	Haslett Warehouse Co., San Francisco.
250	cs Stout	Haslett Warehouse Co., San Francisco.
200	cs Spirits	American Mer. Co., San Francisco.
250	cs Kummel	J. Levin & Co., San Francisco.

FROM HAMBURG—Per Biarritz, November 27.

100	cs Fruit Juice	American Mer. Co., San Francisco.
660	cs Mineral Water	Order, San Francisco.
92	cs Wine	Repsold & Co., San Francisco.

FROM KOBE, JAPAN—Per China, November 26.

298	csks Sake	N. A. Mer. Co., San Francisco.
100	cs Sake	N. A. Mer. Co., San Francisco.
50	csks Sake	Kagawa & Co., San Francisco.
30	cs Sake	Kagawa & Co., San Francisco.
25	csks Sake	S. Tanimoto, San Francisco.
4	cs Sake	S. Tanimoto, San Francisco.
70	csks Sake	G. Hamura, Los Angeles.

FROM ANTWERP—Per Setos, November 21.

12	cs Wine	Order, San Francisco.
6	csks Whisky	Macondray & Co., San Francisco.
2	cs Liquors	L. Lehmann, San Francisco.
135	cs Liquors	De Fremery & Co., San Francisco.
75	cs Wine	De Fremery & Co., San Francisco.
1000	cs Gin	De Fremery & Co., San Francisco.
102	cs Whisky	Jaffe & Co., Los Angeles.
300	cs Gin	Continental Dist. Co., Seattle.
5	cs Wine	H. R. Clise, Seattle.

FROM NEW YORK (via Salina Cruz)—Per Isthmian, November 27.

25	cs Gin	Wahl & Wolf, San Diego.
1	bbl Gin	Stanard W. & Liquor Co., San Diego.
10	cs Gin	Stanard W. & Liquor Co., San Diego.
15	bbls Gin	Sherwood & Sherwood, Los Angeles.
55	cs Gin	Sherwood & Sherwood, Los Angeles.
70	bbls Whisky	Haas, Baruch & Co., Los Angeles.
1	bbl Fruit Juice	Golden State Wine Co., Los Angeles.
25	cs Gin	J. Melczer & Co., Los Angeles.
1	bbl Liquors	Hartman, Goldsmith & Co., Los Angeles
17	cs Liquors	A. Wolf, San Francisco.
35	cs Wine	New Granucci Grocery Co., S. F.
5	cs Brandy	New Granucci Grocery Co., S. F.
15	cs Cordials	A. Vignier Co., San Francisco.
12	bbls Gin	T. W. Collins & Co., San Francisco.
15	cs Gin	T. W. Collins & Co., San Francisco.
50	cs Whisky	El Monte Dist. Co., San Francisco.
5	bbls Whisky	El Monte Dist. Co., San Francisco.
5	cs Cordials	Goldberg, Bowen & Co., San Francisco.
15	cs Champagne	A. Decks Co., San Francisco.
10	bbls Gin	Taussig & Co., San Francisco.
10	kgs Gin	Taussig & Co., San Francisco.
7	cs Whisky	Sherwood & Sherwood, San Francisco.
50	cs Whisky	Rusconi, Fisher & Co., San Francisco.
2	cs Liquors	J. de Fremery & Co., San Francisco.
200	cs Wine	C. F. Schmidt & Peters, San Francisco.

FROM EUROPE—SAME VESSEL.

1	csk Rum	Last & Co., San Diego.
35	cs Wine	H. Jevne & Co., Los Angeles.
32	cs Beer	Goldberg, Bowen & Co., Los Angeles.
60	cs Wine	Meinecke & Co., Los Angeles.

FROM NEW YORK (via Salina Cruz)—Per Virginian, December 3.

35	cs Liquors	J. Aronson, Seattle.
10	bbls Whisky	Continental Dist. Co., Seattle.
25	cs Gin	J. Robertson, Seattle.
8	cs Cordials	Goldie Dist. Co., Seattle.
15	cs Wine	University Club, Seattle.
10	cs Brandy	S. Hyde, Seattle.
25	cs Cordials	Halyman Co., Spokane.
10	cs Whisky	Halyman Co., Spokane.
5	bbls Whisky	Rothschild Bros., Portland.
25	cs Whisky	Rothschild Bros., Portland.
10	cs Punch	Goldberg, Bowen & Co., San Francisco.
1	csk Fruit Juice	Schlesenger & Bender, San Francisco.
15	cs Whisky	Sherwood & Sherwood, San Francisco.
1	cs Wine	H. Brenta, San Francisco.
1	cs Bitters	H. Brenta, San Francisco.
45	cs Wine	Levaggi-Granucci Co., San Francisco.
25	cs Whisky	A. D. Shaw & Co., San Francisco.
55	bbls Whisky	J. Levin & Co., San Francisco.
100	cs Whisky	J. Levin & Co., San Francisco.
110	cs Cordials	J. Levin & Co., San Francisco.
50	cs Whisky	Ladd & Co., Stockton.
25	csks Mineral Water	Jevne & Co., Los Angeles.
25	cs Liquors	Imperial Liquor Co., Seattle.
67	cs Wine	Continental Dist. Co., Seattle.
25	cs Gin	J. Robertson, Seattle.
1	csk Whisky	Butler Hotel, Seattle.
2	cs Beer	Order, Portland.

FROM NEW YORK (via Salina Cruz)—Per Nebraskan, December 5.

10	cs Bitters	Sherwood & Sherwood, San Francisco.
670	cs Bitters	W. H. Campbell, San Francisco.
69	bbls Whisky	Sherwood & Sherwood, San Francisco.
25	cs Gin	Donnelly & Co., Sacramento.
5	bbls Whisky	Ladd & Co., Stockton.

FROM EUROPE—SAME VESSEL.

165	bbls Stout	Sherwood & Sherwood, San Francisco.
60	bbls Ale	Sherwood & Sherwood, San Francisco.
200	cs Ginger Ale	Goldberg, Bowen & Co., San Francisco.
327	cs Whisky	Goldberg, Bowen & Co., San Francisco.
151	cs Gin	Goldberg, Bowen & Co., San Francisco.
2	csks Rum	Goldberg, Bowen & Co., San Francisco.

FROM NEW YORK (via Ancon)—Per Mackinaw, December 2.

155	bbls Beer	T. W. Collins & Co., San Francisco.

FROM KOBE, JAPAN—Per Manchuria, December 4.

677	csks Sake	N. A. Mercantile Co., San Francisco.
150	cs Sake	N. A. Mercantile Co., San Francisco.
149	csks Sake	Murai & Co., San Francisco.
26	cs Sake	Murai & Co., San Francisco.
10	csks Sake	Masuda & Co., Oakland.
40	csks Sake	Sonoma Wine Co., Los Angeles.

FROM HAMBURG—Per Serak, December 7.

2	bbls Wine	E. Lott, San Francisco.
1	bbl Cider	A. Eichler, San Francisco.
2	cs Wine	Order, San Francisco.
100	cs Liquors	De Fremery & Co., San Francisco.
800	cs Gin	De Fremery & Co., San Francisco.
34	cs Wine	L. Dreyfus, Santa Barbara.
4	cs Champagne	L. Dreyfus, Santa Barbara.
25	cs Fruit Juice	Continental Dist. Co., Seattle.

FROM KOBE, JAPAN—Per Chiyo Maru, December 9.

20	csks Sake	Masuda & Co., San Francisco.
130	csks Sake	Togasaki & Co., San Francisco.
80	csks Sake	Toyo Bussan Co., San Francisco.
471	csks Sake	N. A. Mer. Co., San Francisco.
50	csks Sake	N. A. Mer. Co., San Francisco.
221	csks Sake	Kagawa & Co., San Francisco.
70	csks Sake	Kagawa & Co., San Francisco.
250	csks Sake	Order, Los Angeles.
70	cs Sake	Order, Los Angeles.

FROM NEW YORK (via Salina Cruz)—Per Mexican, December 12.

702	cs Wine	Continental Dist. Co., Seattle.
1	bbl Whisky	Hotel Savoy, Seattle.
670	cs Whisky	Readman Warehouse, Seattle.
30	cs Cocktails	B. C. Wine Co., Vancouver.
10	cs Cordials	Williams & Rowland, Tacoma.
29	cs Wine	Silver Grill, Tacoma.
17	cs Champagne	Silver Grill, Tacoma.
5	bbls Whisky	Silver Grill, Tacoma.
1	bbl Whisky	Wing Wo Tai, Honolulu.
9	cs Bitters	Gorgia & Co., Portland.
1	csk Liquors	Gorgia & Co., Portland.
10	bbls Wine	Van Schuyer & Co., Portland.
675	cs Wine	Van Schuyer & Co., Portland.
5	cs Cordials	Muller & Co., San Francisco.
1	cs Wine	I. de Turk, San Francisco.
5	bbls Gin	Roth & Co., San Francisco.

FROM LIVERPOOL (via Seattle)—Per Watson, December 6.

50	cs Stout	Wm. Hoelscher & Co., San Francisco.
1	hhd Whisky	Pacific Union Club, San Francisco.
2	csks Whisky	Palace Hotel Co., San Francisco.
50	cs Whisky	J. Herrscher & Co., San Francisco.
5	octs Rum	American Mer. Co., San Francisco.
500	cs Whisky	J. Buchanan & Co., San Francisco.
200	cs Spirits	Spiropulos & Costalupe, San Francisco.
3	bbls Spirits	Spiropulos & Costalupe, San Francisco.

FROM KOBE, JAPAN—Per Asia, December 16.

486	csks Sake	N. A. Mer. Co., San Francisco.
205	cs Sake	N. A. Mer. Co., San Francisco.
20	csks Sake	Mutual Supply Co., San Francisco.
50	csks Sake	Murai & Co., San Francisco.

IMPORTS BY RAIL IN BOND.

FROM NOVEMBER 20 TO DECEMBER 20, 1910.

Via New York—

3100	cs Champagne	From Antwerp.
18	cs Wine	" Hamburg.
5	kegs Wine	" "

Via New Orleans—

40	cs Wine	From Antwerp.
25	cs Cognac	" Bordeaux.
5	csks Vermouth	" "

LOUISVILLE DEPARTMENT

LOUISVILLE, KY., Dec. 20.—Conditions in the Louisville whisky market are described by one of the veterans in the business as being 'like old times." That is as optimistic a view as could possibly be taken, and means that trade is coming up fully to expectations.

The holiday rush this year has been heavier and more continuous than for three years. Even 1907 was no better than this season, and the general character of the demand is taken to indicate that improved conditions are in effect everywhere.

While there is some apprehension among big financiers and business men as to the industrial outlook, every indication received by the local trade points to continued good conditions. Crops have been good, and as the big corn crop will probably lower the cost of many food products, including meat, the cost of living may be brought down low enough to allow a more generous margin for liquor than is now possible.

The consumption of Kentucky whiskies, according to reports that are coming in from all sides, is increasing at a rapid rate, and the bottled in bond consumption is especially encouraging. This gives color to the statement of those in the local trade who believe that there is no likelihood of an overproduction, such as has been hinted at of late.

"When it is considered," said one of the big Main street distillers to the representative of the PACIFIC WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW, "that consumption has been increasing faster than production, it doesn't seem likely that there will be more whisky made than will be consumed four years hence. Another point that must be considered is that the distillers in a large measure make according to contract for the jobbing and wholesale trade. They do not turn out more goods than they have contracted to sell, and the jobbers usually have the demand pretty well in hand before they order. I regard that as an automatic proposition by means of which the production will be regulated to the needs of the market."

Prices are holding firm, as before, and the only indication is that looking to increases. As heretofore pointed out in this correspondence, holders of old whiskies believe that the decided shortage of certain crops will continue to enhance the value of their holdings, and they are not disposed to let go of them before the top price has been reached. This is another fact which seems to support the proposition that an overproduction of whisky at this time is hardly probable.

The distilleries of Kentucky are practically all in operation and are running to their full capacity. The Kentucky Distilleries and Warehouse Company has announced that its plants will account for 20,000,000 gallons this season, so that there seems to be no reason for changing the prediction made several months ago to the effect that the output will probably pass the 40,000,000 gallon mark and may possibly go as high as 45,000,000. One result of this situation has been the announcement of higher prices for packages. The cost of white oak staves and other cooperage stock entering into the production of whisky barrels has been advancing of late, and the distillers have contracted for their season's supply of packages at figures considerably in excess of last year.

The wholesale trade in Louisville have been contributing liberally to the building fund for the Y. M. C. A., which raised $350,000 in sixteen days for the purpose of erecting a new building. Paul Jones & Co., Bonnie Bros., the Brown-Forman Company, Bernheim Bros. and others were among the contributors. George G. Brown, of the Brown-Forman Company, has been an active worker in the campaign.

Local distillers and wholesalers are up in arms over the new regulations proposed by R. A. Cabell, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in regard to the making of sour-mash whisky and sweet goods, as well as gauging, which he wishes to have done according to the weight system. A meeting was recently held at the Galt House, at which Joseph DeBar, secretary of the National Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association, was present, to discuss the situation. Mr. DeBar said that he believed the new methods proposed would result in the production per bushel being decreased for sour mash whisky. W. W. Watts was appointed chairman of a committee to draw up resolutions protesting against the change, and Thomas S. Jones, a well known broker, was appointed for the purpose of preparing a brief which is to be laid before the Commissioner. Mr. Jones is a former distiller and acquainted with the situation, and he will get the views of others in the trade before preparing the brief.

The State Board of Valuation and Assessment of Kentucky has declared that the highest valuation ever placed on whisky in Kentucky will be effective during the next year for the purposes of taxation. A committee of distillers appeared before the Board, which met at Frankfort, and protested against the increase from $9 to $10, but the Board held that the latter figure was a fair cash valuation and upheld the assessment, This will cost the distillers thousands of dollars unless they succeed in getting a reconsideration, which does not appear to be likely at this time. John McCullough, of Owensboro, has been most active in his efforts to have the lower figure used as a basis for taxation.

Every district in Kentucky is showing increases in the amount of internal revenue collected as the result of the heavy withdrawals of bottled in bond whisky. The Seventh district, in which Lexington is located and which collects the largest taxes on whisky in the State, with the exception of the Louisville office, reported its November collections at $505,481, a gain of $111,000 over the corresponding month of 1909. This was the largest amount ever collected in the district. The Louisville office is reporting collections approaching a million and a quarter a month.

Marion E. Taylor, president of Wright & Taylor and a former president of the Louisville Board of Trade, has received the highest honor in the gift of that organization, being named as an honorary member. This is a tribute which has not been paid since 1887. The recipient of this honor, according to the laws of the Board, must receive two-thirds of the votes of all the directors, and no nominations are made. Mr. Taylor was the recipient of congratulations when it became known that he had been elected.

I. W. Bernheim, of Bernheim Bros., has given $50,000 for the erection of a new library building for the Hebrew Union College at Cincinnati.

BRANDY PRODUCED

OFFICIAL REPORT

FIRST DISTRICT—Month of November, 1910.	Tax Gals.
Produced and bonded in this district, this does not include figures of production in 6th (new) district	358,531.1
Received from other Districts, California	56,194.6
Received from special bonded warehouse, other District, California	3,335.7
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, Eastern District	364,671.7
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, Eastern Districts	36,423.6
Exported	42.4
Tax paid	52,853.4
Used in Fortification of Wines	70,070.2
Remaining in bond, November 30, 1910	1,593,206.4

FOURTH DISTRICT—Month of November, 1910.	Tax Gals.
Produced and bonded in this district	79,021.7
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, First District, California	61,110.7
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, Eastern District	24,938.2
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, First District, California	3,347.7
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, Eastern Districts	16,540.7
Exported	
Tax paid	12,369.9
Used in Fortification of Wines	75,608.7
Remaining in bond, November 30, 1910	677,111.8

SIXTH DISTRICT—Month of November, 1910.	Tax Gals.
Produced and bonded in this district	25,122.4
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, First District	14,597.6
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, First District	20,404.1
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, Eastern District	
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, Eastern District	6,607.2
Tax paid	7,644.0
Used in Fortification of Wines	113,518.7
Remaining in bond, October 31, 1910	240,704.0

SWEET WINES PRODUCED

FIRST DISTRICT—Month of November, 1910.	Pkgs.	Tax Gals.
Brandy withdrawn from distillery for fortification	1,977	545,686.3
Brandy withdrawn from special bonded warehouse for fortification	297	57,488.0
Brandy actually used for fortification	2,410	623,583.0

	Wine Gals.
Port produced	560,644.45
Sherry produced	1,439,067.10
Angelica produced	65,707.40
Muscat produced	249,115.63
Tokay	70,230.18
Malaga	31,874.33
Madera	28,978.34
Total sweet wine produced in November, 1910	2,445,617.43

FOURTH DISTRICT—Month of November, 1910.	Pkgs.	Tax Gals.
Brandy withdrawn from distillery for fortification	234	75,608.7
Brandy withdrawn from special bonded warehouse for fortification		
Brandy actually used for fortification	255	77,484.6

	Wine Gals.
Tokay	3,674.49
Port produced	41,516.89
Sherry produced	227,075.37
Angelica produced	46,468.82
Muscat produced	6,791.29
Total sweet wine produced in November, 1910:	325,526.86

SIXTH DISTRICT—Month of November, 1910.	Pkgs.	Tax Gals.
Brandy withdrawn from distillery for fortification		109,023.0
Brandy withdrawn from special bonded warehouse for fortification		1,666.4
Brandy actually used for fortification		113,518.7

	Wine Gals.
Malaga	292,840.8
Port produced	878,544.1
Sherry produced	2,828,680.4
Angelica produced	81,326.5
Muscat produced	224,504.4
Total sweet wine produced in October, 1910	4,285,456,5

Great Future For Grape Syrup

THE vast extent of the viticultural industry in California renders every new use to which grapes can be put of the greatest importance, not only to grape growers, but to the entire community. While it may be said with pride that the qualities of California wines have by the assiduous study of makers, and the introduction of advanced scientific principles into the process of fermentation, taken their place side by side with the celebrated vintages of Europe, the demand for the wine is at present not equal to the supply. Hence what may be spoken of as "off years" occur when, owing to the amount of wine on hand, prices of grapes are low, in some cases so low as to be unremunerative to growers. It is in such years that a great want is felt for some other commercial industry which will find a use for the grape crop at a fair price.

We are glad to be able to announce that we firmly believe that such an industry has not only been discovered, but is being successfully developed, in the manufacture of grape syrup. It appears that a process for this purpose was designed by W. J. Wayte, an expert in sugar and syrup producing machinery. This was submitted during the present year to Louis Wetmore, manager for George West & Son, Inc., of Stockton, California, and a laboratory sample of the syrup produced. This was so satisfactory in purity, flavor, and general desirability, that Mr. Wayte was called upon to put up the necessary machinery to make sufficient syrup to "test the market." The result of the experiment was the production of from 8000 to 10,000 gallons of a pure and most delicious syrup at a figure which enables it to compete in American markets with syrup made from sugar, and which is selling readily.

The principal point about the new syrup, which we believe means so much to grape growers in the future, is its absolute purity. Nothing is added to it, and all that is eliminated from it are the albuminoids and acids natural to the grape. Among all the syrups on the market today the new grape syrup is the only one for which absolute purity can be claimed. For instance, so-called "maple" syrup is mixed with cane and beet sugars; all so-called "sugar" syrups are compounded with glucose; and the so-called "corn" syrup, now so widely advertised throughout the country, is nothing more than glucose properly flavored.

Under these circumstances it would certainly appear there should be no trouble in finding a wide market for pure grape syrup, and further, that by the manufacture of it, the value of the grape crop will be sensibly increased and continual recurrence of "off years" be prevented.

The grape syrup, as described, was manufactured by machinery designed for this process by Mr. Wayte and made at the Oscar Krenz Copper and Brass Works, this city, which have this season constructed a very long line of evaporating apparatus. These works have made this year two 25,000-gallon stills for George West & Son, which on a test recently ran 66,000 gallons of 9 per cent distilling material and delivered an average product of 184 degrees net proof. The works have also turned out during the season the largest copper evaporating pans ever made on the Coast for the California Salt Company. They have also made and installed copper evaporating pans for the concentration of malt extract used in making the "Holsum" bread, now becoming so popular in this city.

The Proposed New Outage Bill

WE present herewith the full text of the new Outage Bill which is now before Congress, and which it is sincerely hoped will become a law. Anyone who has given the matter serious attention knows of the rank injustice to the distilling and liquor trade of the present inadequate outage laws. Since the present law was adopted great changes have taken place in the storing and aging of whiskies. For instance, the steam-heated warehouse is now the modern storage place, whereas the old warehouse was subject to climatic variations. In other words, the warehouse which is kept at a certain temperature the year round develops and evaporates whiskies very rapidly, and the evaporation under these conditions is far greater during a given term than under the old unheated warehouse system. The fact is, in short, that the trade and distillers are paying government taxes on whisky that is not in existence.

Every distiller and every man in the trade is interested in this proposition and it would be a great help if they would write or wire their representative in Congress and senator to favor Outage Bill H. R. No. 29,466. This measure is backed by the National Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association of America. The text of the bill follows:

61st CONGRESS—H. R. 29466.

In the House of Representatives, December 15, 1910. Mr. Dalzell introduced the following bill, which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means:

A Bill to provide an allowance for loss of distilled spirits deposited in Internal Revenue bonded warehouses.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the distiller of any distilled spirits which shall be on deposit on the first day of July, 1911, or which may thereafter be deposited in any distillery warehouse, or special or general bonded warehouse existing under the Internal Revenue laws of the United States, may, prior to the expiration of eight years from the date of original gauge as to fruit brandy, or original entry as to all other spirits, file with the Collector a notice giving a description of the packages containing the spirits, and request a regauge of the same, for the purpose of tax payment of such spirits. If upon such regauging it shall appear that there has been a loss of distilled spirits from any cask or package, without the fault or negligence of the distiller thereof, taxes shall be collected only on the quantity of distilled spirits contained in such cask or package, at the time of the withdrawal thereof from the distillery warehouse or other bonded warehouse: *Provided, however,* That the allowance which shall be made for such loss of spirits as aforesaid shall not exceed one proof gallon for one month or part thereof; one and one-half gallons for two months; two gallons for three months; two and one-half gallons for four months; three gallons for five and six months; three and one-half gallons for seven and eight months; four gallons for nine and ten months; four and one-half gallons for eleven and twelve months; five gallons for thirteen, fourteen and fifteen months; five and one-half gallons for sixteen, seventeen and eighteen months; six gallons for nineteen, twenty, and twenty-one months; six and one-half gallons for twenty-two, twenty-three and twenty-four months; seven gallons for twenty-five, twenty-six and twenty-seven months; seven and one-half gallons for twenty-eight, twenty-nine and thirty months; eight gallons for thirty-one, thirty-two and thirty-three months; eight and one-half gallons for thirty-four, thirty-five and thirty-six months; nine gallons for thirty-seven, thirty-eight and thirty-

nine months; nine and one-half gallons for forty, forty-one, and forty-two months; ten gallons for forty-three, forty-four, and forty-five months; ten and one-half gallons for forty-six, forty-seven and forty-eight months; eleven gallons for forty-nine, fifty, fifty-one and fifty-two months; eleven and one-half gallons for fifty-three, fifty-four, fifty-five and fifty-six months; twelve gallons for fifty-seven, fifty-eight, fifty-nine and sixty months; twelve and one-half gallons for sixty-one, sixty-two, sixty-three and sixty-four months; thirteen gallons for sixty-five, sixty-six, sixty-seven and sixty-eight months; thirteen and one-half gallons for sixty-nine, seventy, seventy-one and seventy-two months; fourteen gallons for seventy-three, seventy-four, seventy-five, seventy-six, seventy-seven and seventy-eight months; fourteen and one-half gallons for seventy-nine, eighty, eighty-one, eighty-two, eighty-three and eighty-four months; fifteen gallons for eighty-five, eighty-six, eighty-seven, eighty-eight, eighty-nine and ninety months; fifteen and one-half gallons for ninety-one, ninety-two, ninety-three, ninety-four, ninety-five and ninety-six months: *And provided further,* That taxes shall be collected on the quantity contained in each cask or package as shown by the original gauge, where the distiller does not request a regauge before the expiration of eight years from the date of original entry or gauge; *And provided also,* That the foregoing allowance of loss shall apply only to casks or packages of a capacity of forty or more wine gallons, and that the allowance for loss on casks or packages of less capacity than forty gallons shall not exceed one-half the amount allowed on said forty-gallon cask or package; but no allowance shall be made on casks or packages of less capacity than twenty gallons; *And provided further,* That the proof of such distilled spirits shall not in any case be computed at the time of withdrawal at less than one hundred per centum.

Sec. 2. That section 50 of the Act of August 28, 1894, entitled "An act to reduce taxation, to provide revenue for the support of the Government, and for other purposes," Section 1 of the Act of March 3, 1899, entitled "An act to amend the Internal Revenue Laws, relating to distilled spirits, and for other purposes," and the Act of January 13, 1903, entitled "An Act to amend the Internal Revenue laws, be and the same are hereby repealed from and after first day of July, 1911."

FOR SALE.

One French champagne corker for carbonating wines; also one six-stem Kiefer bottling machine; both in good condition; at A. REPSOLD & CO., 104 Pine Street, San Francisco.

A. Alberti of the Italian Vineyard Co. Promoted

MR. A. ALBERTI, for a number of years connected with the Italian Vineyard Co. in various capacities of responsibility, has been placed in charge of its important branch in Chicago.

Mr. Alberti was born in Venice, Italy, about 38 years ago. He had a college education and came to this country several years ago where he was for a while president and manager of a small corporation—the A. Alberti Importing Company of Boston, Mass. The desire to become connected with a larger firm and also of living in the Golden State, where a brother of his had settled years before, brought him to Los Angeles and since he came to that city he has been connected with the Italian Vineyard Co. Working for this firm under the masterful guidance of its president, Chev. Secondo Guasti, and coached by the clever and experienced mind of its secretary, Mr. J. A. Barlotti, he had the opportunity of acquiring that knowledge of the wine business that prompted the company to put him in charge of its branch in Chicago.

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THOMAS W. COSTELLO

Pacific Coast Representative

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Owners of the celebrated **Cedar Creek Sour-Mash Bourbon and Rye,** distilled by this firm at Distillery No. 33, 7th District, Ky., situated at Frankfort, Ky, and controllers of an elegant line of straight goods, among which are the famous Belle of Nelson Bourbon and old fashioned Day & Haff Bourbon. These goods we carry in stock at San Francisco and sell them under the double stamp regauged and delivered, thus saving the retailer all outage, costs of reducing, delivery, etc.

Also owners of the celebrated straight blends of pure natural whiskies in the following brands:

Henderson's Smoothest Bourbon — **Comrade Bourbon and Rye**
Maryland Reserve Pure Rye — **Calumet Club Bourbon & Rye Special**

Cedar Creek Bourbon and Rye carried in three sizes, bottled in bond full measure. Belle of Nelson bottled straight at 90 proof, full quarts.

A large stock continually carried in San Francisco for delivery at short notice, and trade especially solicited from independent retail liquor dealers, desiring to buy high grade straight Bourbons and Ryes, regauged, and genuine straight blends direct from the manufacturer.

Our aim is to give the greatest possible value in fine whiskies at most reasonable prices.

A trial of any of our goods will assuredly make you one of our customers.

Distilleries, Kentucky — **Blending House and Main Office, Chicago, Ill.**

LOS ANGELES DEPARTMENT

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 20:—The effects of the holiday season are being felt in the liquor trade as well as all other commercial lines, and local trade is especially good this season. All the wholesale and family stores report business active. The wine trade find a larger movement of wines than has obtained for many months and large eastern orders have kept all the winery and cellarmen hustling to fill orders. Now that the price of wines is advancing buyers have become numerous and shipments have been large. Practically all the surplus brandy has been sold and prices are hardening rapidly. The sweet wine figures show that the bulk of the sweet wines were made this year in October, the season being considerably earlier than last year and of this crop a very large percentage has already been sold.

The local situation as regards the liquor traffic remains quiescent and the liquor men are beginning to hope that with the passing of Deputy District and City Attorneys Shaw and Eddie some of the petty harassments that were features of the attitude these near-prohibitionist officials during their term of office, will cease. Considerable apprehension is felt however by the trade as to the attitude of Lieut-Governor Wallace who it is reported has a county local option scheme which he intends forcing upon the people of the State if he can cajole or coerce the Legislature to pass it. The long hairs have found in their different attempts to foist prohibition on Los Angeles that the sentiment in the city proper is too strongly against such a proceeding, and the liquor men fear that the reported scheme of Wallace is aimed directly at this city's independence and that by aid of the county at large vote to accomplish what has been impossible when submitted to the electors of the city alone.

An attempt was made by the restaurant and cafe men to have the council extend the closing time one hour on New Year's Eve because of the throngs who will "see the old year out and the new year in," but the utmost concession the commissioners and council would grant was that wines and liquors ordered for use at meals before 12 o'clock midnight and on the tables at that hour might be consumed, but all bars must close promptly at midnight.

One of the despicable methods being used by the longhairs, is the sending of lads under age, but large of stature, to enter saloons and cafes and attempt to purchase liquor and if successful in imposing on the bartenders and securing a drink to prefer charges against the cafe owner before the Police Commission asking for revocation of licenses. Several such cases have occurred recently, but in nearly every case the charge has been dismissed.

The squabble between the Pacific Electric Railway and the former proprietor of the Casa Verdugo who when ousted by the Railway, which owned the property, took his license and opened up a new "Casa Verdugo" across the street, has been practically closed by the issuance of a liquor license to the Railway by the Board of Supervisors for the old stand and now the public can pay their money and take their choice as to which "Casa" they will favor with their patronage.

Thieves jimmied an entrance to the Waldorf Annex at 521 South Main street the last of November and relieved the cash register of some $80 in change.

A proposed amendment to the liquor ordinances provides that lessees of property be put on the same footing as property owners in the signing of remonstrances against issuance of licenses in their block, and where these leases run for 5 years or more their signatures take precedence over that of the owner of the property. Another proposed amendment forbids the sale of liquor in cafes and restaurants, under a hotel license, without meals. A third proposed amendment—as a sop to the German vote, composing the Liberal Alliance—provides that the Police Commission be given power to issue liquor licenses for a single day, not more than six times a year to any club, society or association.

An instance of the rank injustice possible under the liquor ordinances is the case of the Faust Cafe. Carl Leopold, its proprietor, committed suicide, and the executor representing the widow was about to close a sale for the saloon, etc., when the Commission suspended the license, resulting in a complete loss of several thousand dollars to the widow and family of the deceased. It is said Leopold paid $16,000 for the place when the license, stock, fixtures, etc., were transferred to him a few months ago and it is estimated by those competent to judge that the place now is not worth over $500, because of the loss of the license.

Postmaster John Munz at Elizabeth Lake has again petitioned the Board of Supervisors for a winery license. The Board turned down a similar application about two years ago, on the ground that it was too close to an acqueduct camp. Now that the acqueduct is finished in that neighborhood and the camp gone, Munz hopes to get his license.

Owing to the death some time since of E. Mariani, the manager of the New York branch of the Italian Vineyard Company of this city, a number of changes are under way in the management of the eastern branches of the company. Mr. C. Barlotti, secretary of the Company, is at present in New York looking after that important branch house. This week Mr. A. Alberti, for many years connected with the Los Angeles office, leaves for Chicago where he will assume the management of that branch. Mr. E. C. Romano, present Chicago manager, will be promoted to the New York branch management and Mr. Barlotti will shortly thereafter return to his duties in this city.

Joseph Melcer and wife, together with the wife and daughter of I. Summerfield, partner in the house of Joseph Melczer & Co., are in Berlin where during Christmas week they attended the golden wedding of their parents. After the first of the year the party will proceed on their journey around the world, spending the remainder of the winter in Italy. They are not expected home for two years.

The attaches of the Internal Revenue office are busy these days with the liquor and other revenue licenses, winery and distillery affairs, increase in custom duties, etc., because of shipping activity through Los Angeles harbor and corporation taxes. All hands from Collector Parker down are sure earning their salaries.

Henry Baer, of the Los Angeles Wine Co. now that the vintage is over, is back in the store occasionally. The removal of the Company to the much larger, modern store now occupied by them has permitted a very attractive display of stock and business has shown a considerable and satisfactory increase.

Lieut. Governor Wallace Denies Allegations as to His Attitude

DURING the latter part of the late campaign, it was commonly declared in the press and out that A. J. Wallace, the then candidate for Lieutenant Governor on the Republican ticket, was preparing and would father a local option bill on the County Unit basis. During a recent visit to Los Angeles, the editor discovered a great deal of anxiety among the wine and liquor trade caused by these rumors, which are still in circulation. The theory was that if such a measure was offered by the Lieutenant Governor of the state it would meet with far greater support than if introduced by a plain, ordinary representative.

In order to ascertain if possible the attitude of Mr. Wallace on this question, the writer addressed the following letter to the gentleman on December 13.

Los Angeles, Dec. 13, 1910.

Honorable A. J. Wallace, Lieut. Governor-elect of California, Los Angeles, Cal.

Dear Sir:—As the publisher of the Pacific Wine and Spirit Review, which for a third of a century has represented the wine and grape industries of California, in which there are directly engaged some sixty thousand people, with a total investment of about one hundred and twenty million dollars, I am here to ask you the following plain questions.

I assure you these questions are asked in the utmost good faith and any reply you may make will be given verbatim, and fairly to you and to the wine men and grape men of this state.

You are reported to be preparing a bill for local option on the County Unit Basis. Is this true?

The wine growers and grape growers of all California, having in view the situation in Los Angeles county as applying to the local option law as to wineries in precincts, respectfully request you to state if it is your intention, or that of your representative in the Legislature, to present a bill on the County Unit plan, which will apply to wineries, as does the law now in effect in the county of Los Angeles. If this is not your intention, what is to be the attitude of the measure to these two great interests therein involved?

It is common rumor throughout the state, that in appointing committees of the senate, you will select a majority of members favorable to your local option measure, or other measures with similar purpose. Are these rumors and allegations ill-founded?

These sixty thousand people with their one hundred and twenty million dollars invested in these two great industries are vitally anxious to know your attitude with respect to these momentous questions. They would appreciate an answer now.

Respectfully submitted. Yours very truly,

R. M. WOOD,

Editor and Publisher Pacific Wine and Spirit Review.

On December 23d the following communication was received from the Lieutenant Governor-elect:

Los Angeles, Dec. 22, 1910.

Mr. R. M. Wood, Editor Pacific Wine & Spirit Review, 127 Montgomery Street, San Francisco., Cal.

My Dear Sir: I have your favor of December 13th in which you asked me two "plain questions."

The first: "You are reported to be preparing a bill for local option on the COUNTY UNIT BASIS. Is this true" No, it is not true, nor has one single person asked me to prepare any such bill or any clause of such a bill.

Your second question has reference to the rumor that "in appointing committees of the senate, you will select a majority of members favorable to your local option measure." No one has asked me to make such selections; I had not thought of it myself, and the first suggestion that such a plan might be adopted came in the letter to which this is a reply.

A certain San Francisco daily and another in Los Angeles originally endeavored to make the impression, and it would seem from your letter had succeeded, that I was to be the father of a local option bill, but I supposed experienced business men would know about what attention to pay to newspapers that were known to be antagonistic. Yours very truly,

A. J. WALLACE.

There is some satisfaction in Mr. Wallace's reply. First, he is not to father a local option bill, and second, his reply in the closing paragraph would indicate that as a business man he would not favor a local option bill. We sincerely trust this inference is the correct one, but there are reported to be several measures ready for presentation intended to regulate the liquor traffic in this state and it therefore behooves the trade and industry to prepare to make the fight of their lives at Sacramento this season in order to overcome the enemies that are known to be ready for war.

National Liquor League Official Call

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 29, 1910.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Notice is hereby given that the eighteenth annual conference of the National Liquor League of the United States of America will be held in the club room of the National Hotel, Pennsylvania avenue and Sixth street, N. W., Washington, D. C., commencing Tuesday, January 17, 1911, at 2 p. m., and continuing its sessions from time to time until all business has been duly and legally transacted.

Each State Association duly affiliated with the National League is entitled to three delegates and three alternates, together with the members of the Executive Committee and the National officers from said State, as per Section 2, Article IV, of the Constitution.

The Executive Committee from each State is requested to present a written report of the work of its association during the past year. The Executive Committee will meet at the National Hotel at 9 a. m., on Tuesday, January 17th, for the transaction of general business.

The officers or representatives of the State Retail Liquor Dealers' organizations not already affiliated with the National Liquor League are cordially invited to attend this important convention and take part in its deliberations.

It has been decided to make Washington the permanent convention city, and in view of this fact the Washington liquor dealers have been requested not to prepare any festivities, as it is the intention to make this and all future conventions purely business meetings.

Headquarters of the National Liquor League during the convention will be located at the National Hotel; special rates have been granted to delegates and their friends as follows: American plan, $2.50 to $3; with bath, $3.50 to $4; European plan, $1 to $1.50; with bath, $2 to $2.50. The hotel has recently been modernized and is centrally located with reference to the many points of interest at the national capital.

As Congress will be in session, those desiring to secure rooms in advance must apply as soon as possible to Hugh F. Harvey, Chairman of the Congressional Committee, 2006 Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C.

For further particulars regarding the convention address Robert J. Halle, National Secretary, 109 Randolph street, Chicago.

TIMOTHY L. McDONOUGH, President.
ROBERT J. HALLE, Secretary.

PACIFIC WINE & SPIRIT REVIEW
JOURNAL OF VINICULTURE.

R. M. WOOD.....EDITOR
Office: No. 127 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, California.
Rooms 304-305
Phones: Kearny 2597 Home C 2559

California Champagne—No Home Production for Them

PERHAPS the gentlemen composing the general committee of the convention of the Western Fruit Jobbers Association at Sacramento have not yet learned that really first class champagne is being manufactured in California and has been for years. We will mention two instances—Paul Masson and the new champagne department of the Italian-Swiss Colony. Surely they ought to be conversant with the merits of the Paul Masson wine, the eastern demand for which far exceeds the supply. This has been on the market for years and holds its own with any imported brand.

Nevertheless, according to the Sacramento *Bee,* the members of the general committee believe that the State product lacks "class" for the entertainment of the visiting fruit men. The *Bee* says: "While it was decided at the meeting of the general committee of the convention of the Western Fruit Jobbers' Association last night that California-made white and red wines should grace the banquet board at the Hotel Sacramento on the night of February 16th, a storm of protest greeted the motion of S. W. Russell to the effect that California vintages be used throughout—including champagne.

"Although the meeting was largely attended, several members present being interested in the wine industry, the Russell resolution died without a second. 'High livers' was the description given of the delegates who will attend the convention next February, 15-18, and nothing but the imported article will suffice for this most important item of the banquet's menu."

What is the matter? Are the general committee a congregation of snobs, who in their false estimate of their state's production are afraid to let their visitors quench their thirst in California champagne? We can only suppose that cheap railroad facilities must have filled the state with men unworthy to bear its name, and that they, under the domination of the eastern love for everything European, as against everything American, have come to a conclusion that California products are unworthy of those eastern palates which will attend the convention in question. Perhaps the *Bee* will be kind enough to tell us who the snobs forming the general committee are, so that we may be able to give them some deserved, if undesired, notoriety.

Pendleton, Oregon, has a new liquor license law which takes effect January 1st. The fee for saloon is $1200 a year, with a $2000 bond. Restaurants $150; Drug Stores $100 a year. No free lunches, no screens, no brewery licenses. Licensee must be a resident and must remember that his license will be forfeited for second violation of any provision.

Outrage on the Wine and Liquor Traffic

THE liquor trade of this state is considerably exercised over the way the Anti-Saloon League has contrived to place its organization, as it were, under the guardianship of the State Board of Health. The league has injected itself into the special monthly bulletin of the board. Dr. Martin Regensburger, president of the board, claims not to know how it was done.

Regensburger stated the Anti-Saloon League had no right to its position on the official calendar; that he would have prevented its publication had he been aware of the intention of the league, "as the liquor question has no place in the work."

Under these circumstances it would appear to us that the League will gain nothing by its little adroit trick, that is of course if the statement of the president represents the feeling of the majority of the Board of Health. If it has no business there as he states, there should be no difficulty of straightening out the tangle caused by the league's usual cunning and underhand method of doing business, and therefore no cause for uneasiness on the part of the trade.

Three points are objected to in the health bulletin. The first is in the index, where the name of the California Anti-Saloon League appears under the title, "The newer organizations engaged in fortifying the individual and the home against disease." In the official list of "Public health organizations carrying on important health work," the league is again listed. Finally, as a culminating cause for wrath a special article appears on page 337, on "Anti-Saloon Territory in California," by Irving B. Bristol, superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of California.

It gives a lengthy recital of the number of towns, districts and counties that have "gone dry," which is estimated at 5000 square miles.

Careful inquiry in this matter leads us to believe that those most interested are of opinion that now it has been called to the attention of the proper authorities it will be at once righted.

Famous Winery Case to Higher Court

THE Tisnerat case was recently decided adversely to the winery men by the Superior Court. Tisnerat is the agent of Frank Sandez, who for 16 years has conducted a winery at Chino. As such agent he sold a bottle of grape brandy to Ralph Homan, the complaining witness in the case, August 17. The matter was prearranged in order to test the validity of an ordinance passed by the city trustees of Chino to prevent the sale of liquor by wineries. The contention of the winery man is that they have a right to sell any product that the law permits manufactured.

The matter was brought to the attention of the Superior Court by the petition of Tisnerat for a writ of habeas corpus, which was denied. The court held that the ordinance is valid, not in conflict with the general laws of the State and not against public policy. It is proposed to carry the case as far as the United States Supreme Court if necessary, to give the principle involved a complete test in the courts.

The municipal officials of Oroville are in troubled water, because they are accused of granting a liquor license without due publicity and protests are being made. There is a movement on foot against the amendments proposed by the business men's committee, and while the majority of trustees are understood to be opposed to any change in the present ordinance, the license committee took the matter under advisement.

OBITUARY

Alexander Bell, Veteran Newspaper Man, Is Dead

ALEXANDER D. BELL, a veteran California newspaperman, died December 21 at the Harrison Sanatorium in Alameda, following a brief illness. He was a native of England and 84 years of age.

He came to the coast in 1862 from England, settling first in British Columbia, where he followed newspaper work. He moved to San Francisco in 1865. He was connected with the *Chronicle,* the *Bulletin,* and the *Post,* at various times.

In 1879 Bell founded the San Francisco *Merchant,* afterward merged into the WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW. In 1890 he founded the *Butchers' Gazette,* and advocated the establishing of stock yards in San Francisco similar to the eastern yards.

He retired from active work twenty years ago. He leaves a widow, Mrs. Julia Bell, and three sons, all well known business men. Alexander G. Bell is secretary of the E. Martin Company of San Francisco, a second son, William L. Bell, is manager of the Fulton Engine Works of Los Angeles, and the third son, Arthur F. L. Bell, is field manager for the Associated Oil Company.

Frederick A. Kuhls

FREDERICK A. KUHLS, president of the well known liquor firm of Kuhls, Schwarke & Company, incorporated, died on Friday, December 23d. For some twenty years Captain Kuhls has been a conspicuous and successful member of the liquor trade and held in high estimation by all coming in business contact with him.

He was of strong personality outside his own business, in many ways an active citizen and a veteran of the state militia. He was also a prominent member of Excelsior Masonic Lodge, No. 166, Verien Eintract, California and Germania Schuetzen Clubs and Deutcher Krieger Verein. The funeral, which was held on Christmas Day, was largely attended and marked by unusual affection and respect for the deceased.

The company of which he was president desires it mentioned that business will be carried on along the same lines as heretofore, and every effort made to treat customers the same as when deceased so successfully managed the business. Captain Kuhls was extremely popular, and his loss is keenly felt by his business partners and the members of the many fraternal orders to which he belonged.

In Memoriam

JAS. B. NEWMAN, of Napa, is constructing a handsome monument of Barre granite to be placed on the grave of the late George Husmann Sr. The inscription is worded: "To the memory of George Hussmann, pioneer promoter of American viticulture. Born in Weyenberg, Germany, Nov. 4, 1827; died in Napa, Nov. 5, 1902." The stone will be artistically carved with representations of grapes and vines.

LASH'S BITTERS
TONIC LAXATIVE

This Is the Way They Keep It Dry

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—The United States has just passed through a banner year for drinks. Here is the nation's record for the twelve months ended on June 30th, as it shows in the figures of the Internal Revenue Bureau:

Distilled spirits—163,000,000 gallons; 30,000,000 gallons more than the year before.

Fermented liquors—59,485,111 barrels; an increase of 3,000,000 barrels.

MOONSHINING IN DRY STATES.

Illicit distilling and manufacturing of moonshine whisky is on the increase, "especially," the bureau says, "where there are State-wide prohibition laws."

The internal revenue receipts on beverages, cigars, cigarettes, playing cards, mixed flour and oleomargarine amounted to more than $289,000,000, and Commissioner Cabell's organization collected it at a cost of about $5,000,000.

It cost a penny and a little more than seven mills to collect each dollar.

MANY STILLS IN SOUTH.

Commissioner Cabell's report, speaking of illicit distilling, says Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina and South Carolina lead in offenses of that character. Within the year officers closed 1911 plants, 200 more than last year.

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OF INTEREST TO RETAILERS

Oakland's New Charter.

ON December 8th Oakland adopted its new charter. It had been apparent for some time before the election that public opinion heartily endorsed this excellent and liberal charter. By this action Oakland places itself in line with the most progressive cities in the country, and its rapid growth and development is assured.

By a majority of 7597 to 4519 the alternative proposition referring to the granting of liquor licenses in saloon districts was defeated. As this alternative proposition was complicated and vague in its wording, and might possibly have been so construed as to injure saloon men, the trade is to be congratulated that it was defeated. As the matter now stands every one connected with the liquor traffic has reason to be satisfied. The charter does great credit to the men who drew it up, and the city which adopted it.

Judge M. L. Clifford of the Superior Court of the State of Washington, during November made a notable decision in a saloon suit. Henry Newman, a colored man, sued to recover $1000 damages from George M. Shreeder, proprietor of the Olympic Club saloon, because he was refused a drink when he tendered the price. Judge Clifford decided in favor of defendant.

The decision set forth that "the trend of the legislature in this state has been as far as possible, to disassociate saloons from places of public resort and amusement and confine them to the sale of liquors as a private business, whereas the construction insisted upon by the plaintiff gives them a public character with public functions, where he has a right to demand that which he would not have as to any private business.

"Upon a careful consideration of this case I am of the opinion that the saloon is not included within the intent and scope of the statute that prohibits the denial to any person on account of color that full enjoyment of any of the accommodations, advantages and facilities or privileges of any place of public resort, accommodation, assemblage or amusement."

Siskiyou' Stringent Law.

THE Board of Supervisors of Siskiyou county have passed an ordinance putting that county on the dry list outside of the incorporated cities. It is one of the most stringent laws passed in any of the counties in the State, and forbids the giving away or distributing, or having in possession any intoxicating liquors. This ordinance affects the following places, where saloons are conducted: Coles, Hilt, Ager, Edgewood, Greenview, Callahan, Weed, McCloud, Happy Camp, Scott Bar, Sawyers Bar, Mt. Hebron and Hornbrook. The ordinance goes into effect the first of January, 1911, and provides for a fine of not less than $150 nor more than $500, or imprisonment for not less than thirty days nor more than six months. It is believed to be effective.

A little Welsh Presbyterian Church, tucked in a secluded nook on Harrison street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, may be a stumbling block which will cause the magnificent new Bankers' Hotel to fail to get a liquor license for its cafe. The new charter, recently adopted, contains a clause denying a license to any bar within 300 feet of a church or school building. No doubt this matter will be amicably adjusted, and probably the place of worship will be willing to seek a fresh location.

Here is a pretty piece of sparring between the Huntington Beach *News* and the San Diego *Herald*. The former says: "San Diego intends to make its streets and parks attractive before it holds its Panama exposition. But what about its saloons?" While the *Herald* comes back with: "Why bless you, don't you know that San Diego has the most attractive saloons in this State, Some of them are patronized by the 'ladies' and some by the leading prohibitionists."

Gilroy has a new liquor ordinance which differs from the former act, in that it prohibits the sale of liquor to women or minors or their visiting a saloon; also musical instruments, boxes and back rooms; also boxes and private rooms in restaurants. It gives the council greater power to revoke licenses for violations of the ordinance.

The Marin county supervisors have refused licenses to six saloonkeepers in Northern Marin. Four places were closed at Novato—P. Nave, Keating & De Borba, A. Delina and Sutton Brothers. At Point Reyes Farley & Lafargue and Gradi & Co. were closed up. The saloons are all in Supervisor Pacheco's dictrict. Several are closed pending the hearing of complaints and protests and others for failure to apply for license.

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OF INTEREST TO RETAILERS

Southern Politics.

SAY the jest about the julep in the camphor balls at last,
For the miracle has happened and the olden days are past;
That which makes Milwaukee thirsty does not foam in Tennessee.
And the lid on old Missouri is as tight locked as can be;
For the eggnog now is nogless and the rye has gone awry,
And the punch bowls hold carnations, and the South, "by Gawd, sir" 's dry.

By the still side on the hillside in Kentucky all is still,
For the only damp refreshment must be dipped up from the rill.
N'th C'lina's stately ruler gives his soda glass a shove
And discusses local option with South C'lina Gov',
For the mint bed makes a pasture and the corkscrew hangeth high,
And the cocktail glass is dusty and the South, "by Gawd, sir" 's dry.

All the night-caps now have tassels and are worn upon the head.
Not the night-caps that were taken when nobody went to bed;
When the Colonel and the Major and the General and the Jedge
Meet to have a little nip to give their appetites an edge,
Now each can walk a chalk line when the stars are in the sky,
For the fizz glass is fizzless, and the South, "by Gawd, sir" 's dry.

Though she still has pretty women and her horses still are fast,
"Ole Kentucky's' crowning glory is a mem'ry of the past;
Now the partisans of "straight goods" of the "Rectified" speak well,
For what's the use of scrapping when the business's gone to hell;
In those lovely tasseled cornfields all the crows are living high,
Each distillery's a graveyard, for the South, "by Gawd, sir" 's dry.

—*Anon.*

People Drinking Less.

AS MY forty-second anniversary as a priest, and my twenty-eighth as pastor in the city of Milwaukee draws near, it grieves me because I cannot see a greater improvement in the morals of the people," said the Very Rev. Hiram F. Fairbanks, pastor of St. Patrick's Church, who was 42 years a priest on Saturday last.

"There has been a marked improvement as far as drinking and swearing are concerned, but there is less honesty in business, more divorce, and the immorality of the people is leading to a greater amount of race suicide.

"In the drink evil I can see a great improvement. People are drinking less, and there are fewer people who drink at all."—*Beverage Trade News,* February 11, 1910.

She laid the still white form beside those which had gone before; no sob, no sigh forced its way from her heart, throbbing as though it would burst. Suddenly a cry broke the stillness of the place—one single heart-breaking shriek; then silence; another cry; more silence; then all silent but for a guttural murmur, which seemed to well up from her very soul. She left the place She would lay another egg to-morrow.

Now It's Sauerkraut!

OCH, ACH, und auch, Oi, yoi!

Ain't dot der end off der limit? Vot? You don't haf heard it yet? Listen once—sauerkraut iss going up, up und yet up. Today es kostet so much again as yesterday. Nor it ain't satisfied yet, so ambitious vat it iss!

Wie man sagt in der chokebooks, "Und de wurst yet iss to come." Ja wohl, for meats alretty are going up one day after anodder, ain't it? Und if meats iss up dey pull wienerwurst und frankfurter up mit 'em, ain't it? Gewiss.

Right dere iss it where we get it in der neck, wie man sagt in slang Englisch. Dat efery meats should go up iss schlecht genug, but ven sussaches und kraut should chase along behind dat iss yet too much.

Ven de meats iss crawl 'way up so dat champagne iss a bargain besides dem, all der peoples get togedder und schreien: "Stick side by each und we vill boycott de meats." We said nottings. For why? We had kraut und wieners, dat iss for why. Und now dey iss too got a climbing fit. Donnerwetter!

A bluff? Nein. If it iss a bluff den I'm a Irisher. Look once, here it stands in der paper:

"Appleton, Wis.—Local buyers are paying $30 per ton for cabbage and even at this high figure farmers do not care to dispose of their stock. It is believed that the price will go even higher before spring."

Bluff? Nocheinmal, nein! It is a word dat starts mit a "h" and finishes mit a "l"—dat's vat iss it!

Drink and Women.

ONE prisoner, at Auburn prison, said: "Drink and women have put most of us behind the bars." Why did he not tell the truth and say that abuse of drink and women has put us here? But if both drink and women have put most of the prisoners behind the bars, then the women should be prohibited. This would be hard on the prohibs, but is where their logic leads.

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OF INTEREST TO RETAILERS

What the Saloon Should Be

WE HAVE connected with the wine, spirit and beer trades a great many organizations—national, State, county and municipal—and these organizations are working along separate lines, and along expensive lines, and it is to be hoped that ultimately all of these organizations will come together and adopt one policy, and that this policy will contemplate, not alone the successful defense of the liquor business before the bar of public sentiment, but a real common sense solution of what is known as the liquor problem, by encouraging the passage of laws that will insure the retirement from our business of every man who does not respect public sentiment, and who does not obey the mandates of society as expressed in the statutes of States and in the ordinances of cities.

The elevation of the retail liquor traffic to the plane it ought to occupy will benefit that trade marvelously, and it will benefit society beyond measure, for the saloon should not be looked upon as a menace to society, but should rather have recognition as a factor of inestimable value to society, and most especially in our great centres of population.

The saloon, under fair and reasonable laws, would attract a class of men who would not merely conduct it in obedience to law, but who would develop it into a resort for both sexes; into the club for the masses; into a place of warmth and light, of good-fellowship, music, sobriety and intellectual conversation.

It is to be hoped that the organizations connected with our business will recognize the great possibilities that lie before them, not merely to turn the tide of prohibition, but along constructive lines to build up a great national resort for the people corresponding with the beer gardens of Germany, and as well the cafes of France.

In our complex civilization, amid the rush, the cares, the injustices, the frightful strain of existence as we know it, there is need for resting places, for places where laughter, song, music, light, warmth and relaxation may take us in hand, and renew us, and kindle again the fires of ambition, and light again the lamp of hope, and such a place the saloon should be, and such a place it will be, if wisdom shapes its destiny and fair laws become its portion.

The literature of Great Britain was largely made, her writers and poets were discussed, her standards to a great extent were fixed, and in no small measure her national policies were conceived, within the hospitable walls of her famous taverns; the cafes of Paris have practically directed the destinies of France; and the beer garden is the bulwark, and as well the boon, of German civilization.

May we not hope that the American saloon will in time and at no distant date become, through evolution and through wise direction, and because of fairness and toleration, of equal worth to the tavern of old England, the cafe of Paris and the beer garden of Germany, as an institution for the development of patriotism, of art, of learning and of those civic virtues which make a people great, and which give real value to human existence under adverse circumstances as regards opportunity and the distribution of wealth production?

A revolution may be hatched within the gathering places of a nation's populace, but resorts that temper the hard winds of fate are more of a safeguard than a menace to government, because laughter, song and human intercourse are enemies to discontent, and they soften the passions that might otherwise let loose the dogs of civil strife.

For a century almost the forces credited to reform have worked in vain to bring about a solution of the liquor problem; untold millions have been expended, lives have been sacrificed, communities and families have been disrupted, energies gigantic and eloquence most powerful have been contributed, all in obedience to the protest against the evils of intemperance and against the abuses that, like hideous barnacles, have attached themselves to the retail liquor traffic, but the liquor problem remains a problem still, and a problem it must continue until the men who are close to the saloon and who understand it unite in lifting it up to its great possibilities as a dispenser of good cheer and a foe to national discontent.—T. M. Gilmore, President National Modern License League.

Colusa Remains "Wet"

A COLUSA dispatch at the end of November says that after an exciting campaign lasting several weeks, the voters of Colusa decided at the recent election that the city shall remain "wet." There were 383 votes polled. Of these, 229 were for saloons and 154 against them. This is the first campaign waged here against saloons, and the strength of the antis was somewhat surprising. Saloon men sent autos for miles into the country to bring absent voters to the polls. A large part of Colusa county is "dry" as a result of recent elections, and Colusa is the main battle ground between the two factions.

The saloons in Graham County, and in the Gila Valley, Arizona, closed on December 3rd. The local press states that now it will be open to demonstration just what the effect of the saloon has been in that locality.

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OF INTEREST TO RETAILERS

Woolley Would Throttle Hawaii

AT the beginning of the month another campaign for the establishment of prohibition in the Hawaiian Islands was commenced in Washington, by the introduction of a bill by Representative Miller of Kansas for that purpose. The last Congress authorized an election in Hawaii to determine whether the territory itself favored abolition of the liquor traffic. This election, held in August last, resulted in a defeat of the prohibition plan by a heavy majority.

John G. Woolley, representative of the Anti-Saloon League in Hawaii, and other officers of the league are considering the matter of asking now for a straight prohibition act to apply to the territory.

A PORTLAND, Ore., dispatch states that the model ordinance now being drafted in that city is far more drastic than any other measure ever enacted in Portland regulating the liquor traffic. Evidently the Greater Oregon Home Rule Committee intends to keep its pledges, as the dispatch sets forth that the measure will probably be passed, according to present indications. Under its terms the liquor license committee is to be the sole judge as to whether an applicant for a license is a proper person to hold it. The committee is also given power to conduct investigations, subpoena witnesses and make them testify and to inspect places where liquor is sold.

Retail liquor licenses are limited to their present number until such time as the population of the city exceeds 1000 inhabitants for each saloon. Licenses are to be issued semi-annually, and the fee must be paid in advance. The manufacturers' license fee is to be $800 a year; wholesalers, $800; wholesalers and rectifiers, $1000; grocers selling liquor in original packages, $400; restaurants serving liquor, $800; druggists who sell liquor without prescriptions, $400; retail liquor dealers, $800. Saloons are to remain closed from 12 o'clock Saturday night until 5 o'clock Monday morning, instead of permitting the sale of liquor between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock Monday morning. On conviction of violation of the ordinance for the third time a saloon-keeper's license is to be self-revocable, or if he violates the Sunday-closing law only once his license is to be forfeited.

The Local Warehouse Troubles

THE determined effort which has been made to unravel the mystery of the local warehouse frauds, has led, it is said, to the securing of considerable evidence. According to a recent statement by Collector of the Port Fred G. Stratton, the parties ultimately responsible for the alleged evasion of the internal revenue law by the substitution of water for whisky and spirits removed from the eighty barrels in the Haslett warehouse, are in the toils. He further says: "There will be be no protection of higher-ups or lower-ups. We have the evidence that connects several of the employes and others with the abstraction of the spirits."

There is a federal statute which compels all goods stored in bonded warehouses to be owned by the warehouse firms. This was enacted to fix the responsibility and there can be no doubt when the case comes up in court the entire matter will be thoroughly investigated.

We are glad to see that many saloonmen are confining themselves to useful presents at the gay and festive seasons of Christmas and New Year. For example, Friedrich's Cafe at 310 Montgomery street, distinguished itself by giving its customers leather cases combining a currency pocket with card and memorandum pockets. This useful and ornamental memento will serve to impress upon the memory of those to whom they are given the many merits of this popular cafe.

Adolph Becker, of the Waldorf Cafe, this city, returned recently from an extended stay in Southern California. He spent quite a little time in Imperial Valley with his father and brother, had a great time and came back looking as brown as a Mojave Indian.

One of the suggestive features of the retail liquor trade of San Francisco as reported by representative retailers is the rapid increase in the demand for Old Taylor whisky, both bottled in bond and distillery bottling.

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TONIC LAXATIVE

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Fine Goods, Square Prices
Honorable Dealing

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Should call for the celebrated
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Ale and Stout
Brewed from the Best Malt Hops
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THE OLD RELIABLE
1871 GATO 1871
CLEAR HAVANA CIGAR
S. BACHMAN & CO. (Inc.)
DISTRIBUTERS

—MARKET— CONDITIONS

DRY WINES:—The volume of business the past month has been fairly saisfactory, all conditions considered. A very significant feature of the situation has developed during the month, which certainly means great things for the California Wine Industry. The fact that a prominent Italian wine firm in Italy had purchased a large quantity of sweet wines from Southern California has been widely circulated by the general press. There was naturally much astonishment that such a condition could exist, but there is a greater surprise to come, and that is in the fact that a great wine house of Burgundy has ordered a large trial lot of California wine, which has gone forward. In Italy the import duty on wines from the United States is nine cents per gallon, but in France the impost is thirty cents per gallon on wines from the United States. It is plain from the high import duty which France insisted upon when the recent treaty was made that there was fear or jealousy of the present and future wines of California.

The French wine men know that California embraces wine growing territory sufficient to produce as much wine and as good as can France. Were the French duty at this time as low as that of Italy, there would be a large demand for the best class of California vintages and the introduction of our wines in the French markets would lead to valuable results.

The most important phase of this peculiar situation of sending "coals to New Castle" is that the fact that France, owing to the failure of her vintage, sends to far-away California for wines with which to replenish her stock, will necessarily be impressed upon the mind of the American drinker of imported wines. The man that drinks "by the label," and has any thinking apparatus, knowing the foregoing facts, must certainly conclude that California wines must have high merit when Frenchmen import them for sale in France.

We feel confident that this will lend a new impetus to the sale of California wines in glass, a branch of the industry which has been developing rapidly during the past two years. Every American wine house should make it a point to continue to impress upon their customers the importance of the foregoing announcement.

Exports during the month by sea were 1099 cases and 733,478 gallons, valued at $247,454.

Imports by sea were 3275 cases, 17 barrels, 1 half barrel and 2 kegs.

An indication of the revival in the wine industry is the fact that the California Wine Association common stock advanced to $54 on the 15th inst. The shares of the Association have been steadily advancing.

SWEET WINES:—Sweets are having their share of the general revival and the outlook is quite encouraging. The order for a quarter of a million gallons to be shipped to Italy may be the beginning of great possibilites. The producton in the three districts during November aggregated 3,199,683 gallons.

According to the official report of the First, Fourth and Sixth Internal Revenue District, the total sweet wines produced in California during the months of September, October and November amount to 17,900,638.29 gallons, which is only 82,700 gallons less than last year, which was the largest in the history of the industry. It is probable that the figures for December will swell the total for the year 1910, so that the output will equal, if not surpass, that of last year.

BRANDY:—The market continues firm and the future is quite assuring. Exports by sea were nominal and imports the same, the latter totaling only 771 cases, 5 barrels, 20 octaves.

Production during November was of large volume, aggregating 462,675 gallons.

There remained in bond in the State on November 30th, 2,698,863.2 tax gallons.

WHISKY:—The whisky men have had a very satisfactory month and look forward to a continual improvement in business, particularly in San Francisco, where the trade is still unsatisfactory. It is a certainty that the settlement of the question of holding the Panama-Pacific Exposition, during this month, will loosen up business in all lines, and this will result in a return of normal conditions in the liquor trade.

Exports by sea were nominal, the figures being 690 cases and 1794 gallons, valued at $8245.

Imports were quite heavy, particularly in case goods, the totals being 4446 cases, 235 barrels, 1 half barrel, 25 octaves, 9 casks and 1 hogshead.

Miscellaneous exports were 1052 cases, 16 barrels, 35 kegs—value $8596.

IMPORTATIONS.—There is nothing of special interest in the importing trade. Importations for the month were of fairly good volume, as will be seen by the following:

IMPORTS BY SEA:—Gin, 2549 cases, 60 barrels, 1 cask, 10 kegs; Wine, 2275 cases, 17 barrels, 1 half barrel, 2 kegs; Whisky, 4846 cases, 238 barrels, 1 half barrel, 25 octaves, 9 casks, 1 hogshead; Beer, 605 cases, 857 barrels, 1052 half barrels, 580 quarter barrels, 7 casks, 965 hogsheads, 767 packages, 3 sixth barrels; Mineral Water, 710 cases, 25 casks; Brandy, 771 cases, 5 barrels, 20 octaves; Sake, 585 cases, 3167 casks; Ginger Ale, 25 cases, 240 barrels; Rum, 1 keg, 5 octaves and 3 casks; Liquors, 351 cases, 5 barrels, 1 keg and 1 cask; Bitters, 122 cases; Champagne, 4023 cases; Lime Juice, 25 cases; Ale, 200 cases, 60 barrels; Stout, 300 cases, 165 barrels; Fruit Juice, 125 cases, 1 barrel, 1 cask; Cordials, 178 cases; Kummel, 260 cases; Cider, 1 barrel; Punch, 10 cases; Cocktails, 30 cases; Cognac, 25 cases; Vermouth, 5 casks.

BEER:—The brewers are having their quiet season and making preparations for the good business which is sure to develop with the opening of spring.

Exports by sea were small, figures being 328 packages bottled and 141 packages bulk of the value of $4116.

Imports foreign and domestic were 605 cases, 857 barrels, 1052 half barrels, 580 quarter barrels, 7 casks, 965 hogsheads, 767 packages, 3 sixth barrels.

A Boise, Idaho, dispatch says that the Supreme Court of that State has recently ruled in the famous Lewiston liquor case that the sale of liquor in a dry county is illegal. The decision states that the Legislature, by enacting the special charter of the City of Lewiston, did not delegate to the city authority to license persons to sell intoxicating liquors within the city contrary to the general laws of the State," says the court. "Special charter cities cannot by ordinance make acts lawful that are made criminal by the general laws of the State. When the general law prohibits or makes a certain business criminal, the city cannot make such business lawful by licensing it."

No Question Where Oregon Stands

UNDER the heading "Again on to Battle," the Portland, Oregon, *Oregonian*, says:

The Executive Committee of the Oregon Dry party suspends its strenuous labors at the pumps of the water-logged craft of state-wide prohibition long enough to inform the observing public that the war is only just begun and that the old ship will he in trim to sail on to victory in 1912. We guess not, unless the widely-advertised and much-vaunted effort to regulate and reform the saloon shall fail utterly meanwhile. But undoubtedly the drys will not cease trying until it is obvious even to them that there is nothing doing. They shake the dust of the walloping defeat from their clothes, adjust their pained features to the semblance of the old-time smile-that-won't-come-off (very dry) and challenge the enemy again to come on. They are as hard to beat into submission as the wholly submerged female suffragists.

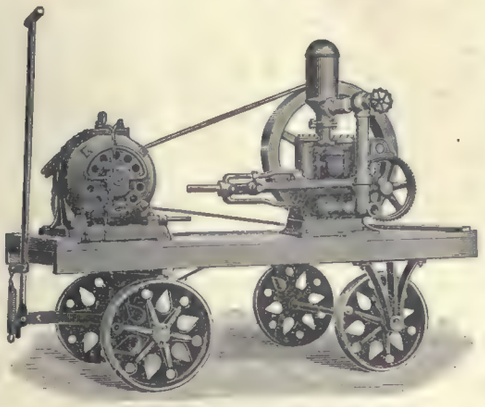
All this is very fine, if one is disposed to admire determination unlinked with discretion; but what is to be the result? The public is hardly in the humor to face another shivering agitation of the liquor question after a decisive registration of its will. The prospect would appear to be that, if the home rulers make good, even measurably, the drys will lose much of the support that came from an electorate not wholly convinced of the efficacy of prohibition, but much disgusted with the conduct and operation of the saloon.

* * * * * * *

The prohibitionists mustered in the recent election a gallant army of 42,649, while the opposition had 63,569, or a majority against the amendment of more than 20,000. It will doubtless be conceded all around that the wets were more scared than hurt during the campaign and that their vote was larger than anyone expected. Yet it may reasonably be said that the test was complete and the result decisive. There is no question where Oregon stands now on state-wide prohibition. What is there of hope or cheer or encouragement for the warlike prohibitionists in so plain and emphatic a demonstration of the people's will and purpose? Do they fight merely for the love of battle? Don't they know when they are licked? Or don't they care?

The long talked of and hotly fought over, local option election was held at Colusa on November 29th, and a great victory obtained for common sense and personal freedom. There were 383 votes polled, of which 229 were for licensing saloons and 154 for closing them. A large part of Colusa County went dry at the recent elections and the city of Colusa was the main battleground between the two factions. As Colusa is an important business center and a growing city, it was an act of wisdom for its citizens to throw out fanatical and impractical doctrines, and decide to run their city according to the dictates of experience and common sense.

We hear from Santa Rosa that B. W. McPherson of San Francisco has filed suit against the Moulton Hill Vineyard company for the recovery of $7,000 due him on a promissory note, given on February 18, 1908, and secured by two parcels of land, one of 208 acres and the other of nine acres. The note was signed on behalf of the company by L. M. Hoefler, the lawyer, partner in the firm of Bishop, Hoefler, Harwood & Cook, who is president of the vineyard company, and Leo Mund, its secretary.



Goulds Pyramid Pump and Electric Motor Mounted on Truck for Wine Cellar

Goulds Pyramid Pump and Electric Motor

MOUNTED ON TRUCK FOR WINE CELLARS

This Pump and Motor complete, as per cut, is especially constructed for Wine Cellar use, being self contained and mounted on a neat truck. Can be used in any part of cellar. The electric motor is easily attached to the electric wire by means of electric cord. During the past year we have sold a large number of these Pumps fitted up in this manner and they have given the very best of results. This outfit can be used for pumping water or any other liquids. Pump has a brass-lined cylinder and brass valves. We are prepared to furnish these outfits with Motor, Pump, Truck, Relief Valve and everything complete as illustrated in cut, ready for use, and with the following capacities: 1000, 1500, 2500, 4000 gallons per hour. WRITE FOR PRICES.



Celebrated Challenge Double Acting Wine Pump

Used in All Wine Cellars

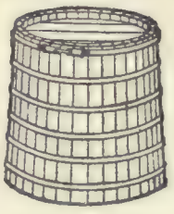
Of great compactness and power, for use in WINE CELLARS for pumping from one tank into another. The cylinders of our iron pumps are brass lined, the piston rod, valves and valve seats are brass. Our all brass pumps are made entirely of brass, with the exception of the lever.

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Water, Wine, Oil Tanks



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212-214 FREMONT ST. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

PERSONAL MENTION AND NOTES.

Brown-Forman Co., of Louisville, Ky., wish to announce that they have completed their bottling room, recently destroyed by fire, and that there are none better equipped for putting up goods than they are.

One of the original wholesale houses of Los Angeles, formerly Woolacott's and later Lagomarsino's changed hands recently and is now known as Goodman & Co. Mr. Goodman is one of the old-time successful and popular men in the business in California and should meet with unqualified success.

We are pleased to acknowledge receipt of an exceptionally handsome calendar from the Sacramento Valley Vineyard. The brand of the company is "Vestal Vintage," and the picture of the calendar is a half-life-sized portrait of a beautiful young girl. The work is not only rich in coloring, but artistic, and the calendar is entitled to a place of honor in any office.

Mr. Frank Thompson, one of the best known and capable salesmen in the wine and liquor trade of California, recently resigned his position with Schmidt & Peters as salesman of Cliquot Champagne. It is understood that Mr. Thompson will accept a very desirable appointment at an early date in the same line of business.

The many friends of Mr. Geo. L. Barry, who for four years was with the great house of Lachman & Jacobi, as treasurer and secretary, will be pleased to know he has accepted a position as general manager of the well known house of Bertin & Lepori on Washington street, this city. This institution was one of the two wholesale liquor houses that escaped in the great fire and as a result of their good fortune, they have developed a very extensive business. We congratulate both Bertin & Lepori and Mr. Geo. L. Barry.

The Fredericksburg Brewery of San Jose, the pioneer establishment in the manufacture of lager beer, has an annual capacity of 75,000 barrels, the output being sold throughout California, Arizona and Nevada, where it has a ready market and where its popularity and demand are constantly increasing. Employment is given to fifty men, to whom the company pays nearly $100,000 annually, thus demonstrating the importance of the Fredericksburg Brewing Company in the prosperity of the state, as well as the magnitude of its business.

Mr. Leigh Irvine, one of the best known and most capable newspaper men of San Francisco, has set his stakes in Seattle. We are informed that Mr. Irvine, who was one of the most active workers in the organization of the Northwestern Development League, has been elected secretary thereof. Mr. Irvine is certainly the man for the place, as he is full of energy, has brains and is a tireless worker. R. S. Stacey, vice-president of the National Bank of Commerce is president of the League. This League is to carry on the development work of Seattle, Tacoma, Vancouver and fifty other Northwestern towns.

THE Ad Men's Club, of St. Joseph, Mo., on December 15, passed an unanimous resolution endorsing San Francisco for the Panama-Pacific Exposition. Californians can thank an old Californian for this victory. The gentleman in question is a widely known San Franciscan now a resident of St. Joseph and a prominent member of the Ad. Men's Club of that city. W. H. McNeil was long in charge of the exhibit of the old Viticultural Commission in this city and later in charge of the exhibit of California wines and brandies at the World's Fair, Chicago. He was also secretary and juror of the wine jury of the Alaska-Yukon Exposition.

The Sonoma Brewing Company recently elected a new board of directors. The officials for 1911 are as follows: John Steiner, H. H. Granice, A. Beretta, Norman J. Heggie, Fred Batto, F. Nichelini, A. Froment and Joseph Felder. The reports of the officers showed the affairs of the brewery to be in splendid condition. It is free from debt and has assets of $72,970.44.

Articles of incorporation of the Theodore Gier Vineyards and Wine Company were filed December 9th. The capitalization is named at $1,000,000 of which $500 has been actually subscribed. The incorporators and directors are: Henry Gier, Gerhard N. Kersten, Max Vockel, Hugo Lorenz and George B. Merrill. Place of business, Oakland, California.

LASH'S BITTERS
TONIC LAXATIVE

E. S. CIPRICO, PRESIDENT. PHONE MARKET 2836

ALTA VISTA WINES



The Wines California Makes Famous
ALTA VISTA WINES CO.

MAIN OFFICE
112 - 114 TENTH ST. SAN FRANCISCO

At Beaulieu Vineyard.

THE vintage in Napa County this year was of unusual excellence. In the valley, which is acknowledged as the home of the choicest wines of California, it is saying a great deal when we pronounce the vintage of 1910 unexcelled by any of former years.

Wednesday we had the pleasure of visiting Beaulieu Vineyard, at Rutherford, and there found the owner, Mr. G. de Latour, busier than usual, if such a thing could be possible, as he always seems rushed with work. Mr. de Latour has but recently finished making a large quantity of Muscat, Angelica, Port and other sweet wines. These we sampled and we were greatly impressed by the excellency of their bouquet and flavor. They were remarkably fine and need but a little ageing to make them excellent, and above criticism.

Mr. de Latour's dry wines are of splendid quality. The large cellar is filled to its utmost capacity with over 250,000 gallons of the different kinds of dry wines for which Beaulieu Vineyard is noted. Mr. de Latour found it necessary, before the close of the recent vintage, to have erected two additional storage tanks, each with a capacity of 20,000 gallons. Just at present the cellar master has a force of men at work preparing for shipment six carloads of assorted wines to the East. Before the wine is placed in packages, Mr. de Latour personally tastes and inspects it, as he takes pride in seeing that none but the best leaves his cellars.

The reputation of Beaulieu wines is such that Mr. de Latour justly feels great pride in seeing that every order is filled with just the kind and quality the customer orders. This rule prevails whether the orders are for different kinds of sweet wines or for dry wines. Mr. de Latour has men at work just at present until midnight every day in order to fill orders for sparkling wines, trade in these being exceptionally good for the holidays. He has been compelled to wire to Paris for an additional machine so as to be able to promptly fill the orders being received daily.

Never Again.

THE character of the wines of California has been well established during late years and growers are not so aggressive as formerly in proclaiming their good qualities. There was a time, however, when they waged constant warfare against the fraudulent label which was often used by dealers whose interests demanded that they should support the reputation of the vintages of the State, but who could not resist the temptation held out by the hope of immediate profit. In those days a customer could go to certain dealers and have an assorted case containing all the choice French Chateau wines, and the dozen bottles would not cost him any more than if they were labeled pure California wine. Long before Dr. Wiley was heard of the practice ceased, and Californians learned to appreciate and drink their own vintages. If there is any good California claret still masquerading as Chateau Margeaux or La Fitte it is not in this State, but back East, where the few who do not drink wine, as a rule, don't know the difference between the real thing and cider.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

Seven months have passed since the prohibition ordinance passed by the City Council of Provo, Utah, went into effect and there has not yet been a conviction for illegal liquor selling. All that the prohibition ordinance has done has been to change the location of the saloons, and, in some instances, cause the traffic in beer and whisky to go into other hands than it was in when the sale of such beverages was licensed.

GUS KILBORN
J. ERNEST HAYDEN

BALDWIN CAFE
844 MARKET STREET

FERRY CAFE
34 MARKET STREET

SAN FRANCISCO

THE NEW BIG WINERY IN SACRAMENTO
SOLICITS YOUR PATRONAGE

CALL FOR

"VESTAL VINTAGES"

SACRAMENTO VALLEY WINERY
SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA

From The Hoffheimer Bros. Co.

CINCINNATI, December 1, 1910.

DEAR SIR:—In view of the fact that there appears to be a prevailing idea that there will be an overproduction of whisky in Kentucky, we take occasion in announcing that we will pursue the same conservative course we have always done in the past, in the production of our White Mills and Lynndale whiskies.

While our tax payments for the past two years have been far in excess of what we have produced, we have decided to only make this year of White Mills and Lynndale whiskies the same amount that we have made in previous years.

We wish everyone that handles our whiskies to feel that they have a valuable and increasing asset, and that their holdings will not be jeopardized by an overproduction on our part.

Yours very truly,
THE HOFFHEIMER BROS. CO.

Increased Demand For Brewing Barley.

DAYTON, Wash., Nov. 30.—The grain market is astir in Dayton as the result of orders received from Puget Sound for forty cars of brewing barley, to be shipped at once. As fast as the railroads can supply cars the order will be filled by Dayton agents, who are gathering up the cream of the 1910 crop with which to fill the order. It appears that Columbia County barley is preferred to that grown in any other part of the Northwest, this section having established a reputation years ago for the production of fine brewing stuff. Eastern brewing companies usually secure large lots here.

Pure Food Wiley Soon to Take Bride.

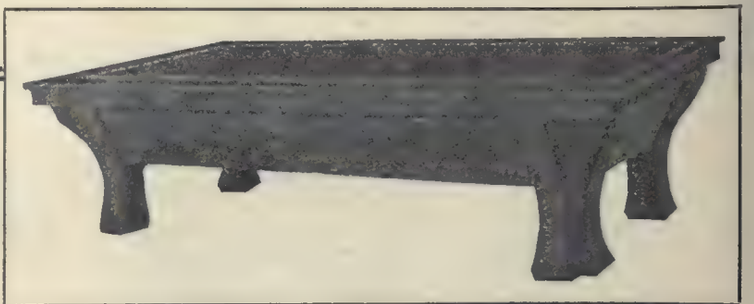
WASHINGTON, December 13.—Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, the Government's pure food expert, who heads the bureau of chemistry of the Department of Agriculture, soon will cease to be a bachelor. He admitted today that he was engaged to Miss Anna G. Kelton of this city and that they would be married next spring. Miss Kelton is an emloyee in the Library of Congress.

Dayton, Oregon, is as usual having a lively time over the liquor question. This time the fanatical highbinders who, though they are supposed to drink nothing but water, do more to disturb the peace of any locality they may happen to be in than any number of drunks, have been attacking the clubs. To no effect however as District Attorney Robert M. Sturdevant and City Attorney E. W. Clark gave an opinion that a club can dispense beer or other intoxicating liquors without interference of the law.

A Portland, Oregon, dispatch dated December 23, states that opposition is growing to the new "model" liquor license, and it is possible that law may never pass. It is believed that the regulation of saloons under the present laws is more restrictive than it would be under the new liquor law as prepared by the sepecial committee.

It is understood that Municipal Government of San Jose are preparing an ordinance which, if it becomes law, will place full responsibility for the granting of liquor licenses in the hands of the Mayor and Council, instead of, as at present, dividing it between that body and the Police and Fire Commission.

The Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co.



Billiard and Pool Tables
Bar Fixtures, Bowling Alleys
Manufactured in our San Francisco factory



LOW PRICES, EASY TERMS
LARGE STOCK ALWAYS ON HAND
Special Designs and Estimates Cheerfully Furnished

767 MISSION ST., SAN FRANCISCO
BETWEEN THIRD AND FOURTH STREETS
TELEPHONE SUTTER 323 . . . . . TELEPHONE HOME J 1535

Value of Acidity in Wines

THE average wine maker usually pays much attention to the quantity of sugar present in the must, but many of them are less careful about the amount of acidity. Fortunately, there are good instruments specially designed for the purpose of determining the acidity in musts. The Salleron-Dujardin scale used in France and the Twitchell scale in this country are simple in construction, easy to handle, and fairly accurate. A knowledge of analytical chemistry, as well as of the microscope, is now becoming almost indispensable to successful wine making.

The expert wine maker will test his grapes from time to time before they are fully ripe and ready for pressing. He thus finds how the acidity in the grape decreases until maturity is reached, when it remains stationary for a time, then increasing again in proportion to the shrinking of the fruit. The future value of a wine depends largely upon the kind and amount of acid in it. It is the acidity that helps to give the wine certain of its qualities, as improving its color, contributing to its freshness, and assisting in the formation of ethers and also its preservation.

The question of acidity is an important one for wine makers in California, especially those who make dry wines during a warm season. The great German chemist, Liebig, in his "Letters on Chemistry," which was published as far back as 1851, pointed out the necessity of proper acidity in the production of high-class wines, and he remarked that "wines made in hot climates from overripe grape are always deficient in acidity, and never of good or high quality."

A private analysis was made a few years ago of some thirty different musts collected in California, and the ratio of total acids to 100 parts of sugar was found to be only 3, as compared with an average ratio of 4.9 and 5 of the German and French musts. Prof. L. Ross, head of the Viticultural Station at Herault, France, and one of the best authorities on wine making in warm climates, says: "All dry wines to be of good quality should contain 8.6 grammes of total acids per liter, calculated as tartaric acid. All wines favorably judged by expert wine tasters always possess a relatively high acidity, which is never below the figures given."

There are good reasons for holding that some of the California wine makers could improve the quality of their wines, either by pressing earlier than they usually do, or by adding tartaric acid. This latter practice is current in Algeria and the south of France, and there should be no objection, as it adds nothing which does not exist naturally in the grape.

The total acids in wines unite to give them a certain vigor or "constitution," so that different wines like different races of people mature at an early age. As a rule, wines that become fully "ripe" at the end of a year or year and a half do not generally maintain their best qualities very long, but they soon "grow old," and then "break down" and lose their finest characteristics. This is usually the fate of dry wines produced in warm countries.

On the other hand, wines produced in northern or cool climates come to maturity more slowly and last longer than wines grown in the southern or warm districts. Thus, some of the finest and most expensive wines of Europe come from the Rhine region of Germany, where the grapes ripen late and just escape frost in the fall. These wines always mature late, and sometimes are not ready to bottle until they are three years old, and in the bottle such wines will go on improving until they are ten, twelve, or even fifteen years old.

The wine makers in the United States are beginning to notice the effect of climate and acidity on their wines. The most successful wine-growing districts in the Eastern States are in temperate or cool zones, as, for example, in the Lake Keuka and Chatauqua districts of Western New York, and in Northern Ohio along Lake Erie. The well-known dry white wines produced in Lake Keuka region, while often high in total acidity, as are the Rhine wines, like them mature slowly and have good tasting qualities. Their acidity and other properties also correspond to the wines from the Champagne district of France, and the result is that most of the American champagne is produced in the Lake Keuka district, which has its natural advantages.

The same conditions prevail and the same results have been found in California. The red and white dry wines made in the warm districts of that state usually lack the proper amount of total acidity; they mature rapidly and hold their best properties only for a few years at the longest. The finest dry wines in that state have been grown in those places where the grapes ripen late and contain the proper proportion of the fruit acids. The large dealers, who buy their wines from different wine makers in various sections of the state, found out this fact some years ago, and therefore they pay more for certain wines from certain places than they do for the same kind of wines from other places.

The whole theory of blending wines is based upon the differences between wines, so that the mixing together of different kinds or qualities of wines when intelligently done by the cellar master gives a good result, the blended wine being much better than any one of the wines that went into the mixture.—By L. M. Martin, in *American Wine Press.*

Suggestions for a True Temperance Society

WE extract the following from the closing words of a pamphlet on "The Drink Question," by Henry E. O. Heineman, editor of the American Brewers' Review, being a reprint from the Journal of the Society of Brewing Technology:

It may be worth while to consider the advisability and feasibility of the formation of a society somewhat after the pattern of the True Temperance Association recently started in London, England, with the following avowed aims:

1. To create a healthy and reasonable public opinion on the subject of temperance in drinking.
2. To encourage the development of the public house in the direction of making it in the best sense a place for the present-day social needs of the people, and to help in the removal of all legislative and administrative hindrances to such development.
3. To promote fairness, justice and common sense in dealing with the problem of intemperance.
4. To investigate methods for the further reduction of drunkenness.
5. To assist, where expedient, existing agencies for reforming drunkards.
6. To promote inquiry into the physiological effects of the component parts of alcoholic beverages.
7. To ascertain what is being done for the promotion of temperance in other countries.
8. To assist all efforts for securing the wholesomeness of beverages.

To which I would add, from the program of the National League for Liberty and Culture recently formed in Norway, the following under Section 4:

"And to oppose the misuse of alcoholic beverages, especially in the form of improper customs, chiefly the 'treating' habit."

And perhaps another paragraph suggested by the Norwegian society might be added, something in this form:

9. To make the so-called "drink question" part of the general work for wholesome living instead of dealing with it as a distinct problem.

But, whatever steps may be taken, I insist on the necessity of two things above all: Publicity and a constructive program. The people are waiting for both.

The Contest In California

At Pomona the local W. C. T. U. has presented a petition to the Board of Freeholders, asking that body to incorporate in the proposed charter a section forbidding the sale of liquors in that city for all time. The Freeholders' sub-committee has already decided upon inserting a no-saloon section in the charter, but has recommended that the matter of licensing hotels to serve bottle malt or vinous liquors with meals, be left to the City Council or to a special commission to be named under operation of the new charter.

The City of Merced has passed an amendment to the liquor ordinance now in force. It says: "No permit issued under this ordinance shall be assignable or transferable; except, with the consent of the Board of Trustees of said City first had and obtained."

A saloon regulation has been adopted in the city of Gilroy prohibiting the sale of liquor to women unless served in the public dining room was recently passed by the city council. In addition to this, the new law prohibits minors visiting saloons, musical instruments in saloons, boxes and back rooms in saloons and boxes and private rooms in restaurants. The council is in a better position to deal with violators of the law, and the number of saloons in the city is limited to seventeen.

We hear from Stockton that saloons open every day in the week and until 12 o'clock at night will be the rule for all San Joaquin county precincts that voted wet, commencing Christmas day. The Supervisors ordered changes in the county ordinance by which the Sunday saloon and the daily midnight regime will be restored.

At the recent election in Colusa County each precinct voted on the saloon question with the following result: Sycamore went "wet" by one vote, the votes standing twenty-six to twenty-seven in favor of the saloon. Grimes went "dry" by a substantial majority. The vote stood even in Cortina, the vote being seven to seven. Princeton goes "wet" after a short reign under the "dry" system; Maxwell stays "dry" and Fouts Springs voted "wet." College City went "dry" and Arbuckle "wet" by a big majority; Stonyford will remain "dry"; Sulphur Creek voted "wet;" Williams remains "wet" as before and there was no change in the other precincts.

After December 1st there will be no more liquor licenses granted in the residence district of Vallejo. This is the decision of the Board of Freeholders which is now busy framing the new charter. The Board has asked the City Trustees to grant no more licenses until the voters pass upon the charter on January 9th of next year, and the members have promised to do so. The Freeholders took no action relative to the downtown section. All those saloons now in the residence section, which are three in number, will be allowed to continue business.

The Santa Clara Brewing Company is making great improvements in its establishment in the city of Santa Clara. The brewing plant is being perfected and a bottling plant of the most improved machinery is about to be installed. Hereafter the Company will not only brew a high class beer, but bottle it.

During the month the Town Trustees of Los Gatos have passed an amendment to the liquor ordinance in force. The amendment removes the restriction placed upon applicants for licenses who are not electors of the municipality.

It is said to be probable that early in 1911 the city of Eureka, Humboldt county, will take a referendum vote on the new liquor ordinance which is being framed by citizens in conjunction with the Good Government League. The proposed ordinance is drawn up after the pattern of the Los Angeles law, which it follows closely. It is said that the aim of the framers of the ordinance is to draw up a document which will be moderate, and not open to the charge of going to such lengths either way as to antagonize by the extremity of its propositions.

The San Diego Consolidated Brewing Company is installing the latest type of counter pressure fillers. Many men are engaged in setting up machinery in the bottling department, in fact in each department of the brewery new machinery is being installed. Some parts of the plant have recently been enlarged and when the entire work is finished the output of the brewery will be increased materially.

At the recent election at Dixon the "wets" won by a vote of 157 to 97, and as a result things will remain as they now are in that town for the next two years,. This vote was simply advisory, but it is believed that the Trustees will act in accordance with the wishes of the voters.

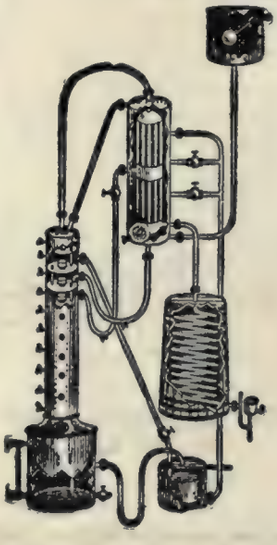
The Martinez Board of Trustees have adopted an ordinance limiting the saloons for this city to twenty. There are now twenty-six resorts. Six of these will be eliminated by the confiscation of their licenses when they lapse. The ordinance further provides that no saloon transfers to non-American citizens will be allowed; no women will be permitted to enter any saloon, and all the resorts must be closed from 12 midnight to 6 o'clock each morning.

Conrad Winters, a Los Angeles pioneer, in retaliation of the action taken by the Police Commission in revoking his saloon license, changed the provisions of his will, by doing which the city loses $100,000. Winters says that after considerable deliberation he decided to leave his estate to the city as a token of his interest in its future prosperity. He feels that a great injustice was done him by the Police Commission when they revoked his license, therefore he disinherited the city. From all we can gather the Los Angeles Police Commission have earned the distinction of disgusting both friends and foes, and now by its action it has to its credit the robbery of the city which it represents of $100,000.

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Vineyard and Cellar Notes

The Lodi Co-operative Winery has closed its season's run after crushing steadily for the past three months. The total amount of grapes crushed by this winery this season is 13,019 tons, which is sufficient to make about 100,000 gallons of sweet wines. Although the run was not as great as anticipated, most of the independent wineries throughout the State received the same disappointment on account of the shortage of the wine grape crop.

M. F. Varozza, who owns the Summit Vineyard on Spring Mountain, has made 7000 gallons of Kosher wine for Rabbi Radinsky, of New York. A number of years ago Mr. Varozza's father made a large quantity of wine for this same Rabbi. This vintage Rabbi Radinsky came in search of Mr. Varozza and found that, while he had passed away, his son is in the wine business. Arrangements were made and 7000 gallons of the Kosher wine was made under the personal direction of the Rabbi. It was then sealed and will be racked and prepared for shipment by a personal representative of Rabbi Radinsky from San Francisco. The wine will be shipped to New York next spring.—*St. Helena Star.*

The Lodi Co-operative Winery is now holding its wine for better prices. An exchange says: "Although the Lodi Co-operative Winery have had numerous opportunities to dispose of their entire vintage for this season, together with the wine carried over from last year, at a price which would net the growers good returns, the directors are reluctant to sell, firmly believing that prices on all sweet wines will greatly advance in price. The million gallons of sweet wine made this year, together with 300,000 gallons carried over from last season, makes 1,300,000 gallons on hand at the present time. The splendid grade of wine made this season is better than wheat in warehouse for fact that it is believed the increase in value will far exceed legal interest and can be used, if necessary, in negotiating loans the same as grain in storage."

IN referring to an article in the last issue of the *Star* in which we called attention to the superiority of the wines produced this year over those of former vintages, J. H. Wheeler says that it is a fact that the new wines are excellent, and far better, in his judgment, to any yet produced in Napa County. Mr. Wheeler accounts for this largely from the fact that the season of 1910 was very favorable and because the production was not large. More particularly, however, he gives as the reason that all our vineyards are young and very healthy and the grapes are of the best known varieties. Mr. Wheeler says that the high percentage of sugar has made a rich, sound wine, and he believes the vintage of 1910 will be in good demand as soon as the wines are ready for shipment. Speaking of the wine market, Mr. Wheeler said that while there is more demand than for some time, the price is still very low, and he attributes the brisk movement of the past fortnight to the approach of the holiday season. In the shortage of the French vintage Mr. Wheeler sees an opening for California wines in the South American Republics, but he says that even if that market is sought after with vigor, it will take six months before any marked stimulating effect in the market will be felt.—*St. Helena Star.*

THE Upland, California *News* is rejoicing because the town it represents is about to be blest with another live industry. Only recently the Southern California Vineyard Company filed articles of incorporation, making its principal place of business at Upland. It is capitalized at $75,000, a large part of which has been actually subscribed. The directors named for the first five years are W. H. Crabtree, C. R. Crabtree and E. B. Dickerman. All are prominent vineyardists, who propose to put Upland squarely on the map for vinous products. As the business increases the field of activity will be enlarged.

According to Prof. Husmann of the United States Department of Agriculture, the largest vineyard in the world is that of the Italian Vineyard Company at Cucamonga, in San Bernardino county, where, in the seemingly barren sand, there are 3500 acres devoted to wine grapes. The Riverside Vineyard Company has 2200 acres in vineyard there also. Both of these growers have profited greatly by the government's work. "This work was taken up in California," says Prof. Husmann, "because the conditions there were so exceptionally good. The work will benefit not only California, but all the rest of the country where grapes can be grown."

Now is the busy time in the wineries, and therefore the proper one to call attention to the high quality of hose dealt in by the Goodyear Rubber Company. For so many years this first-class and most reliable company has been supplying the wants of the wine men, brewers and distillers of the Pacific Coast, that it would appear almost unnecessary to call special attention to such rubber goods as are used by them, but the merits of the Goodyear "Gold Seal" and "Obelisk" brands of hose can be specially recommended because of the general endorsement they have received by the public ever since they came into general use.

It must also be remembered when treating of this company that they deal in every kind of rubber goods, the class of which is not surpassed in the market, so the readers of the REVIEW can have their wants supplied in any line by calling upon the Goodyear Rubber Company, 587-589-591 Market street, San Francisco.

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Hot Scotch vs. High Balls

By Henry Watterson.

ONCE more the *Bulletin* is indebted to the *Courier-Journal* for one of its admirable editorials here reproduced in full from its issue of August 10th:

Mr. Watterson's ideals are always fine and his defense of them able and entertaining.

Anti-Masonry and Know-Nothingism and Prohibition are an interesting trio of American folly-fads.

Two of them have met their fate and the third is rapidly nearing the toboggan of innocuous desuetude.

Mr. Watterson writes under the heading "Hot Scotch vs. High Balls":

I.

"That 'sweet little cherub that sits up aloft' singing 'Little Drops of Water,' in other words the *Twice-a-Week Gazette*, of the angelic post-village of Clinton and the good county of Hickman, commends the *Courier-Journal* to the perusal of the following, which it quotes from that valorous old Hot-Scotch, Thomas Carlyle:

" 'My friend, if thou hadst all the artillery of Woolwich trundling at thy back in support of an unjust thing, and infinite bonfires visibly waiting ahead of thee, to blaze centuries long for thy victory on behalf of it, I would advise thee to call halt, to fling down thy baton, and say, "In God's name, No!" Poor devil, what will thy success amount to? If the thing is unjust, thou hast not succeeded; no, not though bonfires blazed from North to South, and bells rang, and editors wrote leading articles, and the just thing lays trampled out of sight, to all mortal eyes an abolished and annihilated thing.'

"In one place the New Testament speaks of the Disciples drinking wine and in another place it is written, 'Go thou and do likewise,' which would be about as opposite in argument as the above citation from Carlyle and its application to the *Courier-Journal* by our critic of the pleasant post-village of Clinton and the good county of Hickman, who nevertheless proceeds as follows:

" 'The saloon, Colonel, say what you will in its defense, is an "unjust thing," and though it may through men like you, be sustained years longer than of right it should exist, in the end, with you and the few remaining men of your talents who uphold it and defend it, it will die and the earth will be better for being rid of it.'

"Why, bless your dear little cherub heart, we have never spoken in defense of the saloon, or in favor of intoxicants, or anywise against temperance or morality.

"The saloon as it is commonly conducted, is all you say it is. In isolated neighborhoods, where it can be put out of commission by the force of a public opinion strong enough to make its mandate effective, it has been put out of commission. Ninety-six out of 119 counties in Kentucky have thus voted it out. They seem able to keep it out. It is the determination of a chance majority to force its narrow prescription of teetotalism upon a protesting minority, the wisdom and virtue of which the *Courier-Journal* contests. Even as a police regulation, even as a moral deterrent, the attempt does more harm than good. But, as an outcropping of bigotry and a forerunner of corruption, it is in every way demurrable.

II.

"Religion and politics mix no more than oil and water. Religion relates to the soul of man. Politics relates to the body of man. Religion is spiritual. Where it is not, it becomes either despotism or hypocrisy. Politics is concrete, materialistic, aimed at the economic disposition of public affairs.

"The moment that a politician gets hold of a sentimental or moral issue which seems to have a popular echo he thinks he has a gold mine and runs into all sorts of excesses. The moment the theologian finds himself in undisputed power he wants to compel everybody to think as he thinks and do as he does by act of conventicle. The separation of Church and State in the construction of our Republican autonomy had its origin in the dread of our fathers of religious bigotry, which had kept the world in a state of bloody chaos for two thousand years.

"Prohibitionism is simply a craze. From time to time we have had many such ebullitions of impractical sentimentality, developing into irrational popular fury. There was the anti-Masonic outburst. A worthless tinker by the name of Morgan, who had printed a book pretending to reveal the secrets of Masonry, made a great ado in Western New York, and for several years and as far away from base as Kentucky and Tennessee the excitement ran to fever heat. It got into politics. There was organized an anti-Mason party. This party proved strong enough to determine for a number of years the political complexion of the Empire State. Seward and Weed rose to power upon its wave of ignorance and malevolence. Nobody ever knew just what became of Morgan. One day he disappeared. A body was fished out of the lake near Niagara. It could not be identified as the missing tinker, but ''tis good enough Morgan till after the election,' attributed to Thurlow Weed, became a saying of the time and has remained an aphorism in political slang from that day to this.

"Hardly had the fanaticism of Anti-Masonry died out than the fanaticism of Know-Nothingism came in. It was heralded and organized by an adventurer of the name of Judson, who went by the pen-name of Ned Buntline. The official title he gave it was the Native American party. To its opposition to foreigners it added opposition to Catholics. It was a secret society. To all inquiries from the outside its lodge members were required to answer, 'I Know Nothing.' Thus it became the Know-Nothing party.

"The Know-Nothings flourished for a few years. They were years of hatred and malice, not unmixed with crime. In New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore there were brutal anti-foreign and anti-Catholic riots. In Louisville its legacy of evil was Bloody Monday.

"The Know-Nothing organization was at war with all our conceptions and ideals and inspirations of justice and freedom. Henry A. Wise struck it a death blow in Virginia. Andrew Johnson struck it another in Tennessee. At last it passed out with a bang and a stench.

"The last of the 'crazes' was Free Silver. Men went wild about it. Careers were made and wrecked by it. It swept over the South and West like a prairie fire. In four successive national elections it defeated and discredited Democracy. And what was there in Free Silver for anybody to get excited about?

"It was a fiscal question pure and simple; no more and no less. In had by right and reason as little to generate heat as might the suggestion that two and two make four. Its sole merit lay in a single aspect, that of creating fifty-cent dollars appealing solely to the debtor class. To the Democratic party it proved a delusion and a snare. It ran its course of insane folly and went to the boneyard, like anti-Masonry and Know-Nothingism before it.

"In combating the Prohibition craze we seek to save Democracy. It is quite as dissonant to Democracy as anti-Masonry and Know-Nothingism. We have been sufficiently punished for the craze of Free Silverism.

"Prohibition as a scheme to make men good by act of Assembly is precisely of a piece with the others. It is a pure fantasy. It does not promote either temperance or virtue. It arouses human passion to frenzy by invading private rights. It does not reduce drunkards. It multiplies Pharisees and malefactors. It has no just recognition or belonging in the economy of government or the autonomy of true religion. It is in its essence ignorant, tyrannous and dishonest. They who advance it as a political argument are either bigots or cheats.

"And so, cousin and comate of the admirable post-village of Clinton and the good county of Hickman, forgive our levity and proceed with your reading of Thomas Carlyle. Yet have a care how you monkey with that old rooster. A mighty queer party was the philosopher of Chelsea. They do still say along Chein Row that he had no patience with mawkish sentiment and pharisaism. Truly, justice lives and will reign long after the effort of one man to coerce another man—whether by fagot or by statute—has proved abortive, and Prohibition, like anti-Masonry and Know-Nothingism, yea, and fifty-cent dollars, have given place to some other quack nostrum for the regeneration of man."—*National Bulletin.*

Passing of a Historic Vineyard

ANXIETY has been aroused among European epicures by the news that phylloxera has attacked the famous vineyard of Schloss Johannisberg and pessimists express their fears that the most costly of German wines may be lost to mankind.

It is true that so far much more than 2 per cent of the Johannisberg vines have suffered but it is pointed out that when phylloxera has once had hold of a vineyard the destructive activity of the pest is very frequently as complete as it is swift. If things should come to the worst the Austrian princely house of Metternich will suffer a considerable diminution in its revenues, for Schloss Johannisberg has brought into its coffers many thousands a year since an Emperor of Austria rewarded with this imperial gift the services of that arch diplomatist Metternich at the Congress of Vienna.

The Austrian Emperor obtained it cheaply by the simple process of depriving Kellermann of it. That French General possessed it seven years. Napoleon, who had dispossessed the Prince of Orange Nassau, presented it to Kellermann in 1808. The Prince of Orange Nassau had turned out the Abbot of Fulda.

The original proprietors of this pearl among German vineyards were the monks, who from before the date of the Norman Conquest down to the Reformation produced at Johannisberg a wine even centuries ago of name and fame. There was a monastery on the hill. What the Reformation left of it was wiped out by the Swedes in the Thirty Years War, and a castle took its place. Hence we have the phrases Schloss Johannisberg or Chateau Johannisberg. In the vast cellars in the mountain are priceless stores of this most sought after of all Rhine wines.

The *Independent* points out that "Peoria is one of the largest interior cities of Illinois, with a population of about 75,000. It enjoys Illinois river transportation during most years and like Stockton is a railroad center, but not dependent on railroads for commercial intercourse with the world. It has the largest distilleries in the country, that have yielded revenue to the government of $37,000,000 in one year. To get California wine introduced in such a city would be an entering wedge that would go farther. Mr. Dickenson writes: "As a large portion of this (revenue) money comes from California, I believe in reciprocity and would like to see some Peoria and other Illinois money drift your way. Mr. Dickenson takes the right course to cause a reciprocal flow and if other Californians abroad were to follow his example, the complaint that California wine is not kept by eastern caterers would soon cease.

Who Inspired This Speech?

BEFORE the convention of the United States Brewmasters' Association yesterday Harry Rickel of this city delivered an address on "In Advance of True Temperance," in which he took the position that the time had come when the manufacturers of beer must free themselves from the unjust accusation of belonging to the liquor interests. He argued that beer is not a liquor, and that prohibition only injures the cause of true temperance.

His talk indicates that the brewers intend to start a campaign of education as to the merits of beer as a beverage, and that they will in the future refuse to be allied with the whisky interests of the country. In part Mr. Rickel said:

"Beer is not liquor, and we are not the liquor interests. The classification has been mistakenly foisted upon us, and unfortunately countenanced by us to our detriment. As we do not belong there, we must protest against being put in the same class with the liquor interests. Our concern is in a totally different matter, the welfare of an industry that produces a naturally fermented, nutritious beverage of only 3½ per cent alcohol.

"This word liquor, after examination, will be found to cover and define a product artificially distilled, generally called spirituous liquors, such as rum, gin, whisky, brandy, and other highly ardent spirits, containing in the neighborhood of 50 per cent alcohol.

"On the other hand, the word liquor during the progress of recent agitation has been made to cover more or less harmless naturally fermented beverages, such as light wines, of about 10 per cent. alcohol, also porter, ale, and particularly beer, containing among healthful constituents, only 3½ per cent alcohol, this being 50 per cent less of alcohol than cider. In the absence of true temperance, let us put the consumer in particular, and the public in general, in possession of such facts that they are able first to distinguish between the strong, artificially distilled, ardent spirits containing 50 per cent of alcohol and the naturally fermented beverages, such as light wines of about 10 per cent of alcohol.

"After we have made clear this distinction we should go one step further and point out that the course of true temperance is seriously injured by prohibition and anti-saloon activities.

"The object of direct attack was always the most prominent factor in the foreground, the saloon. We will admit that the brewer, through the exigencies of unregulated competition, was at fault and blameable for establishing too many saloons. But after they were established, it was the whisky that debauched them and made some of them the deplorable objects they proved to be in some instances.

But when we ask the public to distinguish and to read us out of the liquor party, we, in turn, have our duty to perform, and that is, to read ourselves into the temperance class."—*Detroit Free Press.*

Evidently Dayton, Oregon, "dry" or "wet," objects to being made either by female suffrage, and there is great dissatisfaction growing out of the action of the election board in allowing the women of Dayton to enter the voting booths and cast their ballots like the men. It is probable that the recent election may be declared void on this ground, as Supreme Court decisions and the State Constitution rule that the Legislature had no power to add to or take from the constitution, and therefore had no right to confer upon the women of Dayton the special privilege of voting at municipal elections.

Trade-Marks Sought to Be Registered in the Patent Office

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 14, 1910.

THE following trade-marks have been favorably acted on by the Patent Office and will be registered at the expiration of thirty days unless objected to. Any person who believes he would be damaged by the registration of a mark is entitled by law to oppose it within the said time. All inquiries should be addressed to Edward S. Duvall, Jr., Loan & Trust Building, Washington, D. C., who will furnish particulars how to proceed.

Serial No. 24,046—Words: Bartholomay's Apollo arranged in a white oblong. Owner: Bartholomay Brewery Company, Rochester, N. Y. Used on beer and ale. Used ten years.

Serial No. 44,207—Representation of a statue in an oblong in which are arranged the words, "Loeflund's Malt Soup, Prof. Dr. A. Keller," and a facsimile-signature of Ed. Loeflund. Owner: Ed. Loeflund & Co., Grunbach, Germany. Used on malt extract containing potassium carbonate.

Serial No. 47,631—Word: Norwood. Owner: Smith, Kline & French Company, Philadelphia, Pa. Used on root-beer extract.

Serial No. 49,581—Word: Euclid, under which is a representation of a building. Owner: The Weideman Company, Cleveland, Ohio. Used on ginger-ale, sarsaparilla, birch-beer.

Serial No. 52,159—Word: Chantecler with a representation of a rooster. Owner: United Wine & Trading Co., New York, N. Y. Used on sherry and port wine.

Serial No. 45,374—Initials: G E A arranged one over the other in a double circle. Owner: Gustav E. Ahrens, New York, N. Y. Used on blended rye whisky.

Serial No. 50,994—Words: Coral Hill. Owner: J. Y. Covington & Co., Monroe, La. Used on straight whisky.

Serial No. 51,335—Words: Four Hoops. Owner: Lucien Ardin, New York, N. Y. Used on straight rye whisky.

Serial No. 52,020—Words: Once Again. Owner: The Daviess County Distilling Co., Owenboro, Ky. Used on straight whisky.

Serial No. 52,470—Word: Chantecler. Owner: United Wine & Trading Co., New York, N. Y. Used on sherry and port wine.

Wants to Know "What Is Beer?"

RESOLUTIONS were recently passed at a meeting of the American Society of Equity, asking Secretary Wilson of the Agricultural Department at Washington as head of the United States Board of Pure Food and Drug inspection, to give an official definition of what is "Beer?" They set forth that an actually harmful product made of cheap grits and deleterious ingredients is sold under the name and label of the pure barley, malt and hops." Further that "such practice not only reduces the market for our barley and permits the use of a cheaper and inferior quality of grain, but it is a fraud upon those who consume the product—in numerous instances by order of and under the direction of a physician as a tonic and to build up wasting vitality, which the adulterated product cannot do."

For the above reasons it is desired to obtain the opinion of the Board as to what beer really is, for the purpose of having the sale of imitation liquors prevented.

San Francisco—The Exposition City

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.....1234 Palmetto St., Los Angeles, Cal.

Napa & Sonoma Wine Co.....
.....110 10th St., San Francisco, Cal.

Sierra Madre Vintage Co.....La Manda, Cal.

Barton Vineyard Co., Ltd.....Fresno, Cal.

A. Finke's Widow .....
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Alta Vista Wines Co.....
.....112-114 Tenth St., San Francisco, Cal.

Paul Masson Champagne Co..... San Jose, Cal.

Lachman & Jacobi .....
.....706 Sansome St., San Francisco, Cal.

French American Wine Co.....
....1821-41 Harrison St., San Francisco, Cal.

Italian-Swiss Colony.....
.....1235-67 Battery St., San Francisco, Cal.

Sacramento Valley Winery.....Sacramento, Cal.

BREWERS AND BREWERS' AGENTS.

Lang & Stroh Co..104 Clay St. San Francisco, Cal.

John Wieland Brewery.....
.....204 Second St., San Francisco, Cal.

Buffalo Brewing Co.....Sacramento, Cal.

Fred Krug Brewing Co.....Omaha, Nebraska

American Mercantile Co.....
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Henry Weinhard Brewery.....Portland, Oregon
.....494 O'Farrell St., San Francisco, Cal.

Albion Ale & Porter Brewery.....
.....494 O'Farrell St., San Francisco, Cal.

Frank Fehr Brewing Co.; Louisville, Ky
Jas. De Fremery & Co., Agents,
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Enterprise Brewing Co.....San Francisco, Cal.

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George Delaporte .....
.....820 Mission St., San Francisco, Cal.

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Simon Levy & Co.....
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Aug. Lang & Co.....
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(SEE NEXT PAGE)

Review Buyers' Directory, Continued

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.....312 Clay St., San Francisco, Cal.

S. Bachman & Co.....
Commercial & Front Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

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.....Sacramento, Cal.

Hotel Victoria..7th & Hope Sts., Los Angeles, Cal.

Hotel Madera.....Corte Madera, Cal.

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RETAILERS AND CAFES.

The Yellowstone .....
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Thos. J. Walsh & Co.....
.....346 Pine St., San Francisco, Cal.

The Russ..247 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.

Jas. P. Dunne..1 Stockton St., San Francisco, Cal.

Chronicle Bar....6 Kearny St., San Francisco, Cal.

The Waldorf..648 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

"Jellison's".....10 Third St., San Francisco, Cal.

Matt Grimm's .....
.....130 Liedesdorf St., San Francisco, Cal.

Bank Exchange .....
Mont'y and Wash'ton Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

"The Cabin" .....
.....105 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.

Market Cafe..540 Merchant St., San Francisco, Cal.

Caley's..333 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.

James Raggi .....
.....624 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.

The Cutter ....709 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

The Hoffman Cafe Co.....
.....27 Second St., San Francisco, Cal.

W. F. Roeder's Cafe.....
.....834 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

Original Coppa's Restaurant .....
453 Pine St., San Francisco, Cal.

"Escalles".....Escalle, Marin Co., Cal.

Ratto's Italian Restaurant.....
..605-607 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.

Rusconi Bar..505 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

Internal Revenue

(T. D. 1663.)

Fortified wines for export.

Provisions of Regulations 29, governing the exportation of distilled spirits, extended to withdrawal of brandy for use in fortifying wines for export, and to the exportation of such fortified wines.

Treasury Department,
Office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue,
Washington, D. C., November 15, 1910.

AUGUST E. MUENTER,
Collector First District, San Francisco, Cal.

SIR: The following instructions, respecting the fortification of wine for export, under the provisions of section 46, act of October 1, 1890, are furnished for your information and guidance:

(1) Brandy intended for the fortification of such wines must be withdrawn from a special bonded warehouse; and the provisions of Regulations No. 29, relating to the withdrawal of spirits from bonded warehouses for export, so far as applicable, are hereby extended to brandy withdrawn for the fortification of wine for export.

A modified form of application (206) and transportation bond (548) will be used in such cases, and each package will have marked thereon the words, "For Fortifying Wines for Export." A like description will be entered in the export stamps to be affixed to the packages.

(2) The wines to be exported must be fortified *alongside* of the vessel (or car, if exportation is by rail) under the immediate supervision of an internal-revenue officer; and the brandy used for this purpose must in no instance exceed that necessary to fortify the wines according to the demands of the foreign market.

(3) The officer assigned to this work will make a report of the fortification on a modified form 275, and he will mark upon each cask containing such fortified wines a serial number, the name of the exporter, the district, etc., which brand marks may be abridged as follows:

No. 125,
Cal. Wine Ass'n.
1 Cal.
W. G. 49.80—15% alc.
Ex. Nov. 20-10.

(4) The wines when fortified and properly marked for identification must be duly entered for export, inspected, laden, and cleared; and so much of Regulations No. 29 as relate to the exportation of distilled spirits are hereby extended to the exportation of such fortified wines.

The export bond in such case, however, will be filed with the collector of internal revenue, and will be executed in duplicate on Form 547, one copy of which, with the other papers in the case, will be forwarded by the collector to this office.

Where such wines are to be exported by rail, the same must in every such case be shipped over bonded routes and in *sealed cars.*

(5) Brandy withdrawn for the fortification of wines will be so reported by the storekeeper on Forms A86½ and A87, and by the collector on lines 17 and 33 of Form A94.

Proof of landing in a foreign country, prescribed in article 123 of Regulations No. 29, will be required as to such fortified wines. Such proof when received will be forwarded by the collector with his bonded account A94, and credit will be entered on line 21 of that account for the brandy withdrawn and so accounted for.

(6) Where any portion of the brandy withdrawn is not used in fortifying such wines, or where any portion of the wine fortified is not duly accounted for as exported, the tax on the brandy in such cases will be at once collected, and such tax, if not paid by stamp, will be reported by the collector on Form 58 of his assessment list.

Respectfully,

ROYAL E. CABELL, *Commissioner.*

Approved:

FRANKLIN MACVEAGH, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

Consumption of Vodka in Russia.

THE FOLLOWING statistics covering the manufacture and sale of vodka in Russia in 1908 were furnished by Consul James W. Ragsdale from St. Petersburg:

There were in Russia in 1908, 2,676 vodka breweries, 1 fiscal spirit distillery and 43 sections of the same, 511 private distilleries, 26 reserve stores and 27,402 shops for the sale of vodka. The total amount of vodka sold during the year amounted to 232,813,382 gallons, a consumption of 1.66 gallons per capita. The total sales were 2,356,232 gallons less than in 1907. The revenue and expenditures were as follows: Revenue, $365,015,424; expenditures, $102,726,605; net revenue, $262,288,819. The revenue and expenditures of denaturalized vodka were as follows: Revenue, $1,275,139; expenditures, $1,106,228; net revenue, $168,911.

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Hiawatha Bitters. Chief Bitters.
Diamond Star Rye and Bourbon.
Tiliawood Bourbon.

IMPORTERS

Slater V. O. Scotch Whiskey, Scotland, Thorpe & Co.
Mermaid Old Tom Gin, London.
P. Van der Kamp, Fine Old Wood Cock Gin, Holland.
Mouraille Freres Cognac, France.

Lachman & Jacobi



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We believe that **no** Canadian Whisky was seized on such grounds. Certainly CANADIAN CLUB WHISKY **never was.**
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President Taft decided, after a full review of the evidence and the history of Whisky, that it is not necessary that the noxious Fusel Oils should be left in Whisky.

Any persons who, to our knowledge, make false statements about our brand, either directly or indirectly, will do so at their peril.

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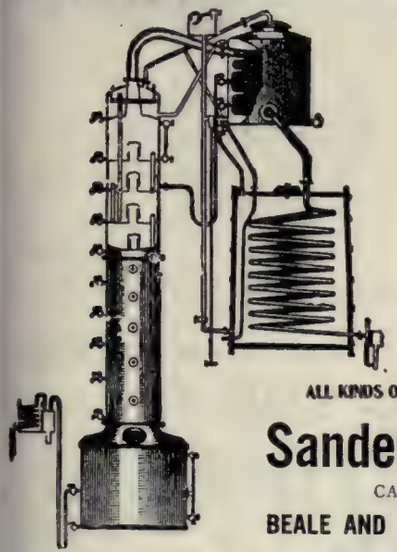
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JOURNAL OF VINICULTURE

ESTABLISHED 1878

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EXPORTS AND IMPORTS DURING 1910

[BY SEA]

THE figures showing the export and import movements of wines, liquors, beers, etc., at the port of San Francisco during the calendar year, 1910, will be of particular interest.

A great increase will be found in the exports of bulk wines and in the value of wine exportations. The figures are 9,866,539 gallons, valued at $3,162,600.

Case goods shipments of wine by sea were considerably less than during the preceding year. Comparative figures of 1909 show 7,440,294 gallons, valued at $2,386,111, showing nearly a million dollars' increase in value of exports, and a million and a half over those of 1908.

Brandy exports by sea do not make as good an exhibit as those of 1909, but are double those of 1908 in value. The figures for 1910 were 567 cases, $24,004 gallons, valued at $31,746. The exports for the preceding year totaled 938 cases, 36,144 gallons, valued at $33,806. The export value for 1908 was only one-third of that of 1909.

The increase in prosperity of the whisky trade for San Francisco will not be found in the figures of export by sea during the past year. The tables show that there was a slight falling off as compared with the business of 1909. The totals were 10,940 cases, 52,842 gallons, valued at $194,914. In the previous year the totals were 11,317 cases and 58,262 gallons, valued at $211,263.

Beer exports by sea show a slight falling off from the figures of 1909 and a marked decrease from those of 1908. The totals for 1910 were 4324 packages bottled and 1055 bulk, valued at $45,846. The export value of 1909 was $59,303 and in 1908 $69,583.

The foregoing remarks will aptly apply to the figures of exports of miscellaneous wines and liquors.

Among the various imports by sea Champagne shows a slight decrease as compared with last year; Absinthe had an immense falling off; Beer holds up well, as does Bitters. There is a decrease in Gin, Liqueurs and Wine and a very heavy one in Brandy. There is a gain in Mineral Water in cases and Whisky in cases, but a heavy falling off in Whisky in barrel. Vermouth as usual shows a healthy increase every year.

The details of export and import figures will be found in the following columns:

EXPORTS OF WINE.

(By sea.)
Year ending December 31, 1910.
(With comparative figures.)

Destination.	Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
To Alaska	581	22,911	$12,850
" British Columbia	932	35,999	17,647
" Central America	553	128,846	49,787
" China	47	2,441	1,455
" Hawaiian Islands	1,736	784,744	326,616
" Japan	42	73,606	20,980
" Mexico	349	53,208	19,541
" New York	1,219	8,421,288	2,575,592
" Philippine Islands	660	21,102	9,424
" South America	149	28,582	13,080
" Samoan Islands	2	1,105	655
" Society Islands	1	12,147	3,632
" France	....	104	90
" Germany	....	113,601	32,814
" England	22	50,146	19,883
" Australia	....	207	143
" Siberia	....	2,112	917
" Holland	....	2,600	850
" Switzerland	....	5,100	1,887
" New Orleans	....	59,879	39,350
" Straits Settlement	10	500	295
" Dutch East Indies	2	2,736	2,392
" Korea	....	583	244
" British Oceanica	1	.....	6
" French Oceanica	....	635	192
" Cooks Island	....	25	15
" Other Eastern States	235	42,332	11,663
Totals	6,521	9,866,539	$3,162,600

(By sea.)
Year ending December 31, 1909.

Destination.	Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
To Alaska	1,382	15,991	$17,406
" British Columbia	477	30,396	13,052
" Central America	477	119,040	48,936
" China	22	5,879	3,087
" Hawaiian Islands	1,673	929,709	357,865
" Japan	105	36,032	12,716
" New York	2,825	6,132,885	1,859,442
" Mexico	289	46,564	20,201
" Philippine Islands	226	11,829	4,618
" South America	310	24,207	13,666
" Society Islands	10	15,207	5,702
" Samoan Islands	3	1,994	862
" France	2	.....	12
" Germany	5	10,603	3,464
" Holland	18	2,322	920
" Australia	....	102	46
" Scotland	156	.....	889
" England	....	53,536	18,677
" Korea	3	356	186
" British India	160	.....	889
" East Indies	....	2,412	1,870
" Dutch East Indies	....	330	249
" Straits Settlements	....	900	445
Totals	8,143	7,440,294	$2,386,111

(By sea.)
Year ending December 31, 1908.

Destination.	Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
To Alaska	513	7,143	$6,268
" British Columbia	123	21,794	7,778
" Central America	1,263	89,129	46,428
" China	115	5,066	3,030
" Hawaiian Islands	1,597	712,051	326,014
" Japan	69	33,934	14,738
" Mexico	284	46,461	20,466
" New York	462	3,257,268	1,196,642
" Philippine Islands	132	3,027	1,842
" South America	59	30,128	15,165
" Society Islands	....	9,719	3,642
" *All other countries	84	35,079	15,076
Totals	4,701	4,250,799	$1,657,089

*Includes 15 cs 20,708 gallons to London.

BRANDY.

(By sea.)
Year ending December 31, 1910.

Destination.	Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
To Alaska	217	2,112	$7,814
" British Columbia	....	138	120
" Central America	....	165	230
" Hawaiian Islands	169	3,683	6,563
" Japan	1	45	81
" Mexico	51	150	686
" New York	15	16,287	14,595
" Philippine Islands	64	126	620
" South America	....	156	100
" Germany	....	1,092	617
" Guam	50	.....	300
" Boston	....	50	49
Totals	567	24,004	$31,746

(By sea.)
Year ending December 31, 1909.

Destination.	Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
To Alaska	286	1,312	$7,353
" British Columbia	36	257	550
" Central America	1	228	526
" China	1	.....	7
" Hawaiian Islands	570	2,068	11,023
" Mexico	38	160	645
" New York	5	32,013	33,565
" Philippine Islands	1	106	137
Totals	938	36,144	$53,806

(By sea.)
Year ending December 31, 1908.

Destination.	Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
To Alaska	46	1,166	$2,388
" British Columbia	9	200	266
" China	37	.....	329
" Central America	30	10	208
" Hawaiian Islands	325	2,787	8,059
" Japan	6	.....	57
" Mexico	48	22	353
" New York	....	2,359	3,041
" Philippine Islands	....	302	255
" Society Islands	4	.....	23
" South America	....	135	203
" All other countries	....	54	81
Totals	505	7,071	$15,863

WHISKY.

(By sea.)
Year ending December 31, 1910.

Destination.	Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
To Alaska	1,007	21,703	$56,474
" British Columbia	7	904	2,141
" Central America	996	2,464	10,812
" China	3	140	167
" Hawaiian Islands	3,202	19,716	74,970
" Japan	92	566	1,242
" Mexico	850	429	5,105
" New York	1,197	1,407	18,691
" Philippine Islands	3,560	6,116	24,542
" South America	18	227	440
" Society Islands	1	.....	28
" Siberia	7	.....	52
" England	....	170	250
Totals	10,940	53,842	$194,914

(By sea.)
Year ending December 31, 1909.

Destination.	Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
To Alaska	1,191	26,927	$81,910
" British Columbia	61	441	1,395
" Central America	1,306	1,280	12,740
" China	....	42	219
" Hawaiian Islands	2,885	19,446	67,157
" Japan	300	120	6,684
" Mexico	1,001	1,267	7,477
" Philippine Islands	4,521	8,738	33,368
" South America	22	5	138
" Society Islands	5	.....	25
" Samoan Islands	5	.....	30
" Chemulpo	20	.....	120
Totals	11,317	58,266	$211,263

(By sea.)
Year ending December 31, 1908.

Destination.	Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
To Alaska	1,412	10,003	$34,562
" British Columbia	250	369	1,427
" Colombia	2,618	1,100	20,498
" China	323	629	2,664
" Hawaiian Islands	3,072	17,647	54,740
" Japan	48	235	496
" Mexico	1,131	1,308	1,854
" New York	....	50	300
" Philippine Islands	3,582	6,117	23,063
" South America	48	130	396
" Society Islands	6	.....	88
" All other countries	56	230	780
Total	12,546	37,818	$147,868

In bond—
To Hawaiian Islands .....160 cases, valued at $1,066
" Philippine Islands .....537 cases, valued at 2,282

BEER.

(By sea.)
Year ending December 31, 1910.

Destination.	Pkgs. Bottled.	Pkgs. Bulk.	Value.
To Alaska	1,884	.....	$15,458
" Central America	685	3	5,464
" China	1	.....	85
" Hawaiian Islands	1,319	1,008	21,416
" Japan	72	.....	545
" Mexico	2	.....	28
" South America	214	.....	1,182
" Society Islands	112	44	1,382
" New Zealand	5	.....	40
" Australia	1	.....	7
" Siberia	8	.....	85
" India	2	.....	6
" British Oceania	13	.....	96
" French Oceania	4	.....	52
Totals	4,324	1,055	$45,846

(By sea.)
Year ending December 31, 1909.

Destination.	Pkgs. Bottled.	Pkgs. Bulk.	Value.
To Alaska	1,202	70	$16,644
" Central America	119	15	1,647
" China	242	.....	3,137
" Hawaiian Islands	2,174	3,484	33,910
" Japan	125	.....	1,497
" Mexico	14	.....	189
" South America	55	.....	253
" Samoan Islands	5	2	92
" Society Islands	104	2	926
" Australia	3	2	47
" Chemulpo	159	.....	948
" Java	1	.....	13
Totals	4,203	3,584	$59,303

(By sea.)
Year ending December 31, 1908.

Destination.	Pkgs. Bottled.	Pkgs. Bulk.	Value.
To Alaska	340	100	$4,060
" British Columbia	3	.....	21
" Central America	443	20	2,091
" China	783	.....	7,800
" Hawaiian Islands	3,033	1,484	29,960
" Japan	30	.....	360
" Mexico	70	11	585
" Philippine Islands	2,990	.....	23,220
" South America	100	.....	336
" Society Islands	61	.....	567
" All other countries	73	.....	583
Totals	7,926	1,615	$69,583
In bond—			
To China	200 bbls	1260 csks, valued at	$14,211
" Japan		120 csks, valued at	1,500

MISCELLANEOUS WINES AND LIQUORS.

(By sea.)
Year ending December 31, 1910.

Destination.	Cases.	Pkgs. Bulk.	Gallons.
To Alaska	1,686	207	.....
" British Columbia	591	18	202
" Central America	415	70	.....
" China	261	5	96
" Hawaiian Islands	5,288	269	181
" Japan	95	17	.....
" Mexico	577	28	6
" New York	956	8	.....
" Philippine Islands	2,554	71	51
" South America	98	.....	.....
" Society Islands	1	1	.....
" Samoan Islands	28	1	.....
" Germany	106	.....	.....
" Australia	66	4	.....
" Siberia	215	.....	.....
" London	16	.....	.....
" Cuba	10	.....	.....
" British Oceania	10	.....	.....
" British India	61	.....	.....
" Korea	10	.....	.....
" Straits Settlement	6	.....	.....
Totals	13,052	701	536
Value			$132,194

(By sea.)
Year ending December 31, 1909.

Destination.	Cases.	Pkgs. Bulk.	Gallons.
To Alaska	1,921	211	.....
" British Columbia	625	6	11
" Central America	120	13	10
" China	149	6	66
" Hawaiian Islands	7,396	392	453
" Japan	219	15	.....
" Mexico	567	13	46
" New York	10,656	6	.....
" Philippine Islands	1,869	3	10
" South America	147	.....	.....
" Society Islands	3	11	.....
" Samoan Islands	27	2	.....
" Australia	29	5	.....
" London	2	.....	.....
" India	1	.....	.....
" Chemulpo	10	.....	.....
" East Indies	3	.....	.....
" Bangkok	10	.....	.....
Totals	23,764	683	653
Value			$157,647

(By sea.)
Year ending December 31, 1908.

Destination.	Cases.	Pkgs. Bulk.	Gallons.
To Alaska	1,311	120	53
" British Columbia	440	125	.....
" Central America	570	3	214
" China	248	2	.....
" Hawaiian Islands	3,840	379	5,041
" Japan	162	438	.....
" Mexico	759	17	250
" New York	2,679	.....	.....
" Philippine Islands	3,419	148	52
" South America	150	14	.....
" Society Islands	14	8	.....
" All other countries	588	5	.....
Totals	14,180	1,259	5,610
Value			$171,841

GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS EXPORTS. ITEMIZED.

(By sea.)
Year ending December 31, 1910.

Articles.	Cases.	Pkgs. Bulk.	Gallons.
Amer Picon	10	.....	.....
Absinthe	14	.....	.....
Alcohol	524	72	168
Apricot Cordial	3	1	.....
Anisette	2	.....	.....
Bitters	434	2	.....
Benedictine	3	.....	.....
Blackberry Brandy	65	2	.....
Blackberry Cordial	2	.....	200
Cherries in Maraschino	846	.....	.....
Coco Cola	1	37	.....
Chartreuse	1	.....	.....
China Wine	27	2	.....
Cognac	32	.....	.....
Caromel	....	1	.....
Cordial	413	7	.....
Creme de Menthe	79	2	.....
Champagne	589	.....	.....
Cocktails	60	.....	.....
Cider	181	23	.....
Curacoa	17	.....	.....
Fruit Juice	99	.....	.....
Ginger Brandy	50	.....	.....
Gin	2,123	163	111
Grape Juice	1,403	14	.....
Grenadine	10	.....	.....
Ginger Ale	211	103	.....
Kummel	47	.....	.....
Liqueurs	3	.....	.....
Liquors	1,821	139	51
Mineral Water	2,690	6	.....
Prune Juice	....	1	.....
Rum	41	7	.....
Rock and Rye	53	2	.....
Soda Water	4	.....	.....
Syrup	97	6	.....
Stout, Ale and Porter	153	6	.....
Sake	28	.....	.....
Spirits	118	71	6
Tamarindo	8	.....	.....
Vermouth	790	32	.....
Totals	13,052	701	536

(By sea.)
Year ending December 31, 1909.

Articles.	Cases.	Pkgs. Bulk.	Gallons.
Absinthe	32	.....	.....
Alcohol	983	52	274
Anisette	2	.....	.....
Apricot Brandy	51	1	.....
Amer Picon	15	.....	.....
Ale, Porter and Stout	220	1	.....
Bitters	280	1	.....
Blackberry Brandy	22	2	40
Benedictine	34	.....	.....
Chartreuse	2	.....	.....
Cassia	55	2	.....
Curacoa	48	.....	.....
Cocktails	56	.....	.....
China Wine	87	1	.....
Champagne	751	1	.....
Coco Cola	22	3	.....
Cordials	291	9	.....
Creme de Menthe	217	1	.....
Cider	160	47	.....
Cognac	55	3	28
Caromel	3	5	.....
Cherries in Maraschino	240	.....	.....
Fernet	31	.....	.....
Fruit Juice	22	1	.....
Ginger Ale	956	96	.....
Grape Juice	11,769	.....	.....
Gin	2,992	141	144
Grenadine	16	.....	.....
Kummel	98	.....	.....
Kirsch	5	.....	.....
Liquors	1,252	.....	.....
Liqueurs	168	.....	.....
Mineral Water	1,984	4	.....
Rum	39	92	.....
Rock and Rye	80	.....	.....
Spirits	65	201	167
Sake	10	.....	.....
Syrups	48	6	.....
Tamarindo	3	8	.....
Vermouth	600	10	.....
Totals	23,764	693	653

(By sea.)
Year ending December 31, 1908.

Articles.	Cases.	Pkgs. Bulk.	Gallons.
Absinthe	11	2	.....
Amer Picon	20	.....	.....
Alcohol	3,230	38	1,641
Ale, Stout and Porter	358	27	.....
Apricot Brandy	5	.....	.....
Bitters	189	.....	.....
Benedictine	3	.....	.....
Blackberry Brandy	10	1	.....
Casbo in Rum	....	3	.....
Champagne	662	.....	.....
Cognac	14	1	.....
Cocktails	60	.....	.....
Cider	142	15	1
Cordials	246	4	.....
Cherries in Maraschino	383	.....	.....
Cassia	....	70	.....
Curacoa	10	.....	.....
Chartreuse	3	.....	.....
China Wine	110	.....	.....
Creme de Cocoa	5	.....	.....
Coco Cola	....	5	.....
Caromel	1	1	.....
Creme de Menthe	....	1	.....
Flormigs	....	1	.....
Fruit Juice	31	4	.....
Fig Brandy	20	.....	.....
Gin	1,005	155	311
Ginger Ale	248	74	.....
Ginger Brandy	....	.....	52
Grape Juice	3,425	1	.....
Kummel	50	.....	.....
Liquors	1,450	12	323
Liqueurs	20	.....	.....
Malt Extract	....	140	.....
Mineral Water	1,942	3	.....
Punch	2	.....	.....
Prune Juice	....	1	.....
Rock and Rye	31	.....	.....
Rum	31	21	78
Sake	142	484	.....
Syrups	13	3	.....
Spirits	33	187	2,990
Vermouth	275	5	214
Totals	14,180	1,259	5,610

IMPORTS BY RAIL IN BOND.

Year ending December 31, 1910.

Articles.	Cases.	Bbls.	Csks.	Oct.	Kgs.	Baskets.
Wine	1,085	1	29	....	2	....
Brandy	302	....	8	5	....	....
Champagne	8,924	....	....	....	....	15
Whisky	304	....	....	....	....	....
Cognac	25	....	....	....	....	....
Vermouth	....	....	....	5	....	....
Gin	45	....	....	5	....	....
Liquors	11	....	....	....	....	....
Mineral Water	420	....	....	....	....	....
Cordials	3	....	....	....	....	....

Year ending December 31, 1909.

Articles.	Cases.	Bbls.	Csks.	Oct.	Hhds.
Aquavit	15	....	....	....	....
Arrac	25	....	....	....	....
Absinthe	200	....	....	....	....
Beer	1	....	....	....	....
Brandy	996	2	12	8	....
Champagne	9,324	....	....	....	....
Cognac	40	....	....	....	....
Cordials	8	....	....	....	....
Cider	61	....	....	....	....
Fruit Juice	50	....	....	....	....
Gin	152	....	....	....	....
Liquors	908	1	....	....	....
Mastic	32	....	....	....	....
Mineral Water	74	....	....	....	....
Stout	15	....	....	....	....
Whisky	879	50	6	....	5
Wine	3,193	6	136	8	13

Year ending December 31, 1908.

Articles.	Cs.	Bbls.	Csks.	⅛ Csks.	Hhd.	Oct.	Gl.
Absinthe	525	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ale	73	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aquavit	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Beer	169	4	...	...	...	...	...
Bitters	79	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brandy	728	6	...	...	...	...	20
Champagne	9,929	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cider	120	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cognac	291	...	2	...	...	...	...
Cordials	139	...	...	...	...	6	1-6 csks.
Gin	620	...	8	...	...	...	...
Kirsch	50	...	...	...	...	...	...
Liquors	1,421	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mineral Water	849	...	72	...	...	...	...
Mastic	...	...	...	...	...	...	72
Mescal	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Punch	100	...	...	...	...	...	...
Porter	150	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rum	60	...	20	...	...	...	...
Sherry	...	...	156	...	...	11	...
Stout	70	170	...	...	...	...	...
Teguila	6	1	...	...	...	...	...
Vermouth	100	1	...	...	...	...	...
Wine	5,178	67	325	...	14	64	...
Whisky	2,475	16	19	5	1	...	...

IMPORTS.

(By sea.)
Year ending December 31, 1910.
(With comparative figures.)

ALE, STOUT AND PORTER.

	Cases.	Bbls.	½ Bbls.	Csks.	Hhds.
In 1910	3,191	5,104	....	15	....
" 1909	1,426	5,528	....	59	....
" 1908	829	1,913	....	....	5

ABSINTHE.

	Cases.
In 1910	628
" 1909	4,776
" 1908	3,840
" 1907	3,901

BEER.

In	Cases.	Bbls.	½ Bbls.	¼ Bbls.	Kgs.	Hhds.	Csks.	Pkgs.
1910.	2,389	22,690	6,480	6,832	269	8,619	1,465	*1,314
1909.	10,657	22,024	4,822	5,733	103	7,032	473	.....
1908.	10,941	25,637	320	590	2,335	910	3	*6,088

*Size of packages not given in manifest.

BITTERS.

	Cases.	Csks.
In 1910	15,151	....
" 1909	7,218	50
" 1908	3,203	....

CHAMPAGNE.

	Cases.	Crates.	Bskts.
In 1910	6,772	16	1
" 1909	16,049	300	30
" 1908	8,810	....	....
" 1907	2,828	....	....

GIN.

	Cases.	Bbls.	½ Bbls.	Csks.	Oct.	Hhds.	⅛ Pipes.
In 1910	42,834	213	25	249	149	....	21
" 1909	50,378	168	6	102	77	....	10
" 1908	26,941	18	....	95	4	10	....
" 1907	24,492	110	1	290	33	....	....

LIQUORS.

	Cases.	Bbls.	½ Bbls.	Csks.	Oct.	Kgs.	Crts.
In 1910	8,512	1	...	2	...	1	2
" 1909	10,415	2	3	2	1	10	298
" 1908	12,408	...	...	...	...	...	...
" 1907	17,518	81	...	...	...	...	...

MINERAL WATER.

	Cases.	Bbls.	Csks.	Cbys.
In 1910	18,607	41	243	...
" 1909	16,111	276	315	2
" 1908	17,278	50	100	...
" 1907	9,759	...	...	...

WINE.

In	Cases.	Bbls.	Csks.	¼ Csks.	Oct.	Kgs.	Hhds.	Pps.	Bts.
1910.	17,861	381	724	8	1,448	14	17	..	4
1909.	18,742	402	1,059	41	487	105	46	53	15
1908.	12,036	432	189	24	153	..	4	..	17
1907.	12,620	1,313	377	..	603	..	6	..	..

WHISKY.

	Cases.	Bbls.	½ Bbls.	Csks.	½ Csks.	Oct.	Hhds.	Drm.
In 1910	52,682	786	1	118	5	166	4	..
" 1909	43,337	4,003	16	138	1	97	5	1
" 1908	13,837	815	..	97	4	59	2	..
" 1907	21,529	...	5	99	..	210	30	..

VERMOUTH.

	Cases.	Bbls.	Csks.
In 1910	63,383	8	..
" 1909	50,207	..	15
" 1908	41,875	5	7
" 1907	23,060	5	8

BRANDY.

	Cases.	Bbls.	⅛ Bbls.	Csks.	Oct.	Hhds.	Ovls
In 1910	3,610	25	...	123	40	...	...
" 1909	20,655	45	1	18	49	5	8
" 1908	4,305	2	...	...	...	...	...
" 1907	4,449	53	...	32	50	...	...

MISCELLANEOUS IMPORTS.

(By sea.)
Year ending December 31, 1910.

Articles.	Cases.	Pkgs. Bulk.
Amer Picon	1,450	....
Aquavit	375	....
Alcohol	....	10
Byrrh	25	....
Benedictine	255	....
Cognac	102	6
Chartreuse	70	....
Cider	56	1
Cordials	1,096	5
Fernet	8,750	....
Fruit Juice	150	50
Grape Juice	162	....
Ginger Ale	231	728
Kirsch	20	....
Kummel	1,015	....
Lime Juice	170	....
Mastic	....	2
Punch	123	....
Rum	175	49
Root Beer	1,779	....
Sake	2,732	9,973
Soda Water	200	....
Sherry	89	155

(By sea.)
Year ending December 31, 1909.

Articles.	Cases.	Pkgs. Bulk.
Amer Picon	4,200	....
Aquavit	570	80
Arrac	....	3
Baryte	....	50
Byrrh	224	....
Benedictine	1,307	....
Cognac	4,403	75
Cider	265	5
Curacoa	2	....
Creme de Menthe	10	....
Cassia	200	....
Cordials	4,940	....
Coco Cola	268	1
Fernet	7,478	....
Fruit Juice	148	50
Ginger Ale	27	1,632
Gentiane	30	....
Grape Juice	578	....
Kummel	1,449	....
Kirsch	165	....
Punch	130	....
Sake	1,278	7,397
Spirits	2,484	45
Rum	165	51
Vodka	6	....

(By sea.)
Year ending December 31, 1908.

Articles.	Cases.	Pkgs. Bulk.
Apricot Brandy	20	....
Amer Picon	2,900	....
Anesone	25	....
Benedictine	705	....
Blackberry Brandy	26	....
Bigarreaux	100	....
Baryte	....	1,042
Cognac	3,483	84
China Wine	2,694	....
Cider	50	23
Cherry Brandy	100	....
Cherries in Maraschino	100	....
Coco Cola	245	....
Cassia	5,349	....
Fernet Branca	5,340	....
Fruit Juice	....	3
Grape Juice	141	....
Ginger Ale	500	480
Gentiane	25	....
Kirsch	177	....
Kummel	101	....
Liqueurs	321	....
Madeira Wine	15	....
Mescal	5	4
Miso	....	600
Orange Brandy	30	....
Orange Wine	1	....
Punch	356	....
Peppermint	50	....
Port Wine	194	21
Rum	165	47
Sake	2,773	309
Sherry	10	138
Spirits	1,080	....

IMPORTS IN TRANSIT.
(By sea.)

Year ending December 31, 1910.

Articles.	Cases.	Pkgs. Bulk.
Whisky	19,903	1,252
Sake	220	1,155
Wine	5,533	474
Ale, Stout and Porter	1,608	376
Aquavit	100	....
Grape Juice	1,318	....
Kummel	10	....
Cocktails	225	....
Fruit Juice	25	1
Spirits	57	....
Cider	....	25
Benedictine	140	....
Punch	80	....
Soda Water	30	10
Mineral Water	2,128	75
Gin	13,157	211
Beer	5,204	1,735
Ginger Ale	100	176
Champagne	816	....
Bitters	204	....
Vermouth	4,375	2
Cordials	232	20
Lime Juice	1,141	....
Fernet	25	....
Absinthe	75	....
Rum	318	17
Liquors	2,491	8
Brandy	1,980	156

PUGET SOUND BEERS IN TRANSIT TO PACIFIC COAST POINTS.

(By sea.)
Year ending December 31, 1910.

To	Cs.	Hhd.	Bbls.	½ Bbls.	¼ Bbls.	Csks	Pkgs	3ds	6s
Oakland	..	705	3,598	640	344	376	287	..	3
Fresno	..	10	2,626	166	92	20	..	..	..
Alameda	..	280	1,591	644	705	322	..	..	..
Nevada	.. 2	42	2,504	240	207	1,300	835	..	..
Bkrsfield	..	58	857	468	140	..	..	..	..
L. Angeles	..	..	1,107	20	..	2	1	..	..
SanJose	..	105	1,769	110	200	..	294	..	..
Sta. Clara	..	62	804	67	85	80	..	..	..
Stockton	..	49	905	85	80	..	..	..	..
Vallejo	..	..	485	64	..	70	60	..	..
Hanford	..	..	474	425	..	..	..	..	..
S. B'nrdino	..	..	204	..	..	8	337	..	..
Pasadena	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
S. Mateo	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
Honolulu	..	..	400	..	..	..	..	25	..
Total	.. 2	1,311	17,325	2,929	1,853	2,181	1,814	25	3

Production of Dry Wines by Years

	Gallons.
1900	13,762,953
1901	13,698,645
1902	27,000,000
1903	21,900,000
1904	15,590,000
1905	19,500,000
1906	24,500,000
1907	26,000,000
1908	22,500,000
1909	23,000,000
1910	27,500,000

Wine Receipts from Interior Cellars, 1910

	Gallons.
January	1,211,500
February	2,000,700
March	1,099,050
April	1,245,100
May	984,300
June	919,350
July	936,900
August	1,082,475
September	1,096,000
October	1,157,350
November	1,241,300
December	1,366,300
Grand total	14,340,325

Brandy Receipts from Distillery and Warehouse, 1910

	Gallons.
January	55,550
February	74,000
March	39,800
April	25,950
May	14,250
June	15,875
July	2,675
August	7,060
September	20,850
October	66,050
November	98,050
December	80,600
Grand total	500,710

Wants Wine Company Declared Insolvent

A PETITION has been filed with the United States District Court asking that the Anglo-California Wine Company be declared an insolvent debtor. Giavanni R. Rafetto, the applicant, alleges that the corporation owes him $5000 in money advanced over and above the securities held by him. He claims that on September 16 last the company committed an act of insolvency by mortgaging all of its real and personal property to the Illinois-Pacific Glass Works, W. D. Sink & Sons, L. G. Morelli, the California Barrel Company and Louis Landsberger, to secure a debt of $51,965, with the intent to prefer them over other creditors.

The foregoing news is no surprise to the trade. The methods of the concern in securing credits could only result in one way.

American People Beginning to Appreciate Native Wines

EDITOR PACIFIC WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW—Dear Sir: The past year has certainly seen a marked change for the better in the wine business of California. The failure of the vintage abroad has resulted in orders being received from Switzerland, Belgium, France, Germany and other of the large wine producing countries of Europe, and inasmuch as the sales were the result of the submission of samples, we feel sure that the foreign wine dealers are at last willing to admit that the quality and purity of California wines are now the equal of those produced anywhere in the world.

Recently, we have shipped wine even to France, and we are sure that they never would have purchased our wines unless they realized their true value.

I have no doubt that we will be able during the coming year to do considerable business in Europe, but what I am depending upon more than anything, is that our own market will be better and our wines become better known from the fact that they are now purchased in Europe.

I think that the fact that we have filled orders from the leading wine countries of Europe will change the public sentiment and that from now on our Eastern branches will have little difficulty in convincing American people that there is no reason why they should buy the foreign article, if they desire a superior wine.

During the past year, we have also noticed a healthy increase in the sale of cased goods, not only at home and in the Northwest, but also throughout the Middle West and in the Atlantic States. This is the result of extensive advertising on our part, the good effects of the protective tariff, and the gradual change of sentiment which is certainly being felt in favor of native wines, since the public have had a chance to taste our best California wines under California labels. In the old days, our best California wines were sent to New York and there bottled in the "dark cellars" of the metropolis and given the label of some famous foreign brand. Only our poorer California wines were offered under their true label and naturally they did not make a very favorable impression on our Eastern brethren.

But the Pure Food Law has changed all this and today the American people are able to taste our very best wines under their true label, with the result that Americans are recognizing their merits and using them more freely every day. I refer not only to our still wines but to effervescent wines as well.

And in this connection, I want to say that at a well-known cafe, the other day, I invited about fifteen guests to sample our new sparkling wines made under the supervision of M. Charles Jadeau, who for twenty-five years has been connected with one of the largest champagne plants in France. For over a year he has been preparing 250,000 bottles of white and red sparkling wines, and I was anxious to have my friends give me their honest opinion of what he had accomplished. I am glad to say that the wines proved a big surprise and my guests did not hesitate to predict a splendid success for our new Asti Special, Sec, (white) and Asti Rouge (red), as the wines are to be known when they will be placed on the market in a few months.

Mr. Jadeau, who was present, was highly complimented, and in discussing his work said:

"I must confess that I left France with much misgivings and apprehension when I contracted to come to California. But after having sampled the different vintages at Asti for months, studying the distinctive characteristics of each wine, and making every possible test, my fears were promptly dispelled.

"In the immense vineyard of the Asti Colony, I have found all the choicest vines of Champagne, La Touraine and Anjou. There is the Meunier, which supplies the white juice in Champagne; the black pinot, which produces our fine red Bourgognes; also two or three other vines whose wines struck me as being especially suited for the 'Cuvee.'

"I am glad to say that if I came here without enthusiasm and a little uneasy, it was because I had been misinformed of the true conditions. I am satisfied now that the sparkling wines I have produced at Asti will be able to hold their own with any of the imported brands sold here in America."

My guests found that the two samples of champagne which were offered, one dry and the other a trifle sweeter, had as fine a bouquet, fragrance and velvety taste as any effervescent wines produced in France; while the sparkling Burgundy, called Asti Rouge, is soft, fruity, mellow, with a rich ruby color that is beautiful.

"You have the wine," remarked one enthusiast, "the only thing you will have to overcome is the prejudice of the American people, who have been educated to believe that a sparkling wine must have a foreign label to be really good."

This is true, but the Italian-Swiss Colony believes that the American people are beginning to realize the truth about our home product and that from now on the importers will find that they cannot longer hoodwink the people with their absurd claims.

Very truly yours,

P. C. ROSSI,

San Francisco, January, 1911. Pres. Italian-Swiss Colony.

Percy T. Morgan to Retire from Wine Association

THE wine men not only of California, but of the United States, will read with special interest the announcement that Percy T. Morgan, the well known San Francisco capitalist and the "live wire" of the California Wine Association, will retire from his official position on the 23d of February, at which time the annual meeting will be held and his resignation accepted.

Mr. Morgan's retirement is due entirely to failing health which demands that he shall suspend all business activity, and take an indefinite rest.

It is Mr. Morgan's intention to depart with his family for Europe where he will place two of his children in school. He will take a year's rest and then return to San Francisco to resume his residence.

As to who will succeed Mr. Morgan is an undetermined question insofar as the outsiders are concerned. Manager Hanson of the Wine Association, when asked as to Mr. Morgan's probable successor stated that there was no information on that line for publication, and that news would not be forthcoming until after holding the annual meeting. There are a number of names mentioned as probable successors, but we do not deem it advisable to mention them in this connection.

Percy T. Morgan has been with the California Wine Association since its organization. He was first secretary, then treasurer and finally president. Formerly he occupied a high departmental position in the Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Company. He is a man of great energy and always too ready to take on extra labors in the interest of the welfare of his institution. The trials and hardships and extraordinary efforts following the earthquake and fire broke his health and he has finally found it necessary to get away from all business cares. His many close personal friends will wish him an early return and thorough recovery, as does the REVIEW.

Italian-Swiss Colony

Producers of Choice California Sparkling Wines



Asti Special, Sec.
(white)

Naturally Fermented in the Bottle and NOT CARBONATED



Asti Rouge
(red)

MAIN OFFICE
Battery and Greenwich Sts., San Francisco, Cal.
NEW YORK OFFICE
N. E. Cor. W. 11th and Washington Sts.
CHICAGO OFFICE
27 West Kinzie Street



VAULTS IN THE NEW CHAMPAGNE BUILDING OF THE ITALIAN-SWISS COLONY AT ASTI

The Status of Imported Wines

W. B. CHAPMAN, of the old established firm of Chapman & Wilberforce, importers of Dawson's Scotch Whisky and high class European wines, gave some important facts in regard to the European wine trade in the present condition caused by the almost total failure of the vintage of 1910.

Mr. Chapman was pleased to give the REVIEW his views in regard to the situation during the past year, but said that he found it by no means an easy matter to say anything of general interest. This statement he followed up by the following remarks:

"As far as our personal experience is concerned we can simply say that we have no reason to grumble, but we cannot certainly speak enthusiastically of the past year.

"The new tariff has not much affected us, although it may perhaps have somewhat diminished our sales. We find that there is a large class here who insist on having the best of everything, and if necessary many are willing to pay well for it.

"The talk of good crops throughout the country, the easier financial situation and the increase of population as shown by the last census, in our opinion, cannot but help to bring about better business. The thing which has most troubled us is the disastrous crops in Europe, particularly in France and Germany.

"As far as we can learn this failure of the 1910 vintage will more particularly affect the cheaper and commoner class of wines, as there are fortunately very large stocks of old vintages still left to draw upon. As a matter of fact the comparative dullness of the last few months has prevented prices advancing as they might otherwise have done, except in the case of cheap grades, which were largely exhausted, and which will be found very difficult to supply. The pure food law has prevented the shipment to this country of any wines which were not authentic—that is to say produced at the place called for by the label.

"About champagnes we would say that it must be remembered that while there will be a great scarcity of cheaper grades of champagnes, there is nearly five years' supply of old vintages still left for export. The same may be said of Rhine wines. With regard to clarets, the demand for this class of wine has greatly decreased during the last few years, our native California wine having seriously competed with them. On this head it may be mentioned that while there is not so much of good old Bordeaux wines in France itself, there is a large quantity still to be had at second hand from London and other sources.

"With regard to the future we are very optimistic. Our best clubs have now reopened and San Francisco feels itself more at home, and ready to extend her well known Californian hospitality. Now that the fear of a dry season has been removed, and plenteous crops reasonably assured, business must certainly improve. To the above reasons may be added the largely increased influx of moneyed people, attracted by the enlarged opportunity for movement soon to be created by the early opening of the Panama Canal which—fair or no fair, although we certainly hope the former—cannot help being an immense benefit to the entire Pacific Coast."

During the present month judgment was rendered by the Superior Court in favor of the plaintiff in the suit of L. M. Hoefler against the Moulton Hill Vineyard Company, in an action brought to recover on two promissory notes, one for $10,187 and the other for $10,195. The litigation grew out of financial difficulties in which the Moulton Hill Company became involved.

Fred Staude Gives A Good Talk

ON behalf of Wichman, Lutgen & Company I desire to inform you that our corporation has found 1910 an improvement upon 1909 as far as business is concerned. This I attribute to the notable increase of population in San Francisco and also to the growing demand for a better class of goods brought about by the passage of the Pure Food Law. At the close of the past year, as far as we can penetrate the future, every firm of standing in the wholesale liquor trade should materially increase their business in 1911.

Now that Mike de Young has come out plainly with the statement in Washington that we are going to have a Panama Exposition, whether international in character or not, we believe that future business is assured. Of course the one depends upon the action of Congress, while the other is the unmistakable decision of the people of California, we might say of the entire Western States, as shown by the literal bombardment of President Taft with telegrams. While we hope Congress will decide in our favor, we feel satisfied that a Pacific Coast Exposition, if it must be confined to that, will do wonders in bringing about good times and an active market.

We are in a position to state that our belief in the future is so strong because we know the capitalists of the world, who are looking to the Pacific Coast as a new field for investments, are prepared to advance millions to cultivate its possibilities, and also strengthen and develop Oriental trade upon the broad Pacific. Under such circumstances there should indeed be a bright future for the wholesale liquor business west of the Rockies.

Take for example those aggressive firms which have borne fully the brunt of hard times in the past, and have re-established themselves since the fire with larger capital and increased facilities. These firms deserve, and in our opinion will most certainly receive, the benefits derived from the vast influx of people who will be drawn from all quarters of the globe by the completion of the Panama Canal. We are heartily in favor of properly celebrating the opening of this great waterway, by a magnificent fair, by which we can show our welcome to the advent of this stream of settlers, whose arrival means wealth and prosperity for the entire Pacific Coast.

FREDERICK STAUDE,
Vice-President and Secretary.

Hotaling & Co. Had Exceptionally Good Year

EDITOR WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW:—Replying to your inquiry as to our business during the past year would say that we enjoyed an exceptionally good trade during 1910. Furthermore, we consider the prospects for 1911 not only excellent, but better than for several years past. Our experience, speaking of demands for various lines of liquors, is that the trade on this coast is gradually getting back to blends again, as against straight double-stamp whisky. We do not know what experience other houses have had, but our past year's business proves this proposition to us.

It may be of interest to the trade of the Coast to know that we have taken over the agency of F. Chauvenet's imported burgundies. This is one of the highest class wines of France and it has a remarkably good sale in this market. The demand, during the time we have had the agency, has been surprisingly good, and will continue so. The brand is widely known and appreciated among connoisseurs.

A. P. HOTALING CO.,
Per J. F. Moroney, General Manager.

CHARLES MEINECKE & CO.

IMPORTERS

314 Sacramento Street San Francisco, Cal.

SOLE AGENTS ON THE PACIFIC COAST FOR

WILLIAMS & HUMBERT
Jerez, Spain ..... SHERRIES

WARRE & CO.
Oporto, Portugal ..... PORTS

SCHRODER & SCHYLER & CO.
Bordeaux, France ..... CLARETS, ETC.

EDUARD SAARBACH & CO.
Mayence, Germany ..... HOCK WINES

C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR
Nuits, France ..... BURGUNDIES

MACKIE & CO.
Islay, Scotland "WHITE HORSE" SCOTCH WHISKY

BOORD & SON
London, Eng. ..... BOORD'S OLD TOM AND DRY GINS

BOUTELLEAU & CO.
Cognac, France ..... COGNAC BRANDIES

J. J. MEDER & ZOON
Schiedam, Holland ..... SWAN GIN

JOHN RAMSAY
Islay, Scotland ..... SCOTCH WHISKY

DUBLIN WHISKY DISTILLERY CO.
Dublin, Ireland ..... IRISH WHISKY

GREENBRIER DISTILLERY CO.
Louisville, Ky. ..... "R. B. HAYDEN" WHISKY

J. A. J. NOLET CO.
Baltimore ..... DOUBLE EAGLE GINS

JOS. S. FINCH & CO.
Pittsburg, Pa. "GOLDEN WEDDING" RYE WHISKY

FREUND, BALLOR & CO.
Torino, Italy ..... ITALIAN VERMOUTH

A. BOAKE, ROBERTS & CO.
London, Eng. ..... BREWERS' MATERIALS

Grape Syrup Evaporater A Success

WE have received the following interesting communication in relation to grape syrup from Mr. W. J. Wayte, an English engineer, and an expert in sugar-producing machinery. He says:

"In my work on grape syrup I find a great difference in the methods of handling necessary between this and sugar syrups from other sources. The sugars contained in the grape are the most delicate of any in existence and deteriorate more quickly than any other sugars I have ever handled. They are perfectly amenable, however, to proper methods and when I had once found out the conditions necessary to work under, I had absolutely no difficulties whatever, and obtained a product that for delicacy of flavor cannot be equaled by sugar from any other source. I have tried every type of evaporation that is in the market and was totally unable to produce a proper product until I got the apparatus now being built by the Oscar Krez Copper and Brass Works, which certainly does not only proper, but very effective work.

"When recently in New York I was introduced to Dr. Wiley, a member of the Pure Food Inspection Board, and rated as one of the best chemists in the United States by Congressman Needham. After showing him samples of my grape syrup, I asked him his opinion as to the use of them for sweetening the sweet wines of Ohio instead of using sugar. He replied that he would think we Californians would prefer to hold up his hands in his struggle to prevent Ohio and other sections, where the grapes were not sufficiently sweet for sweet wines, from making them and allow us to make all the sweet wines in California where we had the proper grapes to do so. I agreed with him, but pointed out the almost impossible task of preventing such manufacture and submitted that under these circumstances we would like to supply the syrup, and so create a market for our grapes that we could not get otherwise. After considerable discussion of the subject, Dr. Wiley, while taking the position that it was entirely a question for the legal department to settle, expressed himself emphatically in favor of the use of grape syrup in place of the sugar now used for sweetening purposes.

"He expressed himself as very much pleased both with the flavor, color and general appearance of the syrup, and also with the fact that it was absolutely pure and was not admixed with any other material whatever. He said he knew of no other syrup whatever that was in this condition, every other in the market being the result of compounding, and asked that samples be sent him for analysis and report, which is now being done."

In the above communication we think it is clearly shown, as far as that can be done before the analysis now being made by the Pure Food chemists is completed, that the syrup in question has many uses: First—that it will take the place of sugar in the sweetening of sweet wines wherever necessary; second—that from its purity and delicious flavor, it is bound to be largely used for domestic purposes. We also learn that it is now being prescribed by physicans in cases of diabetes.

While in New York Mr. Wayte found out that while a new substance in the United States, grape syrup, or raisin sugar as it is there known, is very old in Europe. In Professor Surface's book, "The Story of Sugar," that well-known Yale professor has this to say on the subject: "Sugar is manufactured from raisins in practically all the countries of Southern Europe and Western Asia. There are two forms of raisin sugar imported into New York, the one from Syria, Asia Minor and Turkey, and the other from Spain. That from the Levantine countries is said to be consumed by 250,000 Arabic-speaking people in the cities of the Atlantic seaboard, who prize this syrupy sugar very highly as a coffee sweetener. The Turks add to the delicacy of the sweet by the use of a few drops of rosewater. The crystallized raisin sugar is made in Spain, where it constitutes one of the common domestic products of the small farm. Small quantities are imported into the United States by immigrants from the Iberian Peninsula."

The above extract set him thinking that perhaps the syrup referred to could be found in the Armenian quarter of Gotham. For some time his search was fruitless, but eventually he found that it was in use under the name of "concentrated grape juice," which had been adopted to lessen the amount of import duty. Mr. Wayte obtained some, and brought a can back from New York with him. It is practically the same as the syrup made by him, the latter being better, because of the more perfect mechanical devices used in manufacturing it.

It will therefore be plain, as before stated by the REVIEW, that the manufacture of this syrup must necessarily open up a large market for Californian grapes, containing, as they usually do, between 20 and 25 per cent of sugar.

Adulteration and Misbranding of Brandies

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 683, FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

ON or about April 16, 1909, Julius Heymanson, doing business under the name of the Consolidated Importing Company, Chicago, Ill., shipped from the State of Illinois to the State of Missouri a quantity of alleged brandy labeled "Jas. Hennessy & Co. Cognac. Registered in United States Patent Office. France. Guaranteed under the Food and Drugs Act June 30, 1906. Serial Number 3241." Samples of this shipment were procured and analyzed by the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, and as it appeared from the findings of the analyst and report made that the product was adulterated and misbranded within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the facts to the Attorney-General with a statement of the evidence upon which to base a prosecution.

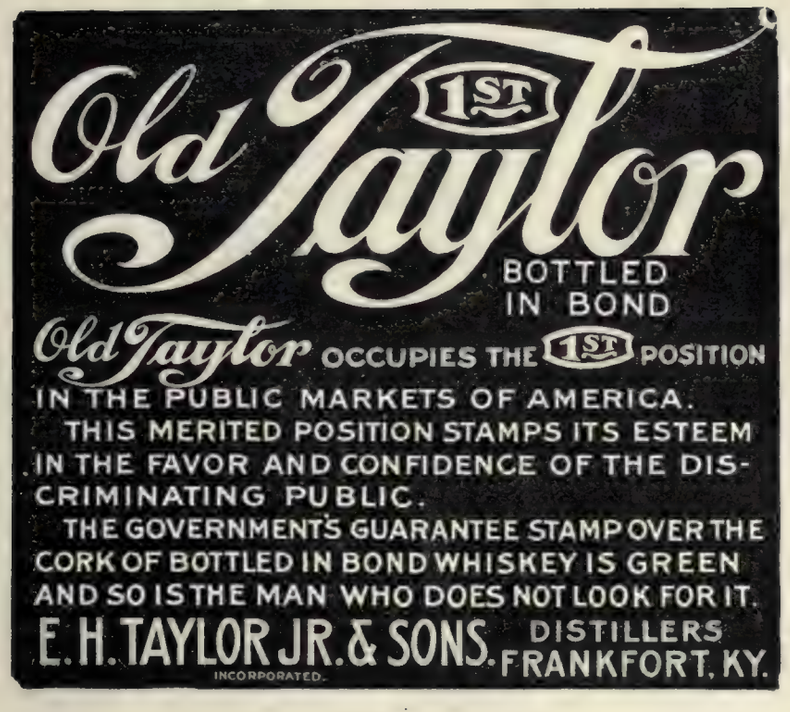
On September 16, 1910, a criminal information was filed in the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of Illinois against the said Julius Heymanson, charging the above shipment and alleging that the product so shipped was adulterated, in that a substance, to wit, an imitation brandy had been mixed and packed with said article of food so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength; in that an imitation brandy had been substituted wholly or in part for the product; and in that said article of food had been colored with caramel in a manner whereby its inferiority was concealed; and alleging the product to be misbranded, in that the label above set forth was false and misleading because it purported that the article was a foreign product when as a matter of fact it was not, but was an imitation brandy made in the United States and sold and shipped under the labels of Jas. Hennessy & Co., of France; in that the product was an imitation brandy offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article, to wit, "Jas. Hennessy & Co. Cognac. France."

Upon arraignment the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the above information and the court imposed a fine of $10.

This notice is given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906.

W. M. HAYS,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

Washington, D. C., November 1, 1910.
Issued Dec. 7, 1910.



WILLIAM WOLFF & CO.

SOLE DISTRIBUTERS

San Francisco, California



FROM DECEMBER 20, 1910, TO JANUARY 20, 1911.

Destination	Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
To Alaska	....	351	$202
" British Columbia	68	1,794	965
" Central America	131	29,731	10,288
" China	30	1,170	775
" Hawaiian Islands	277	76,412	36,250
" Japan	....	4,467	1,494
" Mexico	....	2,624	963
" New York	440	929,548	200,972
" Philippine Islands	40	1,120	600
" South America	....	1,190	599
" Samoan Islands	....	258	151
" Society Islands	5	1,012	347
" Samarang	....	256	256
" Germany	....	7,100	2,480
" London	....	5,095	1,700
" France	....	20,200	8,080
" Fanning Islands	1	168	81
" New Orleans	....	96,000	26,400
Total	992	1,108,496	$292,603

120 cases Wine in transit to Central America.

BRANDY.

Destination	Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
To China	....	50	$28
" Hawaiian Islands	30	340	898
" New York	....	7,500	1,617
" London	....	3,583	1,800
" Philippine Islands	5	.....	33
Total	35	11,473	$4,376

BEER.

Destination.	Packages Bottled.	Packages Bulk.	Value.
To Alaska	7	.....	$97
" Central America	....	9	76
" Fanning Islands	1	14	122
" Hawaiian Islands	60	36	1,083
" Society Islands	4	4	112
Total	72	63	$1,490

In transit to Central America 118 cs Beer.

WHISKY.

Destination	Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
To Australia	....	89	$112
" Central America	167	20	1,017
" Hawaiian Islands	268	1,263	6,142
" Japan	12	.....	77
" Mexico	15	.....	130
" Philippine Islands	15	.....	78
Total	477	1,372	$7,556

25 cs Whisky in bond to Mexico.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPORTS.

Destination.	Packages and Contents.
To British Columbia	50 cs Mineral Water, 19 cs Liquors, 2 cs Cherries in Maraschino. 1 kg Prune Juice, 1 kg Syrup
" Central America	25 cs Grape Juice, 2 cs Cordials, 2 cs Cherry Brandy 14 cs Mineral Water, 1 cs Alcohol, 12 cs Spirits
" China	2 cs Cherries in Maraschino, 1 hf bbl Cordial, 3 cs Grape Juice
" Hawaiian Islands	25 cs Liquor, 1 bbl Coco Cola, 60 cs Cordials, 10 cs Kummel 17 cs Grape Juice, 1 cs 2 bbls Alcohol, 45 cs Champagne 220 cs 4 bbls Gin, 1 cs Cherries in Maraschino, 5 cs Bitters 188 cs Mineral Water, 2 cs Porter, 5 cs Rock and Rye 5 cs Syrup, 3 cs Creme de Menthe, 4 cs Cocktails
" Japan	2 cs Champagne, 1 cs Mineral Water, 10 cs Cherries in Maraschino
" Mexico	5 cs Gin, 56 cs Mineral Water, 3 cs Spirits, 10 cs Amer Picon 1 cs Cherries in Maraschino, 2 cs Pousse Cafe
" New York	50 cs Champagne
" Australia	6 cs Gin
" Samoan Islands	10 cs Grape Juice
" Philippine Islands	58 cs Liquors, 47 cs Cherries in Maraschino, 11 cs Cordials 90 cs Creme de Menthe, 5 cs Syrup, 50 cs Cider 10 cs Bitters, 25 cs Ginger Brandy, 5 cs Kummel 2 cs Mineral Water, 3 bbls Ginger Ale
Total	1172 cs 10 bbls 1 hf bbl 2 kegs
Value	$13,000

In transit to Mexico, 6 cs 2 hf bbls Spirits.
In transit to Central America, 5 cs Mineral Water, 25 cs Vermouth, 18 cs Spirits.



Domestic.

FROM DECEMBER 20, 1910, TO JANUARY 20, 1911.

FROM SEATTLE—Per steamer Buckman, December 22.

200 hhds Beer .....John Rapp & Son.
125 bbls Beer .....John Rapp & Son.
100 qr bbls Beer .....John Rapp & Son.
25 bbls Beer .....North Star Bottling Co.

FROM PORT TOWNSEND—Per steamer Umatilla, December 27.

1 bbl Wine .....B. Arnhold & Co.
1 bbl Wine .....Leventhal Bros.

FROM SEATTLE—Per steamer Admiral Sampson, December 27.

65 pkgs Beer .....John Rapp & Sons.

FROM SEATTLE—Per steamer Watson, December 30.

60 hhds Beer .....Tacoma Bottling Co.
40 hf bbls Beer .....Tacoma Bottling Co.
100 qr bbls Beer .....Tacoma Bottling Co.
60 hhds Beer .....John Rapp & Son.
28 hhds Draft Beer .....John Rapp & Son.
72 bbls Beer .....John Rapp & Son.
200 hf bbls Beer .....John Rapp & Son.
180 qr bbls Beer .....John Rapp & Son.
1 hf bbl Brandy .....A. Beard.

FROM SEATTLE—Per steamer Buckman, January 3.

45 hhds Beer .....Tacoma Bottling Co.
100 bbls Beer .....Tacoma Bottling Co.
124 hf bbls Beer .....Tacoma Bottling Co.
75 qr bbls Beer .....Tacoma Bottling Co.
198 cs Champagne .....Schmidt & Peters.
100 cs Whisky .....Tillmann & Bendel.
50 cs Whisky .....L. D. McLane Co.
1 hhd Whisky .....Pacific Union Club.
70 hhds Beer .....John Rapp & Son.
100 hf bbls Beer .....John Rapp & Son.
100 qr bbls Beer .....John Rapp & Son.

FROM SEATTLE—Per steamer Watson, January 9.

260 hhds Beer .....John Rapp & Son.
60 bbls Beer .....John Rapp & Son.
100 hf bbls Beer .....John Rapp & Son.
100 qr bbls Beer .....John Rapp & Son.

FROM TACOMA—Per steamer Senator, January 9.

17 pkgs Liquors .....Rosenblatt Co.

FROM NEW YORK—Per ship Manga Reva, January 9.

38 csks Wine .....Order.

FROM SEATTLE—Per steamer Governor, January 13.

10 cs Vermouth .....Bertin & Lepori.
2 bbls Wine .....Tom McCoy.

FROM SEATTLE—Per steamer Admiral Sampson, January 17.

243 hhds Beer .....John Rapp & Son.
21 hf bbls Beer .....John Rapp & Son.
12 qr bbls Beer .....John Rapp & Son.
2 cs Wine .....Otis, McAllister Co.
50 qr bbls Beer .....Tacoma Bottling Co.

IN TRANSIT.

To Oakland .....230 hhds 135 bbls 170 hf bbls 40 qr bbls 78 pkgs 3 6th bbls
" Stockton .....160 pkgs
" Santa Clara .....135 bbls 70 hf bbls 124 qr bbls 10 6th bbls
" San Pedro .....50 hhds 20 hf bbls 50 qr bbls
" Los Angeles .....125 bbls 8 hf bbls
" San Jose .....130 bbls 80 hf bbls 90 qr bbls
" Vallejo .....40 bbls 25 hf bbls 20 qr bbls

E. A. GROEZINGER Established 1864 E. O. SCHRAUBSTADTER

A. FINKE'S WIDOW
SPARKLING AND VINTAGE WINES
CHAMPAGNES
809 MONTGOMERY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO. CAL.

ALEX D SHAW & CO

NEW YORK SAN FRANCISCO CHICAGO

Agents for

DUFF GORDON & CO	PORT ST MARY'S	SHERRIES
COCKBURN SMITHES & CO	OPORTO	PORTS
ARTHUR GUINNESS SON & CO Ltd	DUBLIN	EXTRA STOUT ON DRAUGHT
JAMES BUCHANAN & CO Ltd	SCOTLAND	"BLACK & WHITE" SCOTCH WHISKEY
COATES & CO	ENGLAND	PLYMOUTH GIN
THE OLD BUSHMILLS DISTILLERY CO Ltd	IRELAND	PURE MALT WHISKEY
D LEIDEN Ltd	GERMANY	RHINE AND MOSELLE WINES
F CINZANO & CO	TURIN	ITALIAN VERMOUTH
	CHAMBÉRY	FRENCH VERMOUTH
BISQUIT DUBOUCHÉ & CO	COGNAC	FINE BRANDIES
COSSART GORDON & CO	MADEIRA	MADEIRA WINES
INGHAM & WHITAKER	MARSALA	SICILY WINES
E H KEELING & SON	LONDON	JAMAICA RUMS
SCHOLTZ BROS	MALAGA	SPANISH WINES
S DARTHEZ Succrs	REUS	TARRAGONA WINES
E CUSENIER FILS AINÉ & CO	PARIS	FINE CORDIALS
COMPAGNIE FERMIÉRE DE LA GRANDE CHARTREUSE	LA GRANDE CHARTREUSE FRANCE	LIQUEURS
HEIDSIECK & CO WALBAUM GOULDEN & CO Succrs	REIMS	MONOPOLE RED TOP DRY MONOPOLE BRUT — CHAMPAGNES

San Francisco Office, 214 Front Street

EDWIN C. HAMMER, Manager

IMPORTS.

Foreign.

FROM DECEMBER 20, 1910, TO JANUARY 20, 1911.

FROM NEW YORK (via Salina Cruz)—Per Pleiades, December 21.

2 bbls Gin ..... Roth & Co., San Francisco.
18 cs Brandy ..... J. Castaloupes, San Francisco.
10 bbls Gin ..... Baird, Daniels & Co., San Francisco.
8 csks Gin ..... Baird, Daniels & Co., San Francisco.
50 cs Gin ..... L. D. McLean, San Francisco.
30 cs Wine ..... Granucci Grocery Co., San Francisco.
10 cs Wine ..... A. Guirlani & Bro., San Francisco.
10 cs Champagne ..... Jas. Stall, San Francisco.
5 cs Wine ..... Jas. Stall, San Francisco.
115 cs Whisky ..... A. D. Shaw & Co., San Francisco.
26 cs Wine ..... F. de Bary & Co., San Francisco.
33 cs Brandy ..... F. de Bary & Co., San Francisco.
10 cs Whisky ..... F. de Bary & Co., San Francisco.
13 csks Sherry ..... South End Warehouse, San Francisco.
3 cs Whisky ..... Sherwood & Sherwood, San Francisco.
16 cs Brandy ..... A. Levas, Sacramento.

FROM EUROPE.

30 cs Champagne ..... Wieland Bros., San Francisco.
50 cs Beer ..... H. Campe & Co., San Francisco.
5 octs Brandy ..... E. Martin & Co., San Francisco.
327 csks Whisky ..... C. W. Craig & Co., San Francisco.
8 octs Whisky ..... Sherwood & Sherwood, San Francisco.

FROM VICTORIA—Per President, December 21.

200 cs Stout ..... Haslett Warehouse Co., San Francisco.

FROM ANTWERP, ETC.—Per Tanis, December 25.

100 cs Vermouth ..... Wm. Wolff & Co., San Francisco.
41 cs Wine ..... L. G. Dreyfus, San Francisco.
50 cs Spirits ..... Crown Distilleries Co., San Francisco.
1200 cs Gin ..... De Fremery & Co., San Francisco.
1400 cs Vermouth ..... De Fremery & Co., San Francisco.
50 cs Liquors ..... Continental Distillery Co., Seattle.
350 cs Gin ..... Continental Distillery Co., Seattle.

FROM NEW YORK (via Salina Cruz)—Per Missourian, December 26.

677 cs Whisky ..... W. H. Campbell, San Francisco.
20 cs Wine ..... F. de Bary & Co., San Francisco.
1 cs Sherry ..... Muller & Co., San Francisco.
5 bbls Gin ..... Wilmerding, Lowe & Co., San Francisco.
5 bbls Gin ..... Baird, Daniels & Co., San Francisco.
5 cs Gin ..... Baird, Daniels & Co., San Francisco.
39 cs Whisky ..... J. Levin, San Francisco.
10 bbls Whisky ..... Jones & Co., Sacramento.
5 bbls Whisky ..... Fleishner, Mayer & Co., Portland.
15 bbls Wine ..... Kreilsheimer Bros., Seattle.
26 cs Champagne ..... S. Hyde, Seattle.
50 cs Cordials ..... S. Hyde, Seattle.
42 cs Champagne ..... Goldie Dist. Co., Seattle.
25 cs Cordials ..... Jaffe & Co., Seattle.
50 cs Cordials ..... Continental Dist. Co., Seattle.
10 cs Rum ..... Continental Dist. Co., Seattle.
25 cs Brandy ..... Order, Seattle.
153 cs Wine ..... Kreilsheimer Bros., Seattle.
10 bbls Whisky ..... Order, Honolulu.
110 bbls Whisky ..... Int. Revenue Storekeeper, Honolulu.
15 bbls Gin ..... Peacock & Co., Honolulu.

FROM EUROPE.

90 bbls Beer ..... Lang & Stroh, San Francisco.
125 cs Whisky ..... Macondray & Co., San Francisco.
10 octs Brandy ..... Order, San Francisco.
102 cs Brandy ..... Order, San Francisco.
46 cs Liquors ..... Goldberg, Bowen & Co., San Francisco.
118 cs Wine ..... Goldberg, Bowen & Co., San Francisco.
2 cs Gin ..... Goldberg, Bowen & Co., San Francisco.
30 cs Beer ..... Goldberg, Bowen & Co., San Francisco.
100 cs Mineral Water ..... Apollinaris Co., San Francisco.
50 cs Brandy ..... Rieger & Lindley, Salt Lake.
50 cs Wine ..... Gottstein & Co., Seattle.
50 cs Brandy ..... Hanson & Co., Seattle.
150 cs Porter ..... Busch & Co., Seattle.
3 cs Brandy ..... Schlossmacher & Co., Seattle.
101 cs Brandy ..... Order, Seattle.
15 cs Beer ..... Hoffschlager & Co., Honolulu.

FROM NEW YORK (via Salina Cruz)—Per Isthmian, December 29.

14 cs Cordials ..... J. F. Plumel, San Francisco.
5 octs Gin ..... H. Campe & Co., San Francisco.
5 bbls Gin ..... H. Campe & Co., San Francisco.
61 cs Gin ..... H. Campe & Co., San Francisco.
10 cs Whisky ..... Sherwood & Sherwood, San Francisco.
38 cs Liquors ..... W. B. Sanborn, San Francisco.
1 csk Wine ..... W. B. Sanborn, San Francisco.
8 cs Liquors ..... A. D. Shaw & Co., San Francisco.
10 bbls Whisky ..... Ladd & Co., Stockton.
1 bbl Whisky ..... Imperial Hotel, Portland.
1 bbl Whisky ..... D. Germains, Portland.
11 bbls Whisky ..... Rothschild Bros., Portland.
2 bbls Whisky ..... J. E. Kelly & Co., Portland.

FROM EUROPE.

53 cs Wine ..... De Fremery & Co., San Francisco.
31 cs Wine ..... Goldberg, Bowen & Co., San Francisco.
3 cs Wine ..... Emporium, San Francisco.
2 cs Brandy ..... Emporium, San Francisco.

FROM KOBE, JAPAN—Per Henrik Ibsen, December 29.

285 csks Sake ..... Kagawa & Co., San Francisco.
79 cs Sake ..... Kagawa & Co., San Francisco.
84 cs Sake ..... N. A. Mercantile Co., San Francisco.
50 csks Sake ..... K. Togasaki, San Francisco.
110 cs Sake ..... K. Togasaki, San Francisco.
52 csks Sake ..... Murai & Co., San Francisco.
50 csks Sake ..... Macondray & Co., San Francisco.
50 csks Sake ..... Order, Los Angeles.

FROM KOBE, JAPAN—Per Mongolia, December 30.

105 csks Sake ..... Kagawa & Co., San Francisco.
200 csks Sake ..... N. A. Mercantile Co., San Francisco.
128 cs Sake ..... N. A. Mercantile Co., San Francisco.
20 csks Sake ..... Masuda & Co., Oakland.
20 csks Sake ..... Aki & Co., Sacramento.
20 csks Sake ..... J. Tawara, Sacramento.
5 cs Sake ..... J. Tawara, Sacramento.
60 cs Sake ..... Sonoma Wine Co., Los Angeles.

FROM KOBE, JAPAN—Per Tenyo Maru, January 6.

150 csks Sake ..... Aki & Co., Sacramento.
20 cs Sake ..... Aki & Co., Sacramento.
200 csks Sake ..... N. A. Mercantile Co., San Francisco.
30 csks Sake ..... Sonoma Wine Co., Los Angeles

FROM ANTWERP—Per Marlborough Hill, January 3.

475 cs Liquors ..... A. Vignier Co., San Francisco.
475 cs Mineral Water ..... Apollinaris Co., San Francisco.

FROM EUROPE (via Ancon)—Per Aztec, January 6.

20 cs Brandy ..... American Mercantile Co., San Francisco.
5 cs Champagne ..... S. B. Fugazi, San Francisco.

FROM NEW YORK (via Salina Cruz)—Per Columbian, January 9.

7 bbls Gin ..... Silver Grill, Tacoma.
5 bbls Whisky ..... Arata Bros, Portland.
5 bbls Whisky ..... Braun Bros., Portland.
682 cs Whisky ..... Clark & Co., Portland.
175 bbls Beer ..... Hackfeld & Co., Honolulu.

FROM EUROPE.

3 cs Wine ..... H. T. Gage, Los Angeles.
1 csk Brandy ..... Jevne & Co., Los Angeles.
25 cs Whisky ..... Hilf Mer. Co., Los Angeles.
100 cs Champagne ..... Los Angeles Warehouse, Los Angeles.
275 cs Champagne ..... United Warehouse, Seattle.
10 cs Beer ..... Hackfeld & Co., Honolulu.
2 kgs Wine ..... Delsol Bros., San Francisco.
80 cs Wine ..... Delsol Bros., San Francisco.
510 bbls Stout ..... Sherwood & Sherwood, San Francisco.

FROM KOBE, JAPAN—Per Korea, January 13.

30 cs Sake ..... N. A. Mer. Co., San Francisco.
70 csks Sake ..... Kagawa & Co., San Francisco.
30 cs Sake ..... Kagawa & Co., San Francisco.
50 csks Sake ..... Murai & Co., San Francisco.
40 csks Sake ..... G. Hamura, Los Angeles.
30 csks Sake ..... G. Hamura, Los Angeles.

FROM NEW YORK (via Salina Cruz)—Per Nebraskan, January 17.

14 cs Wine ..... F. de Bary & Co., San Francisco.
10 cs Whisky ..... F. de Bary & Co., San Francisco.
50 cs Whisky ..... A. D. Shaw & Co., San Francisco.
670 cs Whisky ..... W. H. Campbell, San Francisco.
1379 cs Whisky ..... C. W. Craig & Co., San Francisco.
57 bbls Whisky ..... Sherwood & Sherwood, San Francisco.
100 cs Whisky ..... Sherwood & Sherwood, San Francisco.
25 cs Gin ..... Chapman & Wilberforce, San Francisco.
10 cs Gin ..... H. Campe & Co., San Francisco.
500 cs Absinthe ..... G. S. Nichols & Co., San Francisco.
50 cs Champagne ..... A. Vignier Co., San Francisco.
10 bbls Gin ..... Muller & Co., San Francisco.
100 cs Gin ..... Muller & Co., San Francisco.
11 cs Wine ..... Blumauer & Hoch, Portland.

FROM EUROPE.

6 cs Wine ..... Wm. Cluff & Co., San Francisco.
3 cs Spirits ..... Wm. Cluff & Co., San Francisco.
45 csks Mineral Water ..... Sherwood & Sherwood, San Francisco.
200 cs Beer ..... Jevne & Co., San Diego.
86 cs Wine ..... Jevne & Co., Los Angeles.

IMPORTS BY RAIL IN BOND.

FROM DECEMBER 20, 1910, TO JANUARY 20, 1911.

Via New York—

30 cs Wine ..... From Hamburg.
102 cs Liquors ..... " Greece.
5 bbls Wine ..... " "
1 csk Whisky ..... " Glasgow.
2 cs Wine ..... " "

Via New Orleans—

2 hhds Whisky ..... From Liverpool.
450 cs Champagne ..... " Antwerp.
105 baskets Champagne ..... " "

Via Victoria, B. C.—

3 cs Whisky ..... From Victoria.

New York Takes 6,000,000 Gallons

ALMOST at the conclusion of our resume for the year we come to the figures showing the arrivals of California wines at New York. In commenting on the various imported articles we were inclined to believe that consumers economized during the year 1910, which statement we think is corroborated by the figures showing the arrivals of California wines at New York. It will be noted that we received here over 6,000,000 gallons of these wines, which is some 2,000,000 in excess of the year previous. This is a remarkable showing, and even at the time before the fire in San Francisco the figure of 1910 was never equaled. The producers of Californian wines are offering to the public a high class article, and through judicious advertising they have popularized their product throughout the country.

We are pleased to publish below the receipts of Californian wines at New York for the past six years:

	Gallons.		Gallons.
1905	2,843,550	1908	1,751,400
1906	1,887,900	1909	4,042,850
1907	1,503,700	1910	6,065,850

—*Bonfort's Annual*, 1911.

BRANDY PRODUCED

OFFICIAL REPORT

FIRST DISTRICT—Month of December, 1910.	Tax Gals.
Produced and bonded in this district, this does not include figures of production in 6th (new) district	487,596.9
Received from other Districts, California	66,877.0
Received from special bonded warehouse, other District, California	3,743.1
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, Eastern District	95,884.7
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, Eastern Districts	126,928.0
Exported	3,612.3
Tax paid	52,748.2
Used in Fortification of Wines	30,006.0
Remaining in bond, December 31, 1910	1,934,959.5

FOURTH DISTRICT—Month of December, 1910.	Tax Gals.
Produced and bonded in this district	25,035.4
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, First District, California	63,506.7
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, Eastern District	21,363.9
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, First District, California	6,590.2
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, Eastern Districts	28,732.3
Exported	
Tax paid	9,276.9
Used in Fortification of Wines	7,674.8
Remaining in bond, December 31, 1910	676,702.3

SIXTH DISTRICT—Month of December, 1910.	Tax Gals.
Produced and bonded in this district	56,443.6
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, First District	
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, First District	
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, Eastern District	74,467.6
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, Eastern District	4,891.9
Tax paid	6,963.5
Used in Fortification of Wines	2,179.3
Remaining in bond, December 31, 1910	274,878.1

SWEET WINES PRODUCED

FIRST DISTRICT—Month of December, 1910.	Pkgs.	Tax Gals.
Brandy withdrawn from distillery for fortification	292	63,315.0
Brandy withdrawn from special bonded warehouse for fortification	56	17,924.7
Brandy actually used for fortification	309	77,541.1

	Wine Gals.
Port produced	10,569.21
Sherry produced	248,324.62
Angelica produced	35,329.73
Muscat produced	636.50
Tokay	
Malaga	
Madera	
Total sweet wine produced in December, 1910	294,860.06

FOURTH DISTRICT—Month of December, 1910.	Pkgs.	Tax Gals.
Brandy withdrawn from distillery for fortification	89	7,674.8
Brandy withdrawn from special bonded warehouse for fortification		
Brandy actually used for fortification	4	519.2

	Wine Gals.
Tokay	
Port produced	
Sherry produced	2,014.08
Angelica produced	
Muscat produced	
Total sweet wine produced in December, 1910:	2,014.08

SIXTH DISTRICT—Month of December, 1910.	Pkgs.	Tax Gals.
Brandy withdrawn from distillery for fortification		2,709.3
Brandy withdrawn from special bonded warehouse for fortification		
Brandy actually used for fortification		2,709.3

	Wine Gals.
Malaga	
Port produced	
Sherry produced	
Angelica produced	
Muscat produced	
Total sweet wine produced in December, 1910	10,131.06

LOUISVILLE DEPARTMENT

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 25.—Conditions in the Louisville whisky market and in other parts of the State are good, and the fine trade that was noted a month ago continues to be in evidence. Of course the volume of shipments made during the weeks previous to the holidays was augmented on account of the season, and therefore January business has naturally not been so large. However, it has been well above the average of the past few years, and nobody has had any complaint to register. Business on the Coast, local wholesalers and distillers report, has been excellent, although in some parts of that territory the political situation has been unfavorable and conditions have been unsettled on that account.

Prices have been somewhat stimulated during the past few weeks. There is a decided shortage of whisky of the bottling in bondage, and stock of the crop of 1907 and older is commanding a premium, while even younger goods is hard to get in volume. The average advance is about 2½ cents a gallon. It is reported that 1906 whiskies are almost entirely out of the market, and that some of the biggest interests are turning down orders which have been offered for 1000-barrel lots.

The market situation is stimulating the production of whisky and practically all of the distilleries are now operating to their full capacity. A few of the big plants will begin about Februtry 1, but most of them have been going steadily for a month or two already. It is safe to assert that the production for the season will be considerably above the 40,000,000 gallon mark.

Some of the more conservative distillers are taking the view that there is danger of an over-production. They say that they are holding their own output to the same figures as was maintained last season, and assert that by the time the bonding period has elapsed the wisdom of their course will be evident.

"As a matter of fact," said one leading member of the trade, to the Louisville representative of the PACIFIC WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW, "everybody has the bottled-in-bond craze. People are forgetting that it has its evils as well as benefits. One of the former is that a lot of cheap whisky which is almost unsalable otherwise, is being bottled in bond because in that guise it finds a comparatively ready market. The result of this plan, it seems to me, is bound to be a revulsion on the part of the consumer, who will ultimately conclude that the mere Government label does not insure quality and who will call for brands, irrespective of the question of bottling in bond. Then the bottom will fall out of that trade.

"Another factor that argues for conservative manufacture is the probable effect of the latest pure food decision. Many rectifiers who under the previous ruling have been using whisky have now returned to the use of spirits, which were formerly utilized by them to the relative exclusion of whisky. They will thus be out of the market to a large extent, and with this branch of the consuming trade eliminated, there will not, in my opinion, be the big call for stock which has been in evidence of late."

That these views do not seem to be shared by the majority of those in the business, however, is evidenced by the fact that production is going ahead on the scale indicated above. Time is the final arbiter, and developments in that direction must be awaited to decide the value of the suggestions quoted above.

Louisville whisky men are much interested in the prospect of American wine coming to the front by reason of the failure of the grape crop abroad. There is no reason to doubt the potential supremacy of the domestic article, and this is an opportunity that has been waited for for a long time. Local wine dealers are already quoting advances of 5 cents on California goods in view of the market situation.

James A. Wathen and J. B. Wathen, local distillers, recently appeared before the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives at Washington for the purpose of making arguments in favor of increasing the outage allowance as provided in the bill now pending in the lower house. It was shown that the government will lose nothing by the new arrangement, and it is generally believed that the revenues will be increased, as whisky will be allowed to remain in storage longer than under the present system.

An interesting announcement involving a change in policy on the part of a leading house was made through the filing of articles of incorporation by the United American Company, which has been capitalized at $650,000 and will take over the Warwick distillery at Silver Creek and the new distilleries recently erected by the Bernheim Distilling Company. Both plants were operated by the latter company. Under the new arrangement the Bernheim company will discontinue the distilling business. Both of the companies intend to sell mainly through the wholesalers.

James E. Pepper & Co., who operate large distilleries at Lexington, Ky., have executed a deed of trust in favor of the Lexington Banking & Trust Company for the purpose of securing an issue of $45,000 of bonds.
an enormous increase during 1910, the total being $18,139,000, a

Internal revenue collections in the Louisville district showed gain over the previous year of $1,674,000. The collections were composed mainly of tax payments on whisky, and close to a million and a half a month is coming into the internal revenue department from the distilleries.

Dun's Review, discussing conditions in the whisky trade here during 1910, says: "Representative whisky merchants report the business in better shape than at any time since 1888, when Kentucky distillers curtailed production by agreement. On account of the small crops of 1907, 1908 and 1909, and the great demand for bottled in bond whiskies, prices have been advancing and are likely to continue to do so. Records of tax payments show an increasing demand for Kentucky goods."

The R. B. Grainger Distilling Company, which has a capital stock of $10,000, has filed articles of incorporation. The incorporators include R. B. Grainger, E. P. Farrington and A. M. Stark.

"Prohibition has been a failure." This is the statement expressed by the mayors of the leading cities of Tennessee, Memphis, Nashville and Chattanooga. They are agreed that a change should be made in the State law by which the larger cities may be excepted from its provisions.

Walter B. Duffy, president of the New York & Kentucky Malt Company, died January 14 in Rochester, N. Y. He was one of the best known men in the local trade, his company handling the output of several Kentucky distilleries.

John W. Owen, connected for 55 years with J. T. S. Brown & Sons, local distillers, died in this city recently at the age of 73. He was a member of the famous Orphan Brigade in the Confederate army.

According to the report of Bernard Bernheim, chairman of the Whisky Committee of the Board of Trade, made at the annual meeting of the board early in January, the shipments of whisky out of Louisville during 1910 amounted to 545,816 barrels, against 456,752 barrels in 1909. He stated that the trade is in much better condition as the result of the evident receding of the prohibition wave.

Charles A. Hollenbach, son of August Hollenbach, who for many years conducted a famous wine house in this city, has

taken over the business, in company with Karl A. Hollenbach, and it will be operated as the Hollenbach Wine House.

D. Meschendorf, president of the Old Kentucky Diltillery, was stricken with asthma while on a visit to the Southwest, and for a time was reported to be in a critical condition. Later development indicated his rapid recovery, however.

Hewitt Brown, treasurer of J. T. S. Brown & Sons, is receiving congratulations upon his marriage to Mrs. Laura Overitt Lemon, which was recently solemnized.

Taussig & Co., Prophesy Great Prosperity

SAN FRANCISCO, January 10, 1911.

The expected lull in business after the holidays has not occurred, but to the contrary, rush orders from both local and out-of-town customers have been coming in daily. The welcome fall of rain just at this time will doubtless add increased stimulus to country trade, and we all look forward to a banner January business. City trade is anxiously awaiting the decision of Congress in the matter of the Panama-Pacific Exposition, and a favorable report will have, we think, an immediate good effect on local business. Threats of adverse legislation by our present State Legislature are causing little alarm, as it is believed that no radical changes in laws relating to the liquor traffic will be made, excepting, possibly, for better regulation, which will be welcomed by those who have at heart the best interests of the business.

Distillers report 1910 a record year for business, and the steady increase in prices of standard Kentucky bourbons and Eastern ryes indicate that this condition will be maintained during the coming year. Taking all into consideration, we feel that 1911 will be the beginning of an era of great prosperity in the liquor business.

LOUIS TAUSSIG & CO.

San Francisco, January, 1911.

FOR SALE.

One French champagne corker for carbonating wines; also one six-stem Kiefer bottling machine; both in good condition; at A. REPSOLD & CO., 104 Pine Street, San Francisco.

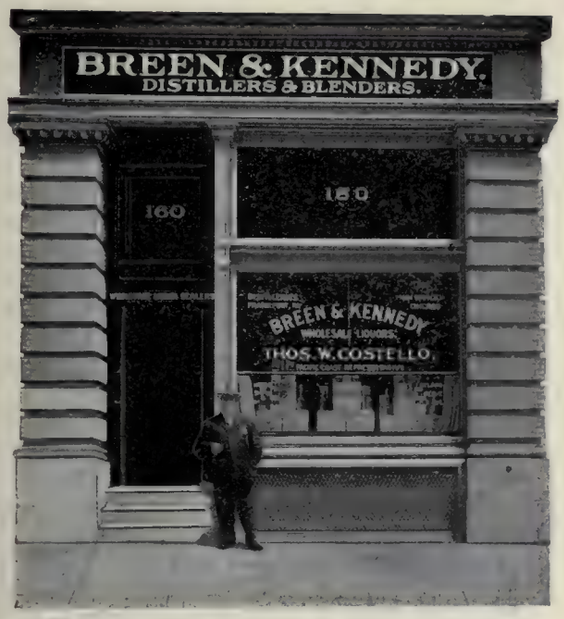
Allied Grape and Wine Men's New Quarters

THE Allied Grape and Wine Industries of California have given up their costly exhibit room in the Russ Building, because the interior location prevented tourists and strangers from viewing it. The great expense necessary to keep such an elaborate display in first-class condition was therefore not considered justified and the members of the organization decided to content themselves for the present with rooms in one of the modern office buildings. Temporarily all mail should be addressed to President Frank A. Bussee, 110 Tenth street.

The comprehensive series of pictures showing the viticultural industry of California, which was a feature of the display at the Russ Building, has been turned over to the California Development Board which has given the collection the place of honor in its quarters at the Ferry Building. The first thing that greets the visitor's eye as he enters the Board's impressive display room, is the "Exhibit of the Allied Grape and Wine Industries of California," as the framed announcement reads. The figures calling attention to the investment, acreage, yearly production and employment in the industry show the importance of grape growing and wine making in California, and the pictures of the notable wine plants, hill and valley vineyards, unusual vines, vintage scenes, etc., cannot help giving the visitor food for thought. Every time the writer has visited the headquarters recently, he has observed a number of people inspecting the pictures and reading the inscriptions.

The California Development Board has also been entrusted with the moving picture film showing the Vintage Season in California. They are to display the films at conventions, fairs and boost meetings throughout the United States in conjunction with lectures given by the Board to attract colonists to California. The pictures will be projected at the Fair to be held at Omaha in a few weeks and the residents of Washington, D. C., will also soon have a chance to see California grapes picked, hauled, crushed, and get a good idea of the large scale on which the industry is carried on in this State.

The Allied Grape and Wine Industries of California are to be congratulated on having made arrangements to secure the co-operation of the California Development Board, for there are countless opportunities when the two bodies can work hand in hand and achieve valuable results to the industry and the whole State as well.



THOMAS W. COSTELLO

Pacific Coast Representative

SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE, 160 PINE STREET

Phones: Douglas 2903; Home, C 2337

Owners of the celebrated **Cedar Creek Sour-Mash Bourbon and Rye,** distilled by this firm at Distillery No. 33, 7th District, Ky., situated at Frankfort, Ky, and controllers of an elegant line of straight goods, among which are the famous Belle of Nelson Bourbon and old fashioned Day & Haff Bourbon. These goods we carry in stock at San Francisco and sell them under the double stamp regauged and delivered, thus saving the retailer all outage, costs of reducing, delivery, etc.

Also owners of the celebrated straight blends of pure natural whiskies in the following brands:

Henderson's Smoothest Bourbon — **Comrade Bourbon and Rye**
Maryland Reserve Pure Rye — **Calumet Club Bourbon & Rye Special**

Cedar Creek Bourbon and Rye carried in three sizes, bottled in bond full measure.
Belle of Nelson bottled straight at 90 proof, full quarts.

A large stock continually carried in San Francisco for delivery at short notice, and trade especially solicited from independent retail liquor dealers, desiring to buy high grade straight Bourbons and Ryes, regauged, and genuine straight blends direct from the manufacturer.

Our aim is to give the greatest possible value in fine whiskies at most reasonable prices.

A trial of any of our goods will assuredly make you one of our customers.

Distilleries, Kentucky — **Blending House and Main Office, Chicago, Ill.**

LOS ANGELES DEPARTMENT

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 20.—The cry of the South for rain has been heard, and though the amount of precipitation was not as much as required, it was a rain of the kind that does much good, falling at an opportune time to save the grain crops and was of a steady soaking nature worth several times the amount of hard stormy rain. The result is already apparent in the much better feeling shown in all lines of trade, among which the liquor men have benefited by largely increased orders, and the payment of bills, being held out because of the fear of a dry year and the consequent inclination of everyone to hold on to all the ready cash available as long as possible.

The wholesale wine trade has shown much activity of late, the several advances in the prices of sweet wines have had the effect of driving those buyers who were holding off out of cover, and into the market before another rise of prices. Shipping orders from all the Southern California wineries have been much above the average the past few weeks all being very busy getting out orders of carlots and over, mostly for the far-eastern markets and at the present time it is doubtful if there is any more wine in Southern California cellars than is needed to supply the usual demand of their regular trade for the season.

Local conditions appear to be more satisfactory, at least there is not the uncertainty now felt, since the passing from office of the long-haired legal contingent, whose principal business while in office seemed to be that of devising new schemes to worry the liquor trade; and the feeling that they would receive plain business consideration from the new administration, has caused a much better business feeling.

The laying of the campaign bogie, as to the intentions of Lieutenant-Governor Wallace, in the appointment of committees and fathering a county local option law in this Legislature, through his announcement in the columns of the REVIEW last month, was needed to restore the liquor men to a feeling of confidence that they were to be treated as business men and not outlaws, and as a result conditions are better in the trade here than for many months. This is evidenced by the opening of several new wholesale and also retail establishments of the higher class up in the business center of the city.

Huntington Beach is in a fair way to become "wet" unless the prohibs can find some technicalities to tie up the matter. At the last meeting of the trustees it was voted to instruct the city attorney to draw up an ordinance repealing the present existing prohibition measure. All of which means woe in the camp of the long-hairs.

The Board of Police Commissioners recently denied the petition of Marcotte & Marcotte for a retail license at 625 South Spring street, because of a protest entered by the property owners of that block. A permit was also denied J. R. McDonald for a saloon at 764 South Main street. The license of Andrew J. Lenox at 1201 East Sixth street was revoked and a new license issued to Lenox & Rosin, B. Rosin buying into the business and becoming a partner.

Santa Monica is undergoing its usual prohibition cramp. Mayor Dudley, who is a W. C. T. U. advocate, has declared that he would submit an ordinance closing all liquor establishments between the hours of midnight Saturday until after noon Sunday, together with the usual "regulation" frills, but it is doubtful if much will come of it as the council has shown a disposition to let well enough alone.

The Los Angeles Eagles, to whom many of the liquor men belong, gave the biggest vaudeville show of the season this month, and which proved a splendid success. The purpose of the show was to provide funds to bring to Los Angeles and to entertain eastern delegates to the Grand Aerie of the Order of Eagles to convene in San Francisco next August.

Mr. Guy Barham, Southern California's Internal Revenue broker, has been entertaining William Randolph Hearst and Mrs. Hearst of New York the past few days, with jauntings to Catalina and other points. As Mr. Barham is past master in the art of entertaining, his guests will have a pleasant time while in Los Angeles.

Mr. Frank Becker is back at the desk at the Waldorf Cafe after an absence of several months. Adolph Becker is showing that he is a man of versatility by running a ranch down in Imperial Valley as a vacation from the care of the firm's large interests.

J. W. Salter, purchaser of the "Faust Cafe," held a grand opening and reception on the 21st of December. He has rechristened the place and it is now known as the Magnolia Buffet. Salter is a popular and well known saloon man of this city with a host of friends and will make a success at this once-popular stand.

The police raided the Royal Cafe at San Pedro last week and its proprietors, Louis Moran and Louis Mitchell, were arraigned before the police court for selling liquor without a license. The officers caught them serving liquors in coffee cups to customers, hence their appearance in court. They were held in $100 cash bail for trial.

Secretary Barlotti, of the Italian Vineyard Company, is still in the East, but has started on his return trip homeward. He will be some time on the way as he will visit the Company's branch house in Chicago and then come home via the Northwest, visiting the principal cities en route. He is expected home about the middle of February.

The Ideal Wine Company is the name of a new family liquor store which recently opened at 122 West Third street.

E. Mansbach, formerly one of the proprietors of the Old Plantation Distillery Company, has severed his connection therewith and is in business as E. Mansbach & Co. on South Spring street, between Fifth and Sixth, where he has a well stocked commodious store.

Charles Krug has opened a well appointed wholesale house on Third street, between Main and Spring and is making a strong bid for patronage.

Home Industry Movement

THE "Home Industry League of California," organized March, 1910, with a membership of some 750 manufacturers and supply houses, are making great headway in convincing the public to patronize home manufacturers as much as possible. The retail dealers are beginning now to take active part in the same and some of the manufacturers are greatly benefited.

Aug. Lang & Co., who are the distributers for Tivoli beer, are making special efforts to bring before the people the fact that their beer which is brewed in San Jose is equally as good if not better than beer sent into the State by outside brewers. It is hoped that other local manufacturers will take as much interest and thereby keep thousands of dollars in this State which is now being sent away from here.

It is gratifying to see that the Red Lion Ale and Stout which is brewed by the Red Lion Brewery is making great headway. Many places which sell these goods to the public sell the same as imported, which shows that there are still many among our population who imagine imported goods better than honestly made, home made goods. It is hoped that the time is not far off when the community will accept no other goods than those made by the manufacturers of this State.

Is Local Option A Prohibition Wedge?

THE liquor interests in California are told at this time, in a number of articles published in newspapers throughout the State, that local option measures will be presented for consideration of the Legislature at the coming session of that governing body. The merits of such proposed laws and the constitutionality of such measures have been set forth in public print by their proponents. There has been a noticeable absence of presentations of the liquor man's arguments, and by invitation I shall be glad to say a few things bearing on the subject, taking the broad stand of common rights and justice in the premises.

As to the constitutionality of local option laws, I can afford little enlightenment, as the legal aspect is usually not within the scope of learning or training of one engaged in viticultural pursuits; but there are some thoughts in the lines of fairness and regard for a fellow man's right of existence that suggest themselves to the point of expression.

What does the instigator of a local option bill want?

Is it not true that back of all his activity there is the final object in view of compelling absolute prohibition?

Is it not a fact that he aims step by step finally to crush even legitimate liquor traffic out of existence, and if possible to destroy the viticultural industry of California, which now ranks of such great importance to our whole commonwealth?

Finally, is not the agitating element an "out and out" absolute prohibition preacher?

I once asked a reformer whether or not he would be satisfied with even all of the regulations and restrictions he proposed, and I finally got the truthful answer, that the ultimate object was absolute prohibition. This is the theory on which most people in the liquor business base their conclusions and take their stands. It is the theory, too, which influences the layman who exercises his voting prerogative, after looking into the full depth and meaning of the question.

Local option laws, taking as a unit the county outside of the incorporated cities therein, and then again the city as a unit without the county, are probably constitutional. But when the question has been submitted, and the vote registered emphatically against the measure, the agitator immediately calls for another submission of the issue, and wants to break up the cities into wards and precincts (each with its own boundary option laws), and the counties into similarly defined pieces and sections.

It is merely the wedge of prohibition, defeated in a fair field and resorting to gorilla tactics to hamper and harass a general public that may have turned down proposed legislation, which it considered as emanating from narrowed and warped minds.

The liquor traffic is a legitimate business. Our government recognizes it as such, and 95 per cent of the individuals engaged therein invite all reasonable regulations governing the pursuit of such business.

There are laws enough now in practically every county and city in California to abolish any undesirable element of the saloon trade. Here in our own city our trustees may take away a man's license even without giving him a hearing, and if regulation of that character is not effective, it is the fault, not of the law or of want of laws, but of those elected by the people to enforce municipal regulations.

After all, The People have the voice, and when they put into office a representative of their ward or district they should know who he is and how he stands on the question of public morals and other matters affecting the welfare of their section or community.

Don't blame the laws. There are too many of them now. We could get along with half as many and accomplish the best results, if they were enforced.

It is agreed quite generally that city charters should provide for the selection of trustees or councilmen from each ward within a city, but that the vote should be "at large" and not confined to the voting strength in each particular ward or district. This sentiment seems to prevail in the making of most all new city charters, and it certainly helps along the cause of good government.

"Keep the saloon man out of politics" is a silly demand. Sounds good to the man without a mind or a thought, but is absurd advice.

Where is the man, who is a man, who won't fight for his rights and his livelihood? Shall the man in the liquor business keep out of politics, when his enemy is in politics trying to crush him? A man who would is not human. Tell the liquor man how to keep out of politics, and I'll wager he'd be glad to do it if your advice is feasible. He's in politics only when compelled to be there for self-preservation.

There is no more law needed on the liquor question. Elect your trustee or supervisor to office after he has pledged himself to do his full duty in your section, and if you want to be particular, ask him some direct questions. You can find out how any man stands, and if he leaves you in doubt, he's against you and your wishes.

No set of reputable liquor men want to see a dive exist, nor can they afford to support it in the slightest degree. Such a place is a menace to the respectability of a community as well as to the liquor interests in general; but let it not be forgotten that there cannot be one standard of appearance or atmosphere for all retail liquor establishments. There must be the saloon where the real thirsty stevedore may quench his thirst and not feel out of place in his shirt sleeves, as well as the handsomely fitted saloon where men of other walks in life may choose to enter. Each should be made respectable. A failure to do so in either case should close up the place.

I claim this, that the ratio of responsible and irresponsible men in the liquor traffic today is as a thousand to one. Among the best and most charitable people in every community you find the wholesale liquor dealer, the saloon man, the grocery man, the restaurant keeper, and the hundreds who are dependent on them or in their employ.

Is it up to a prosperous city or a prosperous State to heed the oft-repeated cry of the chronic reformer?

Isn't it getting tiresome?—E. M. Sheehan, Dec. 1910.

Bottles and Bottlers' Supplies

ONE of the largest and most enterprising firms in this line is that of Lindeman, Sloman & Co., doing business at 381 to 389 Tenth street, San Francisco. This is the only supply house on the Pacific Coast which has as a special feature an up to date bottle-washing plant whereby they are enabled to more properly wash and sterilize bottles for their customers.

Lindeman, Sloman & Co., by their energy, perseverance and upright dealings have won the hearty support of the bottling trade generally, and we bespeak for them a brilliant future. They do a large business in importing as well as exporting new and second-hand bottles, in addition to which they are Pacific Coast agents for the Chicago Specialty Box Co., and the Continental Glass Decorating Co., of Chicago, and Ferdinand Gutmann & Co., of New York City.

PACIFIC WINE & SPIRIT REVIEW
JOURNAL OF VINICULTURE.

R. M. WOOD.....EDITOR
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Phones: Kearny 2597 Home C 2559

Wyllie's Local Option Bill

AS was expected, four days after the Legislature convened at Sacramento, Assemblyman G. W. Wyllie, of the Twenty-seventh District, introduced a Local Option Bill, which is sure to prove an interesting bone of contention during the present session. For the information of our readers, we shall quote a few of the more important sections of Assembly Bill No. 37, that will directly and indirectly affect the distribution of wine in this State, if it is passed.

"Section 1. Qualified electors of any incorporated city or town, or of that portion of any county not included within the boundaries of any incorporated city or town, numbering not less than twenty-five per cent of the number of votes cast for governor in the territory described in the petition, at the last preceding election for governor of the state, may petition the city council, board of trustees, board of supervisors or other legislative body of such city, town or county, to call an election to vote upon and determine whether the sale of alcoholic liquors shall be licensed in such city, town, or county outside of incorporated cities and towns therein. . . .

"Section 6. If said petition shall be certified as sufficient within six months and not less than forty days before the holding of the next general state or municipal election within the territory therein described, such question shall be submitted at said general election; otherwise a special election to vote upon the question shall be called to be held within not less than thirty nor more than sixty days after the petition has been certified as sufficient, provided that no election under this act shall be held within two years of any previous election held under this act within the same territory. . . .

"Section 10. Unless a majority of the votes cast on this question at such election are in favor of license, the territory described in the petition shall be no-license territory on and after sixty days from the date of said election; and the city council, board of supervisors, or other governing body having jurisdiction thereof, shall thereupon make an entry on its records declaring that such described territory is no-license territory; but a failure to make such entry shall not affect the result or effect of such election. . . .

"Section 15. It shall be unlawful for any person, corporation, company, association or club, within any no-license territory, to solicit orders, take orders or make agreements for the sale or delivery of alcoholic liquors; provided that this shall not apply to the taking of such orders from a registered pharmacist at his place of business, or to the taking of orders for vinous or malt liquors on the premises where manufactured, under the conditions stated in Section 16 hereof.

"Section 16. Nothing in this act shall be interpreted as rendering it unlawful to keep alcoholic liquors for distribution, or to sell or distribute such liquors, in no-license territory in the manner and for the purposes in this section provided:

"1st. The serving of such liquors by any person at his own home to members of his family or to his guests, as an act of hospitality, when no money or thing of value is received in return therefor, and when said home is not a place of public resort.

"2nd. The serving or dispensing of such liquors by any registered pharmacist for bona fide medicinal purposes only, upon a prescription issued, signed and dated by a duly licensed physician; provided that the name of the person applying for the prescription and the name of the person for whose use the prescription is made shall be inserted therein by the physician issuing the same at the time the prescription is made or given, and that not more than one sale or furnishing is made upon such prescription and that all such prescriptions are kept on file at the place of business of such pharmacist, open to public inspection; provided, further, that no such liquors so dispensed shall be drunk upon the premises where dispensed.

"3rd. The selling of alcohol by a registered pharmacist for other than beverage purposes; provided that such pharmacist shall keep a record of such sales in which shall be entered the date of the sale, the quantity sold, the purpose for which purchased, and the signature of the person purchasing the same; such record to be open to public inspection.

"4th. The selling of wine by a regularly licensed pharmacist for sacramental purposes only; provided such wine is sold only to a regularly ordained minister of some religious denomination, or upon the written order of the local official board or governing body of a religious organization; provided, further, that such pharmacist shall keep a record of such sales in which shall be entered the date of the sale, the quantity sold, and the signature of the person purchasing the same; such record to be open to public inspection.

"5th. The distributing of wine at the sacramental service of any religious organization.

"6th. The keeping of vinous or malt liquors on the premises where manufactured, receiving orders at said premises for such liquors, and the shipping of the same from such premises; provided said liquors are not distributed or delivered to any person or place in no-license territory, except to a regularly licensed pharmacist at his place of business.

"Section 19. Any person violating any of the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding six hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding seven months, or by both such fine and imprisonment; but any person found guilty of violating any of the provisions of this act, by conviction for an offense committed after a previous conviction under this act, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding six hundred dollars nor less than one hundred dollars and by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding seven months, nor less than one month.

"Section 21. The term 'alcoholic liquors,' as used in this act, shall include spirituous, vinous and malt liquors, and any other liquor or mixture of liquors which contains one per cent, by volume, or more, of alcohol, and which is not so mixed with other drugs as to prevent its use as a beverage."

Prohibition Killed In Oregon

NOW THAT the complete figures of the Oregon election are before us and can be leisurely analyzed, it develops that Oregon occupies a unique position in the Union in the recent election on prohibition and local option votes, in that the local option vote in 22 of the 24 counties of the State was brought about by petition of the "wets." It is common practice for the "drys" to circulate petitions calling for local option elections, but the initiative taken by the "wets" is almost unprecedented.

While the State voted a majority of more than 20,000 against statewide prohibition, the result of the local option votes dethroned the Prohibitionists in Oregon, as they lost 11 counties that had been "dry" for two years and gained only one "wet" county.

The carrying of the home rule bill, which gives each incorporated city the right to hold an election and determine the right to sell liquor within the city limits, irrespective of the county vote, which heretofore declared the cities "dry" even if they voted "wet" locally, is another blow to the prohibitionists.

In nine of the counties where local option elections were held and voted "dry," the cities have the right, under the home rule bill, to call an election and vote on the liquor question within their corporate limits. As most of these cities cast a majority vote in favor of the "wets" and are preparing to call a local option election, it is generally conceded that they will vote "wet" again.

As cities in these counties are conceded to the "wets," the Prohibitionists have not only lost 11 counties outright, but virtually lost nine counties more through the operation of the home rule bill, making a total loss of 20 counties out of the 23 formerly in the "dry" column. The only three counties in the State that are now "dry" and must remain so within their boundaries are Yamhill, Benton and Lane, where no local option elections were held.

The counties lost to the Prohibitionists outright were Tillamook, Polk, Crook, Klamath, Sherman, Gilliam, Morrow, Umatilla, Union, Grant and Malheur. The counties that voted "dry," but where the home rule bill will give cities the right to regulate the liquor traffic within their corporate limits, are Linn, Douglas, Coos, Curry, Josephine, Jackson, Hood River, Wheeler and Wallows.

Coos County, which was held by the "wets" by 74 majority two years ago, is now "dry" by 17 votes. It is the only county the "wets" lost.

James Horsburgh, Jr., general passenger agent of the Southern Pacic Company, believes in the thorough entertainment of prominent visitors to San Francisco. Whenever a convention assembles here, the president and officers of the organization are given a sample or so of Horsburgh's hospitality, and invariably leave for their homes in the East talking about it.

According to Waldemar Young, the other day, Horsburgh's programme of entertainment began with a luncheon at the Cliff House to the president and officers, eight in number, of the National Sunday School Association, who are here making arrangements for their annual convention. Horsburgh who, by the way does not touch liquor of any kind, had one of his lieutenants telephone out to the Cliff House to have a nice luncheon ready, and then the party began the trip via autos.

Upon arrival they found everything in readiness. In fact, the luncheon had been just a little too completely made ready.

At each plate for the gentlemen of the Sunday School Association stood a large, adult-sized Martini cocktail.

Our Wines In France

WHEN the next treaty negotiations are carried on with France by this country, it is to be hoped that an effort will be made to permit the entry of American wines on a more favorable basis. Today the French duty on our wines containing 12 degrees or less of alcohol is 35 francs ($7) per hectolitre (26.41 gallons) and for wines containing more than that amount of alcohol, 2.2 francs (44c) is added for every additional degree per hectolitre.

However, despite the fact that this high duty on American wines makes the sale of our product almost prohibitive in France, the Italian-Swiss Colony has succeeded in interesting several large firms in their choicest product, and the first shipment of Asti wines is already on its way to France.

Charles Jadeau, the champagne expert, who is making a brief visit abroad, took with him a number of samples of Asti wine, and in a letter from Mercury, dated December 21, 1910, he writes: "I have permitted a number of eminent French wine experts and connoisseurs to taste your wines and they were all astonished at the quality of your 1910 claret and 1909 Burgundy and Zinfandel. The claret is pronounced equal if not superior to the fine red wines of Beaujolais, while the Burgundy and Zinfandel can hold their own in comparison with our excellent Bourgogne wines."

Mr. Jadeau believes that if the United States were favored with the same preferential duty on wine enjoyed by Italy, Spain and Portugal, California wine manufacturers would have no difficulty in introducing their product generally, as the shortage of the vintage last fall is already being keenly felt, and he adds: "If the bad weather continues, all the crops, including grapes, are doomed for next year."

California Wine Production

Year.	Dry Wines. Gallons.	Sweet Wines. Gallons.	Brandy. Gallons.
1901	16,473,731	6,270,300	1,688,482
1902	28,224,146	14,835,146	3,564,173
1903	21,900,500	12,670,356	5,776,571
1904	15,589,342	13,571,856	4,420,839
1905	20,000,000	10,700,000	1,250,000
1906	26,000,000	15,000,000	1,345,000
1907	27,500,000	15,500,000	1,450,000
1908	28,000,000	16,250,000	1,525,000
1909	30,000,000	18,280,000	1,820,000
1910	27,500,000	18,000,000	2,500,000

After 1904 brandy used in fortifying sweet wines is not shown in figures.

The largest administrator's bond ever written in California, if not in the United States, was filed in the Superior Court of San Bernardino County, California, with the United States Fidelity & Guaranty Company as sole surety on January 16, 1911. It was in the penal sum of $7,500,000 and was written for John S. Cravens, as administrator of the estate of George S. Meyers, deceased. The estate consisted of $3,500,000 personal property and real estate worth approximately $400,000. Meyers was one of the tobacco magnates and formerly resided at St. Louis.

LASH'S BITTERS
TONIC LAXATIVE

OF INTEREST TO RETAILERS

Use of Drugs in San Francisco

THE prohibitionists never miss a chance to blame the liquor interests for all the crimes that are committed, claiming that the demon "alcohol" is at the bottom of everything. Charles M. Fickert, District Attorney of San Francisco, believes that most of the crime in California's metropolis can be traced to the open and wide-spread use of opium, cocaine and morphine. "It is a menace to our city," he says, "and must be stopped. The extent of drug addiction that prevails is amazing. Carefully compiled figures of the innocent victims lured to the opium dens and enslaved by the drug habit, and of the general operations of the opium smugglers and drug venders, are in the possession of this office.

"I want the public to know that the drug habit in this city is a scourge by the side of which the tenderloin agitation and the Chinatown bribery sink into insignificance. It is the problem that is confronting the administration today, and immediate action is demanded. The drugs are everywhere to be found. They are everywhere to be bought. Even the jails and the prisons, according to investigators employed by this office, are not free from the entrance of opiates and their uses.

"Kill the opium traffic in this city and you will reduce half the work of this office and of the city courts. The major portion of the crimes committed and with which this office has had dealings can be traced, directly or indirectly, to the unrestricted drug traffic. Months ago I set out to prevent the violations of the law.

"Our first findings showed that the soldiers at the Presidio were exposed to the inroads of scores of regular "dope peddlers," and that a great percentage of the enlisted men were given to the use of morphine and cocaine. Then I had a number of distributing points for the drugs raided. The traffic operates without obstacles."

The Levaggi Company, formerly located at 619 Front street, have moved into their new quarters at 333 Clay street, a handsome three-story building, all of which will be utilized by them as a wholesale liquor establishment. Heretofore this company were importers of groceries as well as liquors, but since moving into their new establishment will abandon the grocery department and deal exclusively in liquors in the import and export business. They have also taken the Pacific Coast representation of several large Eastern distilleries.

Emperor William's recent "temperance" utterances have been received with mixed feelings in Germany. Teetotallers have been rejoicing and schnapps-producers have been much alarmed owing to the kaiser's repeated warning to army and navy students against drink. People have been asking anxiously whether the kaiser is turning a "white ribboner," in his old age.

Now, however, the semi-official press has been instructed to state in reply to these inquiries that the kaiser demands teetotalism as little as he approves of alcoholism. "His majesty," they say, "far from overlooking the good effects on a ship's crew of a stiff hot grog in cold and stormy weather does not suppose for one moment that it is possible to secure total abstinence in the army or the navy. He objects to excessive drinking, particularly to compulsory drinking, but he has no intention of combating excessive indulgence by excessive abstinence."

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OF INTEREST TO RETAILERS

American Wines

THE following sensible and convincing editorial comment on the wines of America is the best voluntary boost for our native wines, outside the trade journals, that has recently appeared. It is from the New York *Sun*:

For many years most native wines were held in light esteem in this country, a condition for which their makers were in no small part responsible. The efforts that were made to sell sound, wholesome wines as something they were not raised in the minds of the public the utterly unjustified belief that these beverages were not good, and thus handicapped their sale on their merits. Several years ago the more enlightened men interested in the business recognized the error that had oppressed the trade and began a concerted effort to put their products on the market under honest labels.

That this campaign has been successfully begun and promises to end in great popularity for American wines was testified to by the men most concerned at the annual convention of grape growers and pressers in this city last week. The prejudice against honest labels, for that is what the common contempt for American wines amounts to, is being overcome, consumption is increasing rapidly, and a sure market is being made for the output of the wineries of the country. It is significant that many of the customers of the wine makers are retailers supplying families and not saloons. The use of light, moderately priced wines on the family table is increasing rapidly, according to the figures compiled by the shippers. It is not to be expected that the native products will find their readiest market in the hotels and restaurants of higher prices, but there is a large consumption in more modest establishments. It is the "family trade" that is particularly interesting, however, for the absence of drinkables other than water from the domestic tables of this country has always been a matter of comment with foreigners. Whether it was a subject for congratulation or regret, this situation appears to be changing.

In 1905 the amount of wine produced in the United States was 34,000,000 gallons. This was 10,000,000 gallons more than in 1900, and a larger increase has unquestionably taken place in the last five years. California, with its favorable climate, leads the States in quantity produced, but the business represents important investment in this State, in New Jersey, in Ohio and in Pennsylvania, and these interests are constantly increasing in value. This year, owing to the failure of the crop in France and its impairment throughout Europe generally, there have been several shipments of American wines to the other side of the Atlantic, the success of which has not yet been proved. Of the possibility of creating here a rich and unfailing demand for native wines there is no question, and the steps that have been taken to that end have already proved amply profitable."

It is a satisfaction to see that home mineral waters are very rapidly crowding out the waters of the East and elsewhere. This is another good sign, showing that we have mineral water here of the very best quality; such as Cooks Mineral Water, put up by the Cooks Springs Mineral Water Company of Colusa County, which takes the place of mineral water sent here from France and elsewhere.

Status in Alabama

WHILE Governor-elect O'Neal is opposed to prohibition, it is considered unlikely, at least at next session of the legislature, that the Ballard State-wide prohibition law will be repealed. To do so would involve the State in much confusion and expense. It would throw the state wide open, and it would be necessary to hold local option elections in every county. It is recognized that in some counties which were dry before state-wide prohibition was introduced, the feeling is still in favor of the dry policy, while other counties were forced into the dry column against their will.

The plan will probably be to let state prohibition nominally stand, but to allow local option in all counties that vote in favor of saloons or dispensaries.

It is considered by practical politicians hardly likely that a representative would introduce a bill to which his constituency is opposed, and it is held that in this way the vexing question can be satisfactorily decided without great cost and without great loss of legislative time.

Fully a hundred local option, dispensary, and other liquor bills have been prepared. Practically every Senator and Representative has one up his sleeve.

The early part of the O'Neal administration will see an interesting battle on this, and it is considered more than likely that the general prohibition law will stand and that certain counties, notably Montgomery, Mobile, Jefferson and Madison, will be operating saloons and dispensaries under local laws.—*Criterion.*

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OF INTEREST TO RETAILERS

Cheering Words from Susquemac Distilling Co.

CINCINNATI, December 30, 1910.

EDITOR WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW. Gentlemen: We have your esteemed favor of the 23rd inst., asking us to contribute an article for your publication of January 31st.

It affords us pleasure to comply with your request, and we embrace the opportunity of extending to the trade on the Pacific coast, our congratulations upon the prosperous condition of the trade in general.

The prohibition wave is subsiding in the south and middle west but may not as yet have been checked on the Pacific coast. Whether or not it will be allowed to create further havoc depends largely upon the trade itself.

Times are good; the country is prosperous, and people as a whole are tired of the fanaticism of the prohibitionist, but the employees of the Anti-Saloon League depend upon a continuance of the agitation for a continuance of their income.

If the Wine Growers, Brewers and Wholesale Liquor Dealers in California, Washington and Oregon will create and maintain a proper organizaiton they can prevent further hostile activity by the prohibition party and its allies. A Tri-State organization, under the control of a practical and high-class Superintendent, can direct a publicity campaign that will bring home to the people of the Golden West the facts that prohibition does not reduce the consumption of liquor, but reduces the quality, and forces the business out of the hands of the legitimate dealer and into the hands of the law-breaking bootlegger and blind tiger.

A Tri-State organization properly financed and organized would bring home to the cheap politician, who lives on agitation, that he can no longer with impunity attack an industry that represents millions in investments, and is conducted by men of the highest character in the west and northwest.

The straight whisky business is, as everyone knows, in an excellent condition. The trade in blended whiskies of the better grades is also entirely satisfactory. The only cloud on the horizon is the hysterical wave of fanaticism conducted by the Anti-Saloon League. It is entirely in the hands of the dealers in California to create, together with the Brewers and Wine Growers, such an organization as will dissolve the possible danger of a revival of the Prohibition movement.

San Francisco will, in all probability, be selected as the place to hold the Panama International Exposition, bringing with it added glory and increased prosperity. Nothing should be allowed to interfere with the success of that great enterprise.

Respectfully yours,
THE SUSQUEMAC DISTILLING COMPANY,
Morris Wertheimer, Pres.

Champagne Imports for 1910 Fall Off

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—The customs returns from 1910, just issued, show that the importation of champagne into the United States has decreased 47 per cent, compared with the previous year. In 1909 480,000 cases were imported from France, and last year the number amounted to only 250,000 cases. The decrease in consumption is said to be due to the increase in prices put on last year.

Col. Taylor and the Governors

IT is not often that a hired editor, especially, has the opportunity to rub up against so many distinguished men as the writer did at Frankfort recently, through the courtesy of that prince of gentlemen, Colonel Edmund H. Taylor, Jr., and his no less distinguished son, Mr. J. Swigert Taylor.

In honor of the visiting Governors and their wives the Colonel gave a sumptuous luncheon at his magnificent suburban home, and invited something less than a thousand friends to meet them. The house was beautifully decorated and each of its three stories was filled with happy guests who enjoyed the pleasure of introductions to the Governors of a score and a half of States, and the general flow of good cheer that prevailed. The Colonel is always happiest when entertaining and was at his best when he met each visitor and extended a hearty welcome. It was an occasion long to be remembered by those fortunate enough to be present, and none of them will ever forget the Colonel's hospitality, which permitted them to shake hands with so many men who preside over the destinies of their respective States.

In receiving he was assisted by Colonel and Mrs. J. Swigert Taylor, and Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Hay.

Everything was splendidly arranged and Frankfort as usual did herself proud in one of the most noted of the many occasions that she has been hostess. Her people are so used to big occasions that they come naturally.—*Kentucky State Journal.*

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OF INTEREST TO RETAILERS

Enterprise Brewing Company's Progress

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., Dec. 27, 1910.

EDITOR WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW—Dear Sir: In answer to your request of the 23d received by us recently we wish to state, that while the year of 1910 was not as expected, we did go ahead a little and conditions are generally more normal. The output of this plant shows about 115,000 barrels annually, which is a great improvement from 12,000 barrels commencing the year 1892.

We are now rated as the largest plant on the Pacific Coast outside of one in the Northwest. Our plant is equipped with all the latest machinery, so that improvement in this line is not necessary.

We were the first ones to operate automobiles for transportation, and have gradually replaced our stock with automobile trucks. We have placed an order for spring delivery, three three-ton trucks and one of five-ton capacity, which we figure with the ones in operation will very nearly take care of our trade.

We find that the home industry topic has done considerable to boost the home product, and feel for the year 1911 that results will be forthcoming, and expect a much larger increase of business.

Our bottling establishment has been greatly increased, and we are contemplating an enlargement in the machinery in this line. We are also figuring on a new kettle of 450 barrels capacity, which must be added to our plant this spring.

We still maintain our trade in Alaska, as well as Tahiti, South America and Japan. In fact, are receiving daily inquiries and quoting prices on our product, due solely to the merits of same, as we have no direct representation outside of the State, and depend entirely upon the returns, by the success of our products.

Knowing of nothing further of interest, we will conclude with our heartiest wishes for a most prosperous New Year, and are,

Very truly yours,

ENTERPRISE BREWING CO.

Per W. A. Remensperger.

Pity for a Food Expert's Wife

AN editorial writer in the Tacoma *Ledger* says that much as he admires Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, government chemist and pure food expert, he cannot help feeling pity for the charming employee of the congressional library whom he has just married. Listen to the writer's reasons:

"One can think of no man in the country who is more likely to taste food at the table critically. After all these years of chemical analysis of food, the doctor has doubtlessly developed a superfine sense of taste. In a moment he can detect whether a steak has been too long broiled for the good of the human body and whether the potatoes have been too long boiled or baked. His cultivated palate will ascertain quickly whether the chemical changes produced by heat have been right and wholesome.

Good-natured man that he is, it is unlikely that he will engage in critical chemical comments at the table, though we doubt whether he can restrain certain looks of significance when he takes a swallow of milk he has reason to suspect is tubercular and germ-laden.

We are willing to give credit to Dr. Wiley for trying now and then to forget germs. His Thanksgiving proclamation shows this. "Eat thy fill on Thanksgiving Day," said the doctor, a day or two before the holiday, "and forget Wiley and the microbe; but do not eat cold storage turkey. I believe that the eating public is entitled to one day in the year upon which the inner man shall be satisfied without thought of germs."

"This is a big concession, coming from Dr. Wiley, though we believe that his wife will ask for a greater concession, if she does the cooking. Inasmuch as she has been employed in the congressional library, she may be a bookish woman, quite willing to turn the superintendence of the kitchen over to Dr. Wiley and let him cook as scientifically as he likes. But, even so, she should be pitied.

"If Dr. Wiley receives numerous letters of counsel from women in the pure food crusade throughout the country, now that he has announced his engagement, he will have no just ground for complaint. For years he has been counseling other folks about things domestic."

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—MARKET— CONDITIONS

AS announced elsewhere in these columns by members of the trade, business both in the wine and liquor trade has been of good volume during the month and the general outlook is highly satisfactory. The advance of six cents per gallon on dry and sweet wines comes as a godsend to the producer and merchant and there is a good reason to believe that the way will be found to hold prices to a profit-taking basis. If the price-cutters can be managed, the future of the industry is virtually assured.

At Sacramento the local option bill is causing some anxiety, but we believe before it goes to a vote certain amendments will be made which will deprive the Wylie measure of its dangerous features with reference to the California wine industry. Representatives of the wine interests should be on hand to promote these amendments and to see that those local option tricksters don't slip in a joker, as they are wont to do whenever opportunity presents.

The introduction by Senator Sanford of a bill on Model License lines is important at this time. Mr. Sanford is not only a man of parts, but his idea as expressed in his proposed bill is very favorably received by the liquor trade. Its main feature is a provision that saloons shall be restricted to one to every five hundred population and with a provision for the uniform closing and opening hours throughout the State. There are other provisions that are for both sides.

In view of the fact that California has a local option law and that this Sanford bill appears to be a step in the way of progress which Wylie's local option bill is not, it would seem that the thinking men in the Legislature would properly sidestep the local option bill and give their attention to the Sanford measure. It should be remembered that the Anti-Saloon League is conducted by men who are working for big wages and general graft otherwise they would let the public go to the devil instead of making their allied "Christian" efforts to save the American citizen from enjoying his personal rights.

Wine exports by sea were of good value, the total being 929 cases or 1,108,496 gallons, valued at $292,630. The figures for the same month of last year were 198 cases, or 817,449 gallons, valued at $290,118.

The production of sweets during December totaled 307,006 gallons. This brings the production for 1910 higher than the high year of 1909.

Brandy exports seem to be somewhat better than usual, the figures being 35 cases, 11,473 gallons, valued at $4376. The production in the three districts was of unusually large volume considering the season. The figure was 569,075 gallons.

The exports of whisky by sea were of nominal volume, the totals being only 477 cases, 1372 gallons, valued $7556.

The miscellaneous exports were valued at $13,000.

Imports by sea were of good volume, the detailed items are given herewith:

IMPORTS BY SEA:—Beer, 966 hogsheads, 647 barrels, 717 quarter barrels, 65 packages, 585 half barrels, 305 cases; Wnie, 4 barrels, 39 casks, 757 cases, 2 kegs; Champagne, 736 cases; Brandy, 1 half barrel, 420 cases, 15 octaves, 1 cask; Whisky, 4045 cases, 327 casks, 8 octaves, 227 barrels, 1 hogshead; Liquors, 17 packages, 617 cases; Vermouth, 1510 cases; Gin, 59 barrels, 8 casks, 1803 cases, 5 octaves; Sherry, 13 casks, 1 case; Stout, 200 cases, 510 barrels; Spirits, 53 cases; Cordials, 139 cases; Rum, 10 cases; Mineral Water, 575 cases, 45 casks; Porter, 150 cases; Absinthe, 500 cases; Sake, 1422 casks, 537 cases.

IMPORTS BY RAIL IN BOND:—Wine, 32 cases, 5 barrels; Liquors, 102 cases; Whisky, 3 cases, 1 cask, 2 hogsheads; Champagne, 450 cases, 105 baskets.

Theodore Gier Co. Report Good Year

THEODORE GIER, vineyardist, wine-maker, banker and without doubt the busiest man in Oakland, tells us that business in 1910 has been more satisfactory than in 1909. He says: In the first place, in the latter year we had a very large crop of medium quality grapes because of the weather conditions that then prevailed. This caused over production of medium quality wine. In the second place, in 1909 there was a strong antagonistic movement not only to the wine industry, but to the trade in general, which assisted in depressing business and prices at the end of that season.

At the beginning of 1910 the outlook for another large crop intensified the prevailing depression of the industry. Towards the fall, however, conditions changed materially. The crop proved only from 60 to 75 per cent of that 1909, and the grapes could not be in better condition. Therefore, the wine produced from them was of unusual excellence, what is known in Europe as a "special vintage," in fact the wines of 1910 were of the best quality I have known in my 25 years' experience. Naturally prices were stimulated thereby. The situation was further relieved by the results of the Eastern elections, demonstrating a change to a more tolerant and liberal policy. Another condition in our favor was the unfortunate destruction of the European grape crop by a cold and wet season, causing a great enquiry for our wines especially those of the Rhine and Moselle types. These various reasons dissipated the former depression and created a firm market at a slight advance.

In relation to the recent rise in sweet wine prices, I would say, that as I do not make sweet wines, those I handle will cost me more. Such excess I shall pay with pleasure, as I am heartily in favor of the united work of all wine men, and believe it will not only increase prices but do much good to the entire trade. In the future, I believe that the general demand for our wines will still further improve, and that within a short time standard prices will reach a point that will prove profitable to the entire viticultural industry—in my opinion the foremost industry in the State.

In conclusion Mr. Gier stated that the recent incorporation of the Theodore Gier Wine Company was undertaken for the purpose of enabling the enlargement of capital. This activity he said, showed his faith in the future of California viticulture, for such new capital would be used in buying more vineyards and further increasing the general business of the company.

Arnold Poppic of the Zamora Vineyard Co., this city, and one of the best known salesmen on the coast, departed a few days ago on an extended trip covering the East, South and North. The Zamora Vineyard Company is a compartively young institution, but is meeting with flattering success. Mr. Poppic explains this by giving his axiom, which is this: "When you go out with the quality and have ability as a salesman, you are sure of success—you can't fail. Now I have the goods and I know how to sell 'em. So I can't fail."



LARGEST WINERY IN THE WORLD

Grapes and Copper

WE have received the following interesting communication from Sanders & Company's Copper Works, entitled by Mr. Schalitz, "Grapes and Copper." It clearly demonstrates the great benefit that the growers and handlers of grapes in California have received from the mechanical genius and first-class work of the coppersmiths:

"Winemakers and coppersmiths are old, we read about them in historical works, but they are more combined in California, especially in the sweet wine district, than they were then, and now both are friends through necessity. The winemaker learned what the coppersmith knew, one has the work to be done and the other requires work to do, just as "necessity is the mother of invention," or as the German says, "hunger lernt erfinden."

"About thirty-five years ago when the winemaker ordered a still he described to the coppersmith just what he desired as to shape and form and he received it nicely made with all the fancy touches of the coppersmith, regardless as to whether this extra work would do any good to the still. For looks it was perfect, but to fill the object that was another question.

"From that time up to about twenty years ago the coppersmith knew little about what the winemaker required. About twenty years ago there was an appropriation made by the State of California to help the wine industry, and the coppersmith was asked what he could do to further the industry. He gave his information and ideas of how it could be improved by what he could produce. At that time a 300-gallon or possibly a 500-gallon charging still or one that could distill 1800 to 3000 gallons of wine in twenty-four hours was a large still. At the same time there were grapes going to waste containing from 22 to 30 per cent sugar because the distilling capacity of the winery was too small and they could not handle these grapes. The coppersmith was doing nothing and the winemaker was losing money and Uncle Sam's revenue man was not welcome at the winery because the winemaker could not produce with his still what it was surveyed for and therefore he had to work extra to do so. The winemaker had the idea that the product of the grapes had to lay and rest, as they called it, but the coppersmith advised him to distill and to use stills as large or larger than the crushing capacity per day and rather have the still stand idle than have the winery blocked.

"Then the continuous stills came into use, although some winemakers would not believe in them, but they gradually came in line, and those who had used the old style stills were the most pleased with them, because they appreciated the difference. One of the best winemakers who took a great interest in the welfare of the wine industry in general, and who made a specialty of good brandy, wrote after he had used the still a season that if all the brandy makers would use this still they would get 10 cents more a gallon for their brandy. Then there was no demand for brandy and hardly any contracted for, and the buyer only bought when the brandy was made and the prices were according to the quality. Within a few years several wineries commenced the season with contracts for brandy to start with on the strength of the still that they were going to use. Nobody wanted muscat brandy and of course very little was made, but in a couple of years many tons of second and third crop muscat grapes went to the wineries, which, but for the improvement in stills, would have rotted on the vines, to be turned into muscat brandy, and there has been a great demand for it since. At this time a still that would distill 5000 gallons of wine in twenty-four hours was a large still, and to make three or four of them a season was a very busy year for the coppersmith. In nearly all cases these stills were too small after a year or two, although they produced more than bargained for, and larger stills had to be made. Many of these, with the exception of those that were destroyed by fire, are still doing good work and were in operation last year, some of them have been on four different foundations and have initiated the winemaker into the business. These stills have been further improved, and about 100 of them were in operation last year, the capacity varying from 3000 gallons to 40,000 gallons per day, and with only one exception, which was a good many years ago, the winemaker has paid the coppersmith in full and sometimes before it was due, showing the good will between them.

"Last year, although prospects were poor, twelve of these stills varying in capacity from 3000 gallons to 40,000 gallons per day, were made by this company, and operated.

"It has also during 1910 manufactured and installed three grape syrup plants. It is believed that the making of this syrup in years when the price offered by winemakers is below the average, will be of great benefit to grape growers, and will therefore afford another instance where the mechanical skill of the coppersmith has been utilized for the good of the viticultural industry.

"Therefore, judging the future by the past, we have every reason to predict there is a bright future for both grower, winemaker, distiller and coppersmith, who have worked together for so many years for the benefit of all concerned.

"CARL L. SCHALITZ,
"President and Manager."

The Fact that the Bulk of the Whiskey Sold Throughout the United States is Blended Proves the Popularity of This Form of Whiskey



HUNTER
BALTIMORE
RYE

Is a Blend of Maryland's Purest Straight Rye Whiskies of Uniform Excellence and is the Perfection of Quality and Flavor



HENRY CAMPE & CO., Inc.
Distributors for California and Nevada
San Francisco, Cal.

The Rational Methods of the Swiss

SAN FRANCISCO, January 9, 1911.

PACIFIC WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW, San Francisco, Cal.—Dear Sirs: I believe that you invited me to contribute something to your Annual, and in conformity with my usual habit, I have refrained from sending you anything, as I had nothing original to send. Such matter is generally contributed by your other correspondents in this line of business. However, I beg to hand you herewith a clipping from the *New York Tribune,* copied from the *London Standard,* in reference to the Swiss alcohol monopoly, from which you will see how the Swiss Government handles the liquor question, and I think our Prohibition friends, who desire to interdict the consumption of all kinds of liquors, might well study with profit to themselves and to everybody else the rational way in which the Swiss Government attempts to solve the drink question.

Yours very truly,

J. J. JACOBI.

The article follows:

SWISS ALCOHOL MONOPOLY.

In 1887, by a popular vote, a form of the referendum, the Swiss people voluntarily handed over the monopoly of alcohol to the federal authorities, who have controlled the importation, manufacture and wholesale distribution of spirits—in quantities of not less than forty litres—since that date.

The latest statistics, from 1887 to 1909, show how the monopoly has been worked for the last twenty-two years, and with what good results. The loans and expenses required to establish the monopoly, amounting to £267,840, were paid off within ten years by the government, and the profits from the sale of good alcoohl, supervised by federal experts, amounted during the twenty-two years to £5,176,000.

The profits were divided each year among the cantons according to their population, and one-tenth of the revenue was applied according to the law to counteract alcoholism, with very encouraging results. The government, by abolishing communal and cantonal duties on wines and beer, by suppressing the evil of the many small stills that existed in the country before the monopoly, by increasing the taxes on spirits to three times as much as before 1887, has carried out its original policy of supplanting the use of spirits by that of fermented beverages, and, above all, has succeeded in reducing drunkenness and increasing the health of the Swiss people.

In 1904 the consumption of alcohol of 50 per cent in Switzerland was per head 4 litres 30 centilitres, and in 1909 it had fallen to 3 litres 72 centilitres, and is said to be gradually decreasing. Such is the work accomplished by the alcohol monopoly in Switzerland, brought into birth by the referendum, by the people for the people.—*London Standard.*

Starving Workers Wreck Wineries

PARIS, Jan. 19.—The wine riots in the Champagne district are seriously occupying the attention of the government which today decided to dispatch troops to end the disturbances in the Rheims region, where the local authorities are helpless.

Although the misery of the wine workers resulting from poor crops and small wages is recognized officially, it is pointed out that large sums already have been appropriated by parliament to alleviate the sufferings.

Last night 2000 men and women from the surrounding country marched into Haueville carrying red banners and singing revolutionary airs. They broke into several wine cellars and, smashing the casks, poured the contents, valued at thousands of dollars, into the streets until the thoroughfares ran with champagne. Thousands of bottles of wine were emptied into a creek.

The well-known firm Pacific Copper Works, L. Wagner & Sons, wish to report that they have no reason to complain in regard to all kinds of copper work for distilleries, wineries, etc., which has been turned out during the year. Their long established record speaks for itself and the prospects are that they will have a very busy season turning out all kinds of stills, pasteurizers, filters, etc., which are in great demand.

THE NEW BIG WINERY IN SACRAMENTO
SOLICITS YOUR PATRONAGE

CALL FOR

"VESTAL VINTAGES"

SACRAMENTO VALLEY WINERY

SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA

The Success of Breen & Kennedy

FEW firms in this country have shown more aggressiveness during the past few years, than have the firm of Breen & Kennedy of Chicago, who also have a branch house in San Francisco, under the management of our well known Mr. Thos. W. Costello.

The year of 1909 started out with somewhat better prospects than were evident in the beginning of 1908. Many victories had been won by our side in the great prohibition contests throughout the country, and prohibition seemed to be weakening to a marked degree. This greatly encouraged the firm of Breen & Kennedy, who adopted and put into effect some aggressive plans which have largely contributed to their remarkable success.

Through the year of 1909 this firm acquired all of the crops of the Belle of Nelson whisky from 1901 to 1908 inclusive. This gave them about 17,000 barrels of that famous old time brand.

Some time ago they also became distillers in their own right, their distillery being located at Frankfort, Ky. Here they make a large crop of whisky each year. Their plant is known as the Cedar Creek Distillery. The warehouse connected with same has a capacity of 37,000 barrels, and is one of the largest warehouses in the State of Kentucky. The distillery has a mashing capacity of 750 bushels daily, and is a thoroughly modern plant.

No finer gentleman can be found connected with this trade than Mr. Martin J. Breen, president of this concern. Both Mr. Breen and Mr. Patrick Kennedy, his partner, were men who began at the bottom of the ladder, worked their way up gradually from the positons of salesmen, and later credit men, with the well known firm to which they formerly were both attached for many years.

They later started in business for themselves and in the passing of the last ten years forged to the front and became one of Chicago's most substantial concerns. During this time their many salesmen were busily engaged in exploring the country in quest of trade, and gradually the lines were laid which resulted in bringing to this firm the volume of business which they enjoy today.

Quite recently they were compelled to move into one of the largest and most substantial buildings now in the wholesale district in Chicago, located at 130 Franklin street.

Much of the success of this firm can be attributed to the remarkable business ability and courteous disposition of Mr. Breen; though a shrewd business man, he is never so busy as to forget to be pleasant and civil to those calling upon him. In fact this policy dominates the whole firm, and no doubt has had much to do with their progress.

In April, 1909, they started a venture, which was looked upon by local trade as a more or less unwise one. They secured the services of one of the coast's most able and well known salesmen, namely: Mr. Thos. W. Costello of San Francisco, and acting upon his advice and at his direction opened a branch house in San Francisco in order to get a share of the coast trade.

They paid no attention to what other distillers or dealers said or predicted, because Breen & Kennedy know no such word as fail. In the first nine months attending the opening of the San Francisco branch their venture had proved a success, and the following year just passed has enabled them to triple the business secured during the first year of their experience in this city, under the direction of Mr. Costello, in the States of Oregon, Washington and California.

Mr. Costello has kept the main office busy making up and filling his orders for the many carloads of goods he is continually bringing to San Francisco. The method of doing business and the policy of dealing with the retail trade adopted by Mr. Costello, seems to have met with great favor; particularly in the vicinity of San Francisco, where they now enjoy a splendid trade and where we hear of so much favorable comment.

The firm is reported as having in their control somewhere between 40,000 and 50,000 barrels of Kentucky whisky in bond.

Mr. Costello, in a recent interview, states that he will shortly be compelled to take a larger office and wareroom, as his business has grown beyond the capacity and facilities offered by his present location on Pine street. He will carry a large stock in the new location, for which he is at present engaged in negotiating a long lease.

The success of the house of Breen & Kennedy is an object lesson, showing what can be accomplished by the proper combination of goods and brains. The house furnish the whiskies as per guarantee and to Thos. W. Costello, the Western manager, was delegated the arduous task of making the market. Being one of the star salesmen on the coast he has made good as the experience of the house shows.

Advance in Wine Prices Puts Industry Right

EARLY in the present year a tacit agreement was made between the California Wine Association and a number of sweet wine makers by which a general advance has been made in the price of all California wines. The increase on sweets is 6 cents a gallon in carload lots, and the same advance has been authorized on clarets and other standard dry wines.

The largest independent wineries in San Joaquin county, Sacramento, Fresno and Los Angeles have advanced prices on sweet wines with the consent of the California Wine Association. All sweets have advanced 6 cents for carload lots of new wines, and there is an agreement to maintain this status if no rate cutting is indulged in.

This means that port wines in large wholesale lots, without cooperage, is being offered at 22 and 23 cents per gallon instead of 16 and 17 cents. Twenty-two cents means about $16.50 per ton for grapes, including cost of wine making.

So much for the result of united action of wine men, and it would appear therefrom that if it is continued the entire industry will be greatly benefited thereby. A. Mattei, a member of the board of directors of the California Independent Wineries, gave as a reason for the increase in price, that it had been done because of the good market for wine which now prevails in the East. He further said that 1910 had been a good year for the wine men.

The co-operative wineries at Lodi are also delighted at the prospect, and state that the advance in wine prices will be a great benefit to the growers as the wineries will pay them about $13 a ton, which makes all the difference between ruin and prosperity.

The result of the amicable agreement, we are also informed, will be that the California Wine Association will net a handsome profit from the sale of wines in hand which were made from low priced grapes. Everybody, therefore, seems satisfied, the independents, the co-operatives and the Association, and we learn from several prominent wine men interviewed that if this "entente cordiale" only lasts there is a bright outlook for the California wine and grape industries during 1911.

Calls Prohibition a Failure in Alabama

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 16.—In his inaugural address delivered before the Legislature today, Governor Emmett O'Neal declared Alabama's prohibition laws to be an invasion of individual rights and constitutional guarantees, and branded the attempt to insert a prohibition clause in the State Constitution as an offspring of intolerance and bigotry. He proclaimed prohibition a failure.

Cresta Blanca Souvenir Vintages

THE STANDARD WINES OF CALIFORNIA

No Wine List Complete Without Cresta Blanca Wines



No Wine List Complete Without Cresta Blanca Wines

View of one of our tunnels, 470 feet long, at Cresta Blanca Vineyard, where the Celebrated Cresta Blanca Wines are naturally aged.

ASK FOR WHOLESALE PRICES

Wetmore-Bowen Co.

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10 West 33rd Street, New York

37 South Water Street, Chicago, Ill.

Fools and Weak People Cause the Trouble

San Francisco, Jan. 28, 1911.

MR. R. M. WOOD, EDITOR WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW—Dear Sir:—In response to your request for a few lines, for your annual issue, the topic that suggests itself as a live one is the constant agitation of the so-called "Temperance" question.

Instead of true temperance, however, many agitators contend for total abstinence from all liquids of any alcoholic strength, and in doing so, they overlook indisputable facts that the temperate and wise use of liquids with alcoholic strength (which are converted from grains and grapes) aid digestion and strengthen the physical and mental powers instead of impairing them.

The further one looks to France, Germany, Italy or Great Britain for facts along these lines, the same deductions must be drawn, that not the wise but the unwise use of such beverages is what makes the trouble.

The agitators cannot change human nature and ever since Biblical times, when water was turned into wine by the Lord, who did not advocate total abstinence—such beverages have added to the welfare of mankind, as well as to their troubles, when fools and weak people use them unwisely.

As well might one advocate the abolition of making gun powder, because some people get blown up, as to prohibit the manufacture and use of beverages of alcoholic strength, because some people use them unwisely.

Absolutely pure beer without any chemicals, like Schlitz beer, and pure whisky like J. H. Cutter bourbon and Keystone Monogram rye without any raw spirits are types of beverages that wisely used will help rather than hinder the race.

Where prohibitory laws are in force, pure alcoholic beverages are driven out and the impure high wines and raw spirits take their place, because those who will have their alcoholic beverages, must get them clandestinely and in the least time, with the quickest effect, all of which is injurious to the moral and physical well being.

Yours very truly,

SHERWOOD & SHERWOOD,

By H. H. Sherwood, Pres.

Progress in Southern California Wine Industry

LOS ANGELES exchange calls attention to the fact that "the wine industry receipts for Southern California are climbing skyward by leaps and bounds. The receipts for the past four months exceed by more than $250,000 those of the corresponding months of 1909, according to figures of the United States Internal Revenue Collector. The rapid rise in the wine industry receipts for the closing months of 1910 disprove the fears that the extensive colonization projects being prosecuted throughout Southern California have injured the wine traffic.

As far as we understand the matter the recent greatly increased profits upon the sale of wines are caused directly from the high quality of the 1910 vintage and the almost entire failure of European grape crops, a conjunction of causes which may never occur again.

Whether or no southern viticulture has been injured by the "extensive colonization projects" we are not in a position to say, but believe it may be truthfully stated that normal returns from the industry cannot be fairly estimated by the results of such an exceptional year as 1910. In which case it would be impossible, basing conclusions on last year's vintage, to arrive at a fair decision as to whether they have or not.

Brandy Produced By Years

1890	1,072,957
1891	1,245,698
1892	1,475,525
1893	2,209,617
1894	2,007,965
1895	1,754,062
1896	2,090,000
1897	1,442,468
1898	1,250,000
1899	1,690,000
1900	1,256,513
1901	1,688,482
1902	1,564,172
1903	1,976,571
1904	1,420,892
1905	1,934,008
1906	1,345,000
1907	1,450,000
1908	1,525,000

Among those wine makers at Calistoga who have thus far sold their wines are R. H. Walsh, E. Light, L. Nolasco, J. L. Hittel and J. Schleicher. The prices obtained are reported fair, although not so good as they would have been had their stock been held a little longer.

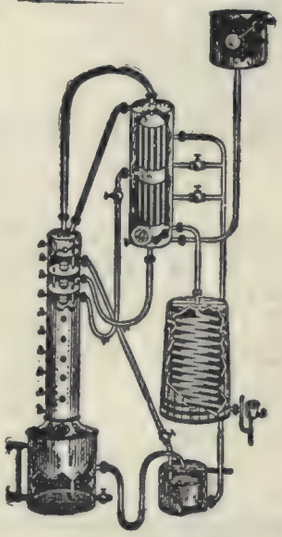
John B. Rusconi, 505 Market street, is among the enterprising retailers of the city. As a boost for the Panama-Pacific Exposition he put out a very attractive watch fob bearing on one side the motto of "Land divided, the world united—Panama Canal." On the reverse side, "Boost for 1915 Fair at San Francisco, Cal., and for John B. Rusconi, 505 Market St., San Francisco."

The Italian-Swiss Colony reports the sale of 400,000 gallons of wine up to the present time in excess of the best year since they have been in business.

Pacific Copper Works

L. WAGNER & SONS, Props.

573 Mission Street, San Francisco



OUR SPECIALTY OF MANUFACTURING ALL KINDS OF STILLS, FILTERS, PASTEURIZERS AND COPPER AND BRASS WORK FOR WINERIES, DISTILLERIES, BREWERIES, ETC. FURTHER INFORMATION GIVEN UPON APPLICATION.

Gold and Silver Medal awarded at Mechanics' and Midwinter Exposition for continuous still.

Sweet Wine Production—Comparative Annual Figures

	Port.	Sherry.	Angelica.	Muscat.	Malaga.	Tokay.	Madera.	Marsella.	Total.
1901	2,414,106.68	3,392,599.58	347,095.91	1,875,008.27					8,028,810.44
1902	4,100,464.46	7,117,613.54	768,945.24	1,701,780.57		25,580.42			13,714,384.23
1903	5,526,561.68	2,944,455.48	821,685.95	645,845.84	81,146.05	316.28			10,016,011.28
1904	4,786,419.25	3,559,397.41	987,367.21	1,350,538.11	18,847.69	14,080.11			10,716,649.78
1905	4,241,789.93	3,149,498.84	470,852.85	789,647.18	8,098.89				8,659,887.69
1906	6,777,423.46	4,669,279.13	878,832.19	1,363,527.15	11,899,75				13,700,961.68
1907	5,174,165.59	5,245,480.21	1,334,473.86	2,269,929.73	216,390.08	12,400.27	13,316.07	3,488.79	14,269,644.60
1908	5,007,299.51	4,421,703.87	829,553.71	2,084.469.28	73,518.57	22,516.04	51,716.42		12,490,770.40
1909	8,694,252.36	5,765,370.85	980,921.21	2,323,824.00	81,175.20	133,132.27	2,785.01		17,983,465.83
1910	9,776,975.42	5,894,330.61	1,275,652.82	1,087,401.01	223,739.16	153,760.42	346,138.00	Catawba. 4,763.50	18,762,760.94

Theo. Gier Co. Incorporates For Million

THE Theodore Gier Vineyard and Wine Company, recently incorporated with a $1,000,000 capital, organized and headed by that well known vineyardist and winemaker, Theodore Gier, has issued bonds in $250,000, underwritten by the Union Trust Company of San Francisco. The latter is secured by mortgages on the corporation's personal and vineyard property in Alameda and Napa county. Mr. Gier says: "In order to be prepared for the growth of business which will follow, I have incorporated and issued bonds to obtain capital for the expenses. I have been forced to extend my business to such an extent that incorporation became a necessity. I have taken this step merely with a view to meeting expansion of business in the near future."

The Theodore Gier Wine Company has been in business in Oakland for twenty years and has done a large local and Eastern business. Colonel Gier's present holdings total $600,000, and the additional property which he is soon to acquire, and the improvement added from the $250,000 bond issue proceeds, the value of the company will exceed the amount of incorporation.

Mr. A. C. Garcia, who for several years has aided the Italian-Swiss Colony in working up an excellent business in Mexico, and Central and South America, sailed for Mexico on the steamer "Curacao" on January 7th. He will enjoy a well-earned vacation at Mazatlan, State of Sinaloa, and then proceed to the City of Mexico where he will study the wine business and endeavor to stimulate the use of California wines in preference to the European article.



Residence of Superintendent Italian Swiss Colony
Asti, California

The Chronicle Editor's Bad Break

WE desire to call the attention of the editor of the *Chronicle* to a slight misstatement made in the issue of January 8, 1911. The announcement is prominently made in tabular form that during 1910 the exports of wine from San Francisco by sea totaled 688,611 gallons. It further gives the figures by months.

The actual total of exports of wine by sea was 9,866,539 gallons. It will be seen that the *Chronicle* editor made a mistake of only nine millions of gallons. We trust he will embrace the first opportunity to correct this foolish statement.

Wine Machinery

COMPLETE PLANTS FITTED OUT

Continuous Presses
Crushers, Stemmers
and Must Pumps

Toulouse & Deloreux
405 Sixth St., San Francisco, Cal.

Over The Sparkling Wine Cup

Toasts and After-Dinner Oratory

By HORATIO F. STOLL.

THE 150 guests who were invited to the dinner party of Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Calhoun at the Hotel St. Francis on Tuesday evening, January 3rd, were given an opportunity to see the head of the United Railroads in a particularly happy frame of mind, and to listen to a graceful toast that was in sharp contrast to the many vitriolic utterances he has made in the daily press during the past few years. The occasion was the announcement of the engagement of his daughter, Margaret, to Paul Foster, son of A. W. Foster, one of California's foremost citizens.

Nowadays, betrothals are usually revealed by the women folks at teas or receptions. Mr. Calhoun evidently preferred the good old Southern custom of the head of the family making the announcement, and his felicitous speech was a welcome innovation to the prominent people who sat at table.

"My friends," he said, "it has become my agreeable duty to convey to you a pleasing piece of news. Having seen it rumored in the papers and having been specially invited to hear it, you will, of course, be surprised.

"The indescribable charm of California, which has seized in its life-long embrace every member of my family, as it does every one who lingers in the State, renders it natural that my daughter Margaret should have found here the one man for her in all the world.

"Added to its wonderful natural charms, California will ever be to Mrs. Calhoun and me one of the dearest spots on earth on account of the loving acts of friendship which have been so generously shown us and the loyal support which thousands have given me who have known me only through my works.

"We therefore rejoice that Margaret has determined to make California her permanent home. We know that the splendid father of the man she has chosen will welcome her as a daughter and that this noble lady at my right already envelops her in a mother's love, while you, my friends, from the abundance of your generous natures will, we know, continue to lavish upon her those charming sentiments of friendship which have so endeared you to Mrs. Calhoun and me. We shall love to think of our daughter amidst the sunshine and flowers of California surrounded by the tenderest sentiments of love and friendship.

"I now announce to you the engagement of my daughter Margaret to Mr. Paul Scott Foster, and ask you to join with me in drinking a rising toast to their health and happiness."

Mr. Calhoun's toast was certainly apropos, but at the average dinner party, I must confess I dislike "speeches" or "toasts," unless it is a family affair, when the close relations of every one present allow a certain freedom and license which is productive of mirth and laughter and does not call for any efforts at oratory.

If there are to be "toasts," however, I believe that those expected to scintillate should have an opportunity to prepare for the ordeal. On several occasions, I have been amazed at the poor showing made on the spur of the moment by men of the world who dine out often and represent a wide variety of interests and nationalities. I have in mind a recent dinner party, which did not celebrate any special event, an anniversary, birthday or anything else of moment. One of the guests offered a charming toast to the host and hostess and then called on others to "say a few words." Apologies, embarrassing attempts to be facetious, and some indifferent stories, not particularly well told, were the only fish that came into the dragnet of the self-appointed toastmaster.

It has always seemed strange to me why people, who are not quick-witted and clever, do not fortify themselves with the ideas of others. There are so many appropriate toasts that can readily be memorized and prefaced with a few spontaneous and appropriate remarks, that there is no reason why any person should be caught napping. Take Francis Wilson's charming little tribute to the hostess:

"Here's to the hostess who has worried all day
And trembled lest everything go the wrong way;
May the grace of contentment possess her at once,
May her guests—and her servants—all do the right stunts."

Oliver Herford's jingle in honor of the chaperone can also be used to advantage by budding youths:

"Here's to the chaperone!
May she learn from Cupid
Just enough of blindness
To be sweetly stupid."

L. H. Jerome's toast "To the Ladies" is always provocative of laughter and permits of some effective "stage business":

"Our arms your defense,
Your arms our recompense,
Fall in!"

Sheridan paid his respects to women in a rollicking ballad, a characteristic stanza of which runs as follows:

"Here's to the maiden of bashful fifteen,
Here's to the widow of fifty;
Here's to the flaunting, extravagant queen
And here's to the housewife that's thrifty;—
Let the toast pass;
Drink to the lass.
I'll warrant she'll prove
An excuse for the glass!"

The toast, "Friendship," has been pithily handled by Dickens, who said:

"Here's to the wings of friendship—may they never molt a feather!"

Dobson thus expressed his sympathy for the bachelor:

"Pass me the wine. To those that keep
The bachelor's secluded sleep
Peaceful, inviolate and deep,
I pour my libation."

Ben Jonson's couplets

"To the old, long life and treasure;
To the young, all health and pleasure,"

is always welcome and appropriate where the ages of the guests are strongly contrasted.

One might go on indefinitely quoting suitable toasts for different occasions, but these are a few that come to my mind as I write. They seem to me infinitely better than the hodgepodge of jests of all ages that are usually perpetrated at private as well as public dinners and banquets by speakers who are anxious to set the table in a roar.

This tendency to tell jokes reminds me of the story of the man who came late to a banquet and was grieved to find that every jest of his fell flat. When he had made an end of speaking, he sorrowfully asked the man next him what was the matter and whether his stories were not good ones. "Oh, ye—es," was the answer, "they were good enough, I suppose, but then, you see, the earlier speakers had told all of them."

Brander Matthews declares that we Americans are too good-natured at times, too tolerant, else would a tedious speech meet with swift and deserved punishment. "The British," he says, "are less courteous. They interrupt promptly, they badger, they catcall. We sit silent and writhe without shirking and, at worst, we steal away without protest." Perhaps Mr. Matthews is right.

At any rate, we know that humor and funny stories are not always synonymous. Read the speeches of Mark Twain (Samuel L. Clemens) and you get an idea of the clever way in which he introduced his droll stories which always had point. Even

robbed of his delightful delivery they are very amusing. They show a wholesome outlook on life, a hatred of shams and a kindly humor that was characteristic of the man. Take his toast to the babies, for example:

"We haven't all had the good fortune to be ladies; we have not all been generals, or poets, or statesmen; but when the toast works down to babies, we stand on common ground—for we've all been babies. As they comfort us in our sorrows, let us not forget them in our festivities. Here's to the babies—God bless them!"

No one enjoys a banquet more than do I when the number of speakers is limited and the committee is careful to choose them judiciously so that their several styles of speaking may contrast agreeably. Five toasts or six at the most are the limit of enjoyment and it seems to me that every one who is asked to respond to a toast should be requested not to exceed fifteen minutes. We are told that the five-minute speeches with which Judge Hoar year after year delighted the Harvard Chapter of the Phi Beta Kappa contained "but one original idea, clearly stated, and but one fresh story, well told."

Of course, if one really has something vital to say, the most blase diner will listen attentively. It is related that when Lowell went to London as our Ambassador, he was always in demand, for he always had something to say, something that brought out the kinship of the two nations, while at the same time emphasizing the independence, the equality and the dignity of the United States.

He had many kinks to unravel, too, and was constantly forced to feel his way carefully in order not to antagonize the English people. But he had tact and always came through the ordeal with flying colors. One day, when he was the guest of the Incorporated Society of Authors, he remarked, "I have been told often to remember that my countrymen are apt to think they are always in the right—that they are apt to look at their own side of the question only. Now this characteristic conduces certainly to peace of mind and imperturbability of judgment, whatever other merits it may have." Then he paused for a moment and dryly asked, "I'm sure I don't know where we got it—do you?" In a moment the laughter and applause proved to him that his shaft had gone home.

There are times when the most polished speaker would rather not be called upon, when his remarks are likely to be misinterpreted or policy prevents him from voicing sentiments that would please others. I recall an amusing incident at Asti, a few months ago, when the American Chemical Society was being lunched there. A number of enthusiastic visitors had praised California wines and declared that where they were freely used, the people were temperate and intoxication was unknown.

There was great applause and mirth when a professor from Stanford University was called upon, for as every one knows, the college city is one of the dryest spots in California. He hesitated for a moment, but only a moment, and then, smiling, said he felt much as did the delegates from Kansas when they visited Kansas City, Missouri, and found everyone laughing over William Allen White's famous article, "What's the matter with Kansas?" Realizing they would be the butt of much joking, they wore buttons reading, "Laugh, d——n you, laugh." The Stanford professor said his only regret was that he was not provided with a similar button, since his association with "dry" Stanford seemed to arouse so much laughter.

"Nerves" have prevented many experienced speakers from doing their best. They know that great things are expected from them and the feeling of having to "make good" often unfits them before they arise to speak.

When a public dinner was arranged in New York for Charles Dickens on his visit to America, Washington Irving was chosen to preside. Curtis tells us that Irving went about muttering, "I shall certainly break down." After the dinner was eaten, Irving arose to propose the health to Dickens. He began pleasantly and smoothly in two or three sentences. Then he hesitated, stammered, swallowed and stopped. He tried in vain to begin again. But it was no use, and so he gracefully gave it up and announced his toast, "Charles Dickens, the guest of the Nation," and sank into his chair amid immense applause, whispering to his neighbor, "There, I told you I should break down and I have done it."

James N. Gillett, during his term as Governor, acted as toastmaster at many a notable banquet and on every occasion he had something interesting to say about the progress and future of our glorious State or some graceful compliment for the speakers of the evening. Gavin McNab is another speaker with a magnetic personality, a beautiful flow of language and an impressive delivery. He always rouses his auditors to enthusiastic applause. George A. Knight, Joseph D. Redding, Benjamin Ide Wheeler, Edward F. Adams, David Starr Jordan are all speakers of distinction who have widely contrasting styles and of whom we may well be proud.

C. C. Moore, James Rolph, Jr., and R. B. Hale are other of our popular citizens, who at banquets galore recently have been called upon to speak in behalf of San Francisco as the Exposition City in 1915. At the St. Francis, the other night, with the fifteen other members of the Executive Committee of the Portola Festival, they celebrated the first anniversary of the carnival and one of the novel features was the sending of telegrams of greeting to all the foreign ambassadors who graced the Portola festivities, a year ago, with their presence. The messages conveyed to those dignitaries the information that the Portola Festival Committee was celebrating the carnival anniversary and that those present had drunk a toast standing to the absent representatives of the foreign countries which had sent their ships to the bay of San Francisco to assist in rejoicing over the rehabilitation of San Francisco.

This reminds me of the toast prepared by President William H. Taft in honor of San Francisco for the Portola celebration in October, 1909. The President has a happy faculty of making felicitous remarks at the many public functions he is obliged to attend, and his toast to California's reconstructed metropolis was dignified and sincere, although there were many who thought it lacked warmth.

I think the four greatest post-prandial efforts I have ever heard were delivered at the banquet given by the Union League Club in the Maple Room of the old Palace Hotel, when Chauncey M. Depew for an hour held the 150 guests spellbound. General W. H. L. Barnes, Horace Platt and Irving M. Scott were the other leading speakers.

Depew was visiting California with Cornelius Vanderbilt for the first time and there was great curiosity to see and hear him. No one was disappointed. He lived up to expectations, proving to be a man of the world, skilled in the niceties of social life and perfect in his way of addressing people who have dined. He won every one with his first sentences. "Several gentlemen here told me this evening that they recognized me by my pictures," he began. This was said with his face wreathed in smiles. Instantly he changed the expression to one of feigned indignation, as he added: "I wonder if they meant some of the pictures in the San Francisco papers, pictures that made me a contemporary of Noah and as wrinkled as he was when he had his photograph taken after leaving the ark."

Depew was thoroughly at home. His address was graceful, easy, bubbling with fine humor and couched in choicest language. Every intonation and gesture showed that he was an actor and a humorist. His praise of California was so mingled with humor that the keenest listener could scarcely tell where jesting began and sober earnest ended, for he said some of the drollest things in a fashion as solemn as the rotund benediction of an old fashioned preacher of the gospel.

He convulsed every one when he announced that he was a prohibitionist, for a moment before he had been sipping his first glass of wine. "I believe in the liberal use of water," he said. There was a pause and then he hastened to explain—"I mean, for irrigating the vast stretches of thirsty soil that will be transformed into beauty spots when they are blessed with the precious fluid." Throughout his talk, he chuckled over his own stories with as full enjoyment as anybody. I like a man who enjoys the story he tells. You know what Charles Lamb said: "The man who offers me wine and will not praise it is as offensive to me as the man who tells me a joke that he will not laugh at himself."

General W. H. L. Barnes, acknowledged to be California's best product in oratory and a friend of Depew, referred to the guest of honor as "the most distinguished American citizen in private life," and he added, "He is the only one of my Yale chums who has fulfilled an early promise of greatness." I am not sure that Barnes made the speech he intended before dinner. It was full of beautiful word pictures and overflowed with patriotism, but the tone of the evening was turned to politics in a way for which he was not altogether prepared, and he had to follow the lead.

Horace G. Platt, who was then president of the Bohemian Club, spoke for that organization and his address was so full of good things that he was almost continuously interrupted by applause and shouts of laughter. He was the only Democrat bidden to the feast and he emphasized this fact by remarking that "the Democratic party is here a unit which is more than the Republicans seem to be able to say."

Throughout his speech he showed his tact and good taste, especially when he explained that he was an American of the type described by Bryce—"a man who listens to a good thing, well said, and enjoys it even if he does not agree with any part of it." He said Depew reminded him of one of New York's skyscrapers. He was tall and grand and, like them, "his reputation as an after-dinner speaker has been built up by piling story on top of story."

Irving M. Scott was the other speaker, his subject being "The American Navy," a topic in which he was vitally interested and one on which he could talk eloquently.

Of these four noted speakers, only Depew is alive.

Barnes, Platt, Scott! A generation ago, these were names to conjure with in club and business circles. But, alas, they have passed over to the silent majority and, before long, their names will be only memories. However, I am sure that those who were present on this notable occasion will, when they recall the beaming countenance of the smiling Chauncey, remember too, how proud they felt when Barnes, Platt and Scott covered themselves with glory, despite the fact that they were pitted against New York's most popular after-dinner speaker.

SEATTLE AND NORTHWEST NEWS

SEATTLE, January 20:—It is well that the wine, beer, and spirit men of this State are bestirring themselves, for the meddling brigade is busy. I have been permitted to see an advance copy of Governor Hay's message to the legislature, which will be taken up about the time the REVIEW is going to press.

Governor Hay is regarded as a good, but rather weak man in an executive position, so he hedges a little, but may be relied on to favor the weak-kneed if they press him. He cites the fact that more liquor legislation is brewing, and he hopes that the bitter fights on this question will not dwarf the minds of legislators so that they will not treat other legislation fairly. He wants to prevent the log-rolling of last year.

The people have tried to make the saloons reform themselves," he says, "but since the saloons have utterly failed to achieve any substantial betterment the people are determined that further reliance on them is futile and that reforms must come from without." He then says: "The people may wipe out the abuses of the traffic, even to absolute prohibition of the manufacture and sale of all manner of intoxicants, if necessary." He adds that most of the voters prefer the principle of the present local option law, and he himself is for the daylight law, as seen in Nebraska.

Meantime, the saloon men really see that they have been sleeping too long. There is a strong probability that they will bestir themselves to show the voters how prohibition fails and will try to make the bad saloon men behave. A stricter qualification on the part of license holders is being urged by the trade itself.

The *Post-Intelligencer,* Seattle's only morning newspaper and the paper that wants Mayor Gill recalled—the paper that the churches like better than they do the *Times,* is opposed to further liquor laws. In a recent editorial it says: "For the present the existing local option law in Washington, enacted two years ago after much bitter wrangling and a great waste of time, is satisfactory to the people, and the legislature should spend no time in considering any proposed change in the law.

"If Boyd P. Doty, representing the Anti-Saloon League, wishes to render this State a really good service, he will pack his grip, get away from Olympia and let the legislature alone so that it may deal promptly and intelligently with the more serious problems which demand legislative attention and action, and if Mr. Doty doesn't pursue such a course the legislature ought to pass him up and go on about its business.

"The advocates of more stringent liquor laws should wait until the present local option law has been in force long enough to demonstrate its strength or its weakness before they again begin a liquor agitation in the legislature. Such an agitation can accomplish no good. It will be hurtful. It will beget bitterness, stir up petty antagonism between members and factions in the legislature and seriously interfere with the public business.

"The men who are advocating more stringent local option laws, and the men who are opposing these changes in behalf of the liquor interests, should get away from Olympia and let the legislature alone, and if they refuse to go, the legislature should speedily dispose of the entire issue and give them to understand that this session is not to be burdened and harassed by a wholly useless and senseless liquor agitation.

"Liquor isn't the only thing in this State. The liquor problem isn't the the only problem the legislature must deal with. There are graver and more important problems to consider at this time, and if the lobbyists on both sides of this question persist in efforts to press the liquor problem upon the legislature, the legislature should close the door on them both and tell them to go home."

Though the legality of this resolution has been questioned, it is probable that it will stand.

It is well for the trade, perhaps, that President Paulhamus, of the Senate, gave the Prohibitionists the best of the principal committees early in the session of the legislature. The liberal element was disgusted, but at the same time spurred to action, so the next thing done was in the Assembly. The liberals got together and passed a resolution that no further tampering with the liquor question be indulged in during the session.

Erney Rawlings, who had a successful summer at the Alaskan and whose last two months in Seattle were spent at the Lotus, got the San Francisco fever Christmas week and broke for water like a thirsty deer. Without saying farewell to anybody except his landlord he hastened to the pier and took passage for San Francisco on the Watson. Erney made a number of friends here and his headquarters soon became the rendezvous for Californians. For a time it was thought that he would get "the Seattle spirit," but the fever came upon him in a night. He is now happy with Wheeland and Collins.

Offending Seattle Visitors

Weather predictions for Seattle are always for "dry" on Sundays, regardless of the meteorological signals. Many saloons exhibit a sign on Saturdays, running thus: "For Sunday, dry; Don't forget your Sunday bottle." This sign confronted "Doc" Leahy and the Tetrazzini company on their arrival here a few days ago. It was hard for "Doc" to realize just what had happened or where he was, so he laid in a supply. On arriving at the Washington hotel, however, a delightful surprise awaited him. The firm of J. F. Plumel Co., San Francisco, had thoughtfully shipped him a few bottles of twenty-year old rye.

But a second surprise disgusted the Tetrazzini company on their arrival in the dining room. It was Manager Leahy's birthday, so he ordered champagne. It came—but how? In coffee cups, for there is a bigoted law here that champagne can not be served in a hotel dining room, so the cup is the subterfuge.

"Two-thirds of the delight of champagne is in the glass," said Leahy, "and to drink it from a coffee cup is like eating soup with your fingers. Your scenic grandeur cannot overcome the narrowness of your laws."

He had a similar experience in Portland, just how, I have forgotten, but if you want to see a man who appreciates California and her liberal laws—well, just make an engagement with Leahy.

Jimmy Durkin, who owns four saloons at Spokane, is a wonderful advertiser and believer in printer's ink. One of his saloons is combined with a large restaurant, a place that feeds two thousand people a day. He runs a column in the Spokane papers, always headed, "What Jimmy Durkin Thinks." Well, he fights the narrow laws as hard as anybody in the world can fight them with common sense, but one thing he insists on—that they be obeyed. He recently wrote to a Seattle saloon man that

the policy of disobeying laws was sure to result in greater hardships on the trade of this city. He was right. There is talk of making stricter regulations simply because some of the saloon men are reckless.

Several saloons here are now making a specialty of Olympia beer. The Snoqualmie, 221 Pike Street, has a big run on the Schmidt product. Many patrons walk several blocks for a taste of that delicious fluid.

Seattle is in a turmoil over the removal of the so-called "restricted" or red-light district to a remote spot out on First Avenue South, a spot near the mud flats. The police predict that the crusaders for purity are luring the patrons of that district to a lonely spot where a carnival of robbery and murder is sure to follow.

One of the prominent politicians of Seattle, a man formerly high in the councils of the Federal Administration, has just received a letter from Sacramento. The writer is a State Senator who believes in the efficacy of prohibition and the anti-cigarette type of legislation. I am not permitted to use names in this account of the correspondence. However, the point is obvious without names. Here is an extract from the letter: "We propose to have a State saloon tax and shall try to model our anti-cigarette law on the excellent statute passed some time ago by Washington. Tell me something of its workings."

A portion of the reply runs thus: "Yes, my friend, we have a model anti-cigarette law. It works without the least bit of trouble to anybody. It was forced through on a log-rolling deal by which its author was helped in consideration of aid he might render to others. He himself wanted to stop an overgrown and somewhat unpromising son from smoking cigarettes. The son is today a confirmed cigarette smoker. That the law missed the one unimportant person it was aimed at is perhaps a misfortune to the author of the bill; but the rest of the public, what of that? Frankly, old man, I doubt if one man in ten knows of the existence of the law. One can buy almost any brand of cigarettes at any of the cigar stands. Everybody who pursues the habit smokes cigarettes openly without molestation. Oh, there is one good thing about the law. The tobacco men keep the cigarettes out of sight, but within easy reach. Possibly some of the dealers charge a little more for the favorite brands because they have to reach under for them."

This reminds me of another famous law passed by the regulation jackasses up this way—the law against tipping anybody for anything. Nobody pays the slightest attention to it. Recently all the waiters of the principal club here were discharged and a new set hired because the old bunch of waiters were so tip-hungry that the tip cost the guest more than the meal, or he got no service.

Andrea Sbarboro has advised the Washington liquor men to take steps to make a dignified fight against prohibition and to start an earnest campaign of education. The Italian-Swiss Colony has many friends up this way and those in the trade, knowing how ably Mr. Sbarboro has fought for sane laws, are deliberating earnestly over his advice.

President Paulhamus, of the Washington Senate, has given the Prohibition contingent the best of it on every important committee, which seems to indicate that there is a good fight ahead and that the dry element will force it. President Frank P. Goss, of the Seattle Press Club, who is a representative from the most thickly populated business district of Seattle, will probably lead the fight in the Lower House against narrow laws. Goss is a clever speaker, a good writer, and a young man of philosophical tendencies. Being liberal in his own views he desires the rest of the world to have a chance to think its own way.

A Good Example

One of the musical concert-hall restaurants of Seattle, with a bar attachment, is known as the Angelus. It is at 1424-6 First Avenue; one of the busy central parts of the City. The proprietors are thrifty Germans, who conduct their business on the old country line. Those seeking to reform saloons might take a lesson from them. On their cards—the reverse side of their regular business card—is a notice that the firm wants to be advised by the friends of drunkards, so that they may be excluded from the place. The notice runs thus:

"To Whom it May Concern: Know ye that by the payment of $1000 we are permitted to retail intoxicating liquor in this City. To the wife who has a drunkard for a husband, or a friend who is unfortunately dissipated, we say emphatically, give us notice in person of such case or cases in which you are interested and all such shall be excluded from our place. Let mothers, fathers, sisters and brothers do likewise and their requests will be regarded. We pay a heavy tax for the privilege of selling whisky and other liquors, and we want it distinctly understood that we have no desire to sell to drunkards or minors, or to the poor or destitute. We much prefer that they save their money and put it where it will do the most good to their families. There are gentlemen of honor and men of money who can afford it, and it is with those we desire to trade.

"THE ANGELUS."

Internal Revenue

(T. D. 1670.)

Notices and returns after rectification of spirits.

Regulations modified so as not to require Form 237 to be made in duplicate on and after February 1, 1911.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
Washington, D. C., January 7, 1911.

To collectors of internal revenue:

On and after February 1, 1911, rectifiers in giving notice of completion of rectification and gauging officers in making return of gauge after rectification will not be required to make Form 237 in duplicate. A single copy only of said form will be made in each instance and the same will be filed in the office of the collector of the district. Duplicate notice on Form 237 will not thereafter be required to be forwarded to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

All regulations and instructions inconsistent with the foregoing are hereby revoked as of February 1, 1911.

Collectors will instruct rectifiers and gauging officers assigned to rectifying houses in their respective districts in accordance with the foregoing.

ROYAL E. CABELL, *Commissioner.*

Approved:

FRANKLIN MACVEAGH, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

A Red Bluff lawmaker, Assemblyman Harry Polsley, has proposed a constitutional amendment for the purpose of stopping the employment of women in places where liquor is sold. The amendment provides "that the selling or handling by women of intoxicating liquors or the presence of women in any capacity or at all in a saloon, hall, theater or other place where intoxicating liquors or intoxicating drugs are sold, drank or given away, shall not be considered a lawful business or vocation within the meaning of this section."

Solon Heads Off Local Optionists

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Jan. 27.—The ingenuity of Senator John Bunyan Sanford was by no means exhausted on his scheme to postpone consideration of the women's suffrage question by submitting it to an advisory vote of the women of the State. He has a bill designed to beat the local optionists to the punch. By a simple legislative declaration Sanford would limit the saloon in California to one for each 500 population and compel them to remain closed between the hours of 1 and 6 o'clock in the morning. Here are Sanford's own reasons for his bill and possibly for his opposition to the local option bill if that measure reaches the upper house:

"It is impossible," said Sanford today, "to legislate morality and sobriety into people. It has long been patent that a more strict legislation of the liquor traffic in California is necessary. The supporters of local option measures are confident that the passage of a local option bill would remedy all the defects that now exist in our system of liquor regulation. This is doubtful, inasmuch as local option measures would only impose a drastic regulation on certain portions of the State and none whatever upon others.

GENERAL LEGISLATION PROPOSED.

"The aim of this measure is to impose a general regulation throughout the State that all may fare alike. In addition to the number of good liquor laws now on the statute books the passage of this bill with penalties it imposes seems to cover the situation thoroughly.

"The bill first prohibits the conduct of saloons by aliens who are irresponsible and invariably run groggeries of the worst order. This factor will be eliminated and the standard of saloons permitted will be of a higher order. Second, it limits the number of saloons in every community, and no new licenses can be granted until the number has been reduced to one for each 500 inhabitants.

"Third, it regulates the hours of closing, which is important, inasmuch as the chief cause of complaint against saloons is the rascality that is hatched there between the hours of midnight and dawn when the law abiding world is slumbering.

PROTECTS REPUTABLE SALOONS.

"Fourth, it is a protection both to the reputable saloonkeeper who desires to comply with the law and the minor who is under 18 years of age by making both equally responsible for the violation of the law.

"This bill is not intended to interfere with the wholesale liquor dealers or with restaurants, drug stores or groceries where liquor is sold in packages; it is intended to regulate where regulation is necessary, namely, the saloons."

The anti-treating bill made its appearance in the assembly today. It is drafted after the Tacoma city ordinance enacted last December and would make it a misdemeanor to ask a friend to have a drink in a saloon.

Every saloonist would keep posted in a conspicuous place a white placard printed in black letters not less than three inches high the words "No treating saloon."

A fine of not less than $10 nor more than $100, or imprisonment in the county jail for a term not to exceed 30 days, is specified as a penalty.

Calendars Received

THE Sierra Madre Vintage Company has, as usual, put out a highly artistic calendar. This year it is a marine view on the coast of Holland, showing the arrival of the herring fleet, and illustrating the peculiar style of fishing boats, as well as the methods of landing the catch. The picture is rich and unique in coloring and the calendar is one that everybody should be glad to give a prominent place in the office. The reproduction is from the famous painting by Wm. Ritschel.

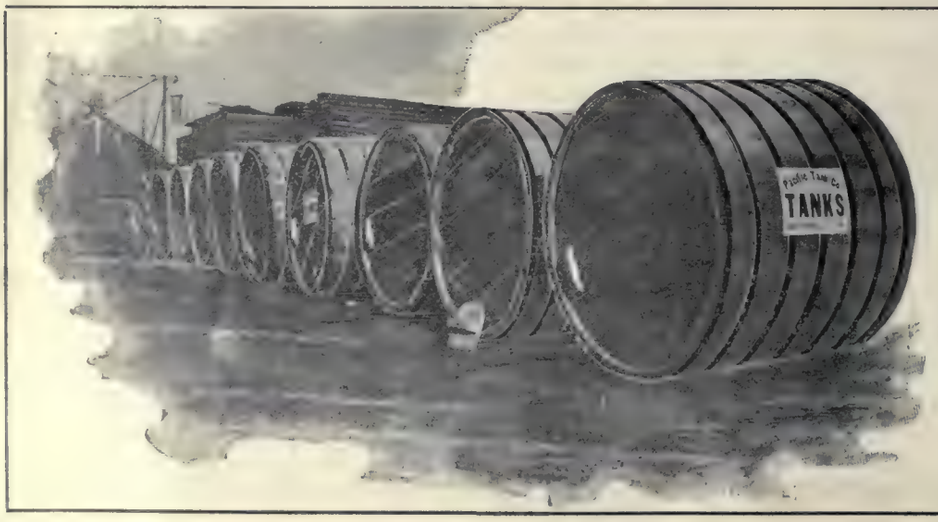
J. F. Plumel Co. favored their friends with a very artistic calendar for 1911. Like the goods carried by the house, the souvenier is "all quality." The toast accompanying the calendar is well worth reproducing. It follows:

"May every day recorded here be filled with gladness and good cheer. May health and happiness abound where e'er this Calendar is found. May generous fortune smile on you. May friends be ever staunch and true. And far away all care be driven in Nineteen Hundred and Eleven."

The Theodore Gier Co. sent out a novel calendar to their friends and patrons. It was an elaborate affair opening in accordion fashion, showing a typical snow scene of the Eastern States. It is something that would be appreciated in any office or home.

A. Finke's Widow have sent their friends a very catchy calendar for this year. The main feature is a half-life size portrait of a charming "widow," typical of the firm name, "A Finke's Widow," and like the original of the portrait it would be welcome everywhere.

One of the handsomest calendars received in this office is that of the Italian-Swiss Colony. Like the one of the preceding year it is a colored reproduction of a noted Italian painting. It is an interior view showing two groups of six persons and is entitled "Grateful Admirers." The advertising feature is the Colony's celebrated "Tipo" wine.



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Additional Duty to be Placed on Whisky

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Countervailing duties will now be assessed on all Scotch and Irish whiskies imported from Great Britain. The effect of the regulation made by the Treasury Department today will be to add nine cents a gallon to the duty already imposed. Whether it will raise the price of the Scotch high ball is conjectural. About $125,000 a year will be added to the customs receipts of the United States. The trade in Scotch and Irish whiskies amounts to about $2,500,000 a year.

The house of James Gibb has enjoyed a highly satisfactory business during 1910 and it is safe to say that no whisky house on the Coast can make a better comparative showing. Notwithstanding the fact that the past year has been a trying one, particularly to local business, Gibb's special whiskies made a steady advance in demand. The house is proud to announce that the increase in volume in the past two years has quadrupled. That such results can be obtained in these off times shows conclusively that there is a successful combination not only of quality in the goods, but business ability, of the highest order. We congratulate the house on its success.

Chas. Fisher, one of the liveliest and most successful men in the whisky selling business, has gone on a regular trip through Oregon and the Northwest, representing the house of Angelo Meyers, distiller of Kinzey and Linfield Pennsylvania ryes. These are among the highest class goods on the market and have a great demand. Mr. Fisher will be absent about a month.

Trade-Marks Sought to be Registered in the Patent Office

THE following trade-marks have been favorably acted on by the Patent Office and will be registered at the expiration of thirty days unless objected to. Any person who believes he would be damaged by the registration of a mark is entitled by law to oppose it within the said time. All inquiries should be addressed to Edward S. Duvall, Jr., Loan & Trust Building, Washington, D. C., who will furnish particulars how to proceed.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 13, 1911.

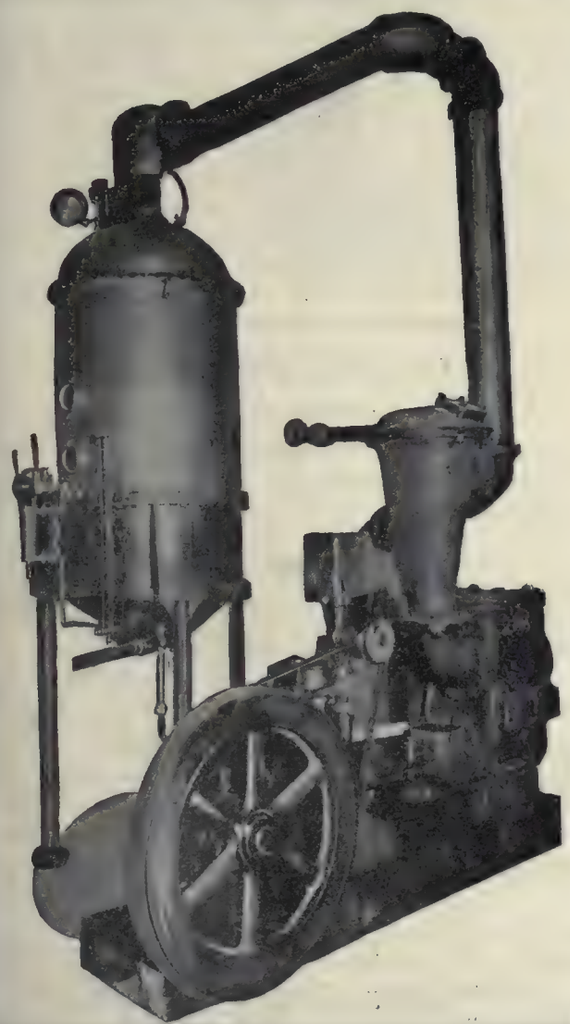
Serial No. 41,920—Representation of a wine glass over which is a small vine with three leaves on it and under it a fanciful scroll. Owner: The Sarrburg-Moselle Co., Ltd., London, England. Used on moselle wine. Claims use since August, 1906.

Serial No. 50,548—Words: R. A. Mollenhauer with the letters M. A. B. after same, and Thomas B. Culver, with the abbreviation Treas. after same. These are written vertically on either side of a black space.

Serial No. 52,120—Words: Gold Leaf with a representation of a gold leaf. Owner: W. P. Squibb & Co., Lawrenceburg, Ind. Used on rye whisky.

Serial No. 52,160—Representation of three roosters' heads arranged in a semicircle. Owner: United Wine & Trading Co., New York, N. Y. Used on sherry and port wine.

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The California Wine Industry Past, Present and Future

ABOUT twenty years ago the California wine industry was very much depressed. Prominent dealers were advocating, in the newspapers, the pouring of the surplus wines into the ocean and so relieving the intolerable condition. Competition among the large handlers was so keen and bitter that ruin apparently stared all in the face.

Out of this chaos, the California Wine Association was evolved. The steadying influence of concentrated capital was exerted for the general good of the industry. Wine-makers likewise organized and, working for a time in harmony with other elements in the wine trade, more stable conditions prevailed.

A surplus of wine or of any other commodity only becomes a surplus when everyone tries to market his entire stock at the same time and so places himself at the buyers' mercy. The associated wine-makers, unfortunately, were not wisely led and, having been brought to the thought that they had things all their own way, attempted to force the price of new vintages to a figure at which the dealers could not profitably handle the product and obtain a return upon the large capital engaged in this branch of the business. The result was that the dealers purchased only from hand to mouth and the wine-makers retaliated by attempting to market their raw product direct. The dealers protected their trade and, on the down grade of prices, averaged the cost of their wines, with the final result that, after some years of contest, the several conflicting elements again got upon speaking terms and prosperity once more resumed its sway.

For about eight years none in the California wine industry had much cause for complaint. Profits to all were fair. The growers got fully their share. They then tried to double up, planted more acreage than could readily be taken care of when the resulting grapes were brought to the wineries to be turned into wines. The San Francisco fire intervened to wipe out a threatened surplus. For a couple of years prices went skyward; too much so for the permanent good of the California wine industry. The importation of great quantities of foreign wines was made possible, and the manufacture was encouraged of so-called wines that never saw a grape except as an illustration upon the bottle.

This brings the record up to 1908, just subsequent to the "Roosevelt" panic. Tens of thousands of good Italians, faithful drinkers of California vintages, were driven home to Italy by lack of employment in this country. Once more wine stocks accumulated. Competition became acute. Despondency settled again over the industry.

For two years the situation was unmanageable and a long pull was looked forward to before prosperity could come again. Suddenly, almost at the close of the year 1910, after the vintage had been reluctantly garnered, several unexpected conditions arose. The European crop was a failure and a demand at a price sprang up thence for California wines. An inspection of the carry-over in the country developed that a great many wines of previous vintages were spoiled and that there was a large proportion of defective wines of the 1910 vintage. The crop of 1910 was much shorter than anticipated. Buyers became more eager than sellers. The inevitable rise in prices came, due to that condition.

So far the dry wine market has been the most favorably affected, but, with the opening of the spring trade, about the first of April, all classes of wines should feel the revival of interest.

A little good sense and mutual forbearance among the elements which constitute the California wine industry is now all that is necessary to bring about, once again, an area of reasonably good times for all. If every one rushes in at an unseasonable time, eager to sell to the same man, then that man will take advantage of the situation to demand and gain concessions in price, but if wine holders will place a value on what they have to sell and stick to that price, the demand must inevitably come which must be filled and, provided prices are not too rapidly or radically advanced and planting of vineyards is not too soon resumed, the increase in consumption will take care of the yield from the existing vineyards.

What I said ten years ago I now desire to repeat as a valedictory.

"The viticultural industry has had its fill of controversy. Let peace now reign, and its concomitants—plenty and prosperity—will follow as naturally as water flows down hill. Let the various elements come together, talk together, work together. All want success, but let not the success of one spell disaster for the other. All can be prosperous if all will only co-operate instead of each element regarding the other as his natural enemy or as his natural prey. Therefore, let the maxim henceforth be fairness. Fairness from the grower to the wine-maker, the wine-maker to the merchant, and the merchant to both grower and wine-maker."

PERCY T. MORGAN.
President California Wine Association.

Jesse Moore-Hunt Co. Handle Big Business

JESSE MOORE-HUNT COMPANY enjoyed a highly satisfactory business during 1910. The house reports that the past year's trade was better than the year before and that the business of each month exceeded that of the same month of the preceding year, without exception. The trade seems to be general and not confined to any particular locality. While the city has been slow nearly all the year, during the past two months it has shown signs of improvement. They anticipate a very prosperous 1911. The showing of Jesse Moore-Hunt Company is a remarkably good one when one recalls the dullness of other lines of trade during the past year.

Wine for Temperance Pleads Sbarboro

DURING a discussion of the Wylie Local Option Bill at Sacramento, Andrea Sbarboro addressed the House as follows: "I propose to assist in removing, or at least minimizing, the evil of drunkenness from this State. In the United States prohibitory and restrictive legislation has divided States into warring political factions and brought about endless litigation—crusades in nearly every city, large and small.

"The good people of each side are fighting for the same cause—the reduction and eventually the removal of the evil of drunkenness from our country. The only difference between the contending parties is the means by which it can be attained. One of the first means of wiping out the drunkenness which exists is to reform the drunkards themselves. Every person arrested on the streets in a drunken condition should be put in jail.

"The next step will be for our government to give a ration of wine at table to all its soldiers and sailors in the Army and Navy. This system is strictly adhered to by the wine-producing countries of Europe."

Exposition of Trade Wines in Glass

DITOR WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW—DEAR SIR: Your request for an article on the expansion of the cased trade business of California wines has been received, but owing to the rush of business during January, I have not had time to write such an article as I would like. At some future day I promise you a good letter on this subject, going more into details. At the present time I can only give you a few facts concerning the Cresta Blanca brand of wine.

The past year was an exceptionally good one for us and we have demonstrated the fact that the people in foreign countries like the Cresta Blanca wines just as well as the people of the United States do. This assertion is borne out by the increased orders from foreign countries. During the past year we have received orders for Cresta Blanca wines, both still and sparkling, from Scotland, England, Germany, Denmark, Holland, Malay States, Manila, China, Japan, Central America, Mexico, British Columbia, India and Panama. This we consider a good showing and we expect even a better one for the present year, as we are now sending samples to several new fields with good prospects for some future orders.

To show how well the Cresta Blanca wines are thought of I will quote a portion of a letter received from a wine merchant in Bordeaux, France.

Bordeaux, Oct. 21, 1910.

Messrs. Wetmore-Bowen Co., San Francisco:

Sirs: Received some samples of Cresta Blanca wines and wish to state to you that your Sauterne wines are exceptionally good and we plainly see now why our trade with the United States in Sauterne wines has fallen off. We have very few wines in France that excel your Haut Sauterne Souvenir and Chateau Cresta Blanca. Please let us know how much of these wines you have and if there are more acres in the Livermore Valley that could be planted."

Such statements as this confirm our saying that Cresta Blanca wines are good enough for the American people and if they are buying foreign wines they are spending more money for an article no better than our best California wines.

Let the American people remember that a dollar spent for California wine is a dollar left in this country, while a dollar spent for foreign wines goes out of the country. The way to build up this country is to build up our industries.

Anticipating an increased demand for Cresta Blanca wines this year and the coming years, we will increase our vineyards and also finish a new bottling cellar at Livermore, which when completed, will double our present facilities. With a five-year stock of wine on hand and new vineyards coming into bearing, we are in a good position for the increased trade that is surely to come. In this connection will say that our business for the first month of this year was 30 per cent better than the same month in 1910.

Wishing your paper the best of success for the coming year, I am,

Yours sincerely,

CLARENCE J. WETMORE,
President Wetmore-Bowen Co.

Luxus Beer

THE Luxus beer because of its many characteristic fine qualities, among which is its remarkable effervescence, is becoming more and more popular in this market as well as elsewhere. There is great competition on the Coast between local and eastern beers, but the continual increase of sales of Luxus is the best proof of the fact that this beer is entitled to the favored and important place it takes in the market. The agents are The Ami Vignier, Inc., 605 Battery street, San Francisco.

Edwin Hammer, coast manager of the Alex. D. Shaw Co., returned from a trip through the Northwest during the month, where he went to arrange for agencies for distribution of the various brands carried by his house. He had a successful journey.

The best is good enough for the King, whom God bless, and the fact that last Thursday the Royal Warrant as Scotch whisky distillers to His Majesty King George V was granted to Messrs. James Buchanan & Co. is all that need be said of either Messrs. Buchanan or their whisky.—*The Pelican*, December 7, 1910.

Mr. Eddie Baker, manager of the Jesse Moore-Hunt Co., departed on an extended trip throughout the Northwest the forepart of the month. Jesse Moore whisky has a great sale in the upper country as well as in California and Mr. Baker is one of the most successful men who have promoted the sale of this popular brand. The house reports an excellent year's business during 1910.

Rusconi, Fisher & Co. announce that 1910 was a better year than was expected, and furthermore, that business is good and rapidly improving. At the present rate it will soon be in the "best" column. A very good line on the situation of the trade of the State is the fact that collections of late have been better than in a long time past. Messrs. Rusconi, Fisher & Co. look forward to a busy and profitable year.

Charles Jadeau, the champagne expert of the Italian-Swiss Colony, who is now in France, took with him numerous samples of Asti wines. In consequence of which, in spite of the almost prohibited duty, the first shipment of the Italian-Swiss Colony wines is now on its way to that country.

Mr. Jadeau writes: "I have permitted a number of eminent French wine experts and connoisseurs to taste your wines, and they were all astonished at the quality of your 1910 claret and your 1909 burgundy and zinfandel. The claret is pronounced equal, if not superior, to the fine red wines of Beaujolais, while the burgundy and zinfandel can hold their own in comparison with our excellent Bourgogne wines."

He believes that if the United States were favored with the same preferential duty on wine as Italy, Spain and Portugal have, California wine manufacturers would have little difficulty in introducing their wine generally, as the shortage of the vintage last fall is being keenly felt, and he adds: "If the bad weather continues, all the crops, including grapes, are doomed for next year."

The Part Machinery Plays in the Manufacture of Wine

IN the year 1863, California was credited with having made 3000 gallons of wine. In order to do this it was necessary to use 300 tons of grapes, taking 30 hogsheads and 10 pipes and sundry jars, bottles, etc., for retainers, and taking 50 men each 5 days' time, or 250 days (assuming that each two men had 6 tons) to harvest this crop and make the same into wine, of a more or less palatable nature.

Ten years later we find the number of gallons increased to 15,000, but the same conditions approximately existing in regard to its manufacturing. In 1909 we made 36,000,000 gallons of a high grade wine. The wineries now have to consider every fraction of a cent in the cost of manufacture, in order to pay their running expenses, and grapes must be handled both cheaply and clean, and in order to do this machinery must be called upon for help.

The improvements have been so great that one over-enthusiastic owner of a winery that we equipped, who annually crushes about 10,000 tons of grapes, stated that if all his men left during wine-making season, he could, with the aid of his cellar foreman and vineyard superintendent, run the place without any other help. While this could not be done, eight to ten men could readily operate the entire plant.

Not until 1889 did any great improvement in the manufacture of wine by machinery take place, at which time, at many different parts of the State, machinery was imported from France, Spain and Italy, to decrease the cost of making wine, and to improve the quality. These machines, however, were never adapted to handling the grapes successfully in California, but served as the foundation upon which our local talent at first improved upon the weakness of the imported machines and then devised new and different methods to handle the grapes and make the same into wine.

Each year since that time many new and useful improvements have been added to make life bearable to the man who has to take care of large quantities of grapes of delicate varieties in the short space of time allotted to him for that purpose, and with as little high-priced help as possible.

Here is where the clear-headed superintendent shows to advantage, and he well knows that without the aid of efficient machinery and appliances, he cannot hope to make a successful vintage. He must have his floors as clean as any kitchen of the careful housewife. All the pipes (and there are miles of them), the pumps, buckets, hose, tanks and things too numerous to mention, must be sweet and clean, for if dirt is left any place, there is liable to be a contamination, and an easily spoiled tank or vintage is the result, so that the greatest care must be exercised to have and keep everything scrupulously clean.

The modern method of handling grapes is the result of continually trying to improve the quality of wine manufactured.

Grapes are now delivered to the wineries in wagons or cars, both loose and packed in boxes, from which they are forked or dumped into the long conveyors; these conveyors in turn deliver them to the crushers and stemmers, where the berries are first crushed and afterwards separated from their stems. The berries are then run into a receiver and the stems thrown away. To the receiver is attached a Must Pump which takes the must and delivers same through a system of pipes, to the fermenting tanks. After fermentation has taken place, and the free wine is drawn off, a conveyor is placed into the tanks and the fermented pomace is then delivered by a system of conveyors to the presses, which, when finished pressing, discharges into another conveyor, delivering finished pomace on to the refuse pile, where it is allowed to rot for fertilizer.

During all the time after the grapes are picked, they are never again touched by hand, until they reach the refuse pile. By these means, California is not only able to make a good wine, but is able to make it at a price that the people of the country can use and enjoy it as a beverage, at the same price as the people of France, Italy and other places, regardless of the very high wages paid to the labor, during the process of manufacture, in this State. In a few years, at the most, we can expect to hear it said by the people who know wine, that France and Italy are trying to imitate California wines.

TULOUSE & DELORIEUX CO., INC.,
405 Sixth Street, San Srancisco, Cal.

The trade of the city were surprised during the month with the announcement that the premises in the 800 block in Market street, the Westbank Building, running through to 25 Ellis street, had been secured by Herman Helbusch and that the Police Commissioners had granted a retail liquor license therefor. There was a great protest and property owners representing many millions of dollars tried to prevent the granting of the license, but Helbusch was successful.

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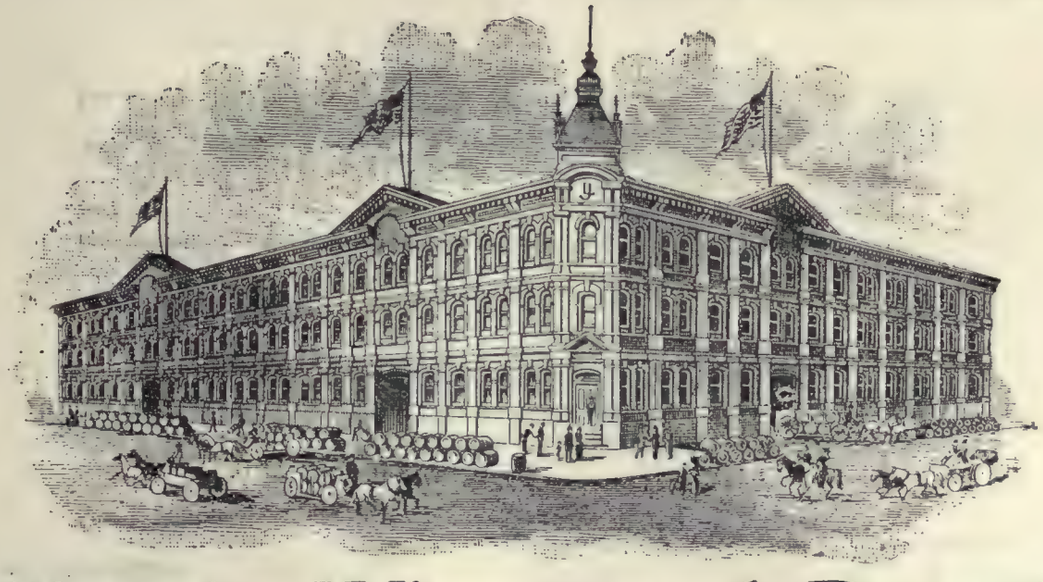
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We believe that **no** Canadian Whisky was seized on such grounds. Certainly CANADIAN CLUB WHISKY **never was.**
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Any persons who, to our knowledge, make false statements about our brand, either directly or indirectly, will do so at their peril.

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SILVER MEDAL, BORDEAUX, FRANCE, 1895

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Issued Monthly

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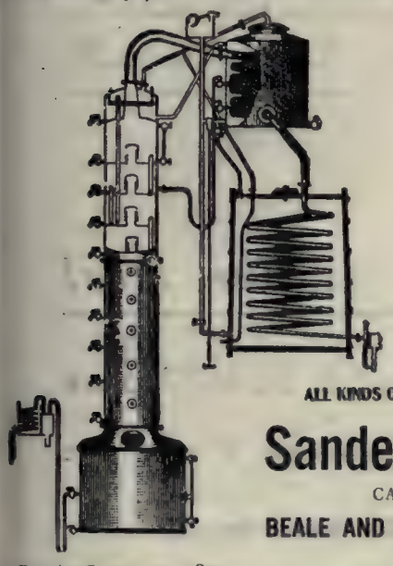
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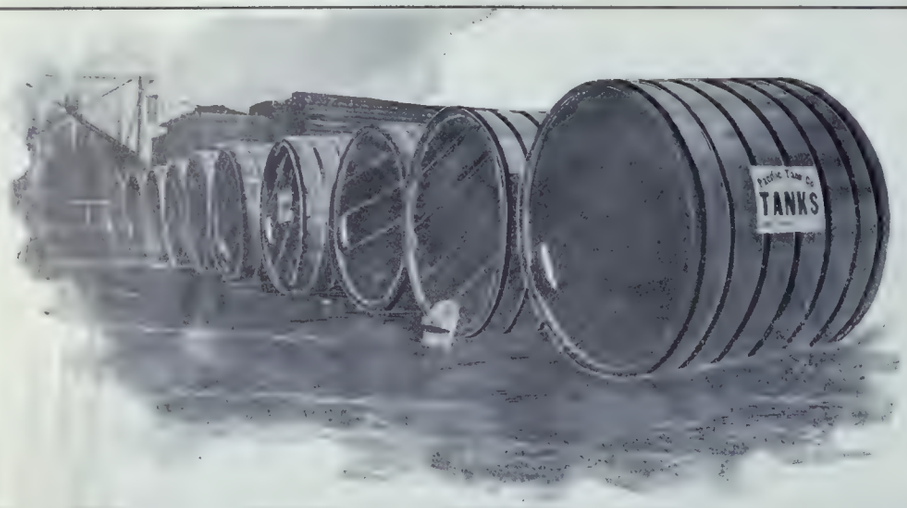
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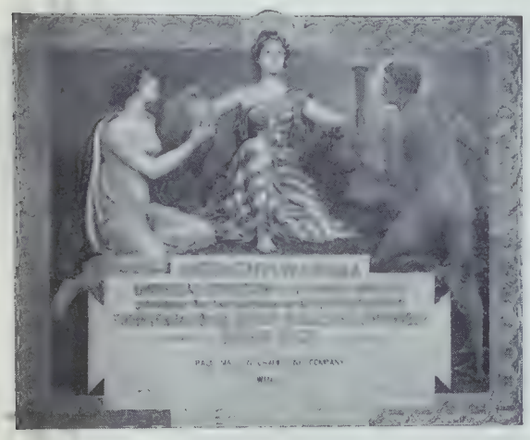
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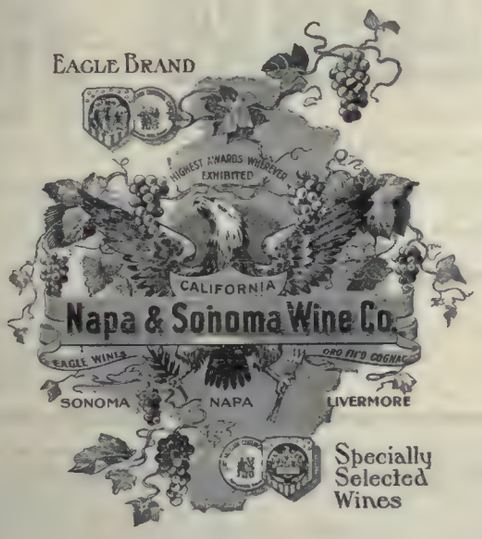
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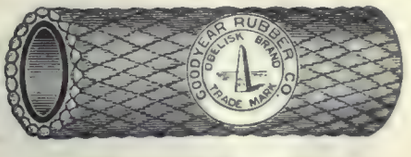
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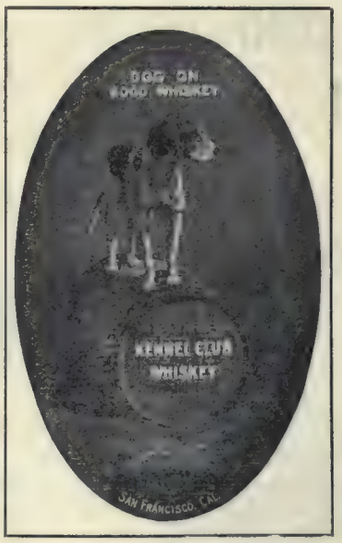
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LOS ANGELES DEPARTMENT

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 20.—The principal topic of interest to the liquor trade of this section is the attempt of the reform administration of the State to fasten the Wylie Local Option measure on the people. The staunch fight made by Senator Juillard of Sonoma County in defense of the wine interests deserves the utmost praise from all those who believe in personal liberty. While Senator Juillard is for strict regulation, he feels, as evidenced by his championship of the Township Unit amendment of the bill, that the great wine industry of the State deserves recognition, and it is largely to his efforts that the hand of the rabid prohibitionist is stayed.

Locally the liquor men have been so harassed by the long-hairs that they have become apathetic. As one prominent dealer remarked the other day, "I don't care a snap of my fingers what they do. I'll turn my store into an ice cream parlor, and thus become respectable if local option carries." Nevertheless the passage of the county local option law would mean trouble to the Los Angeles liquor dealer.

The reappointment of Cornelius Pendleton as Collector of the Port for Los Angeles has given those having business with the Customs Department much satisfaction. His administration of affairs here has been very satisfactory during the wonderful growth of imports from $250,000 a year a few years ago to its present extent of over a million dollars yearly and its consequent problems arising from such an extraordinary increase of business at this port.

The Independent Wine Dealers' Association, the combination of all those interests of the wineries outside of the California Wine Association, have cemented the organization by the addition to their membership of those few wineries that held out waiting for the evidence that the combination would succeed, which has so strengthened the Independents that they can maintain prices, with every prospect of good values for three or four years to come. The season up to the present has been very favorable for a good crop the coming year, but with their strong organization and the present unity of purpose of those controling the industry there will be no break in prices.

Collector of Internal Revenue Claude I. Parker is rendering every assistance and the facilities of his office here for those dealers who express their intention of tax-paying goods in this district. The establishment of the Bonded Warehouse here and the encouragement being given to shippers and buyers, should soon result in the principal amount of tax on liquors being paid in this district and credited to this State that is now being paid to Eastern distilleries and warehouses of shipments made here in bond and being freed here; something heretofore unknown.

James A. Barlotti, secretary of the Italian Vineyard Company, has just returned from an extended trip covering several months, devoted to the inspection of the different branches of the company throughout the Eastern States. Mr. Barlotti reports business good and all indications favorable for a fine year during 1911. The immense shortages of wine throughout the French, German and other European wine countries is beginning to make itself felt in the Eastern markets, to the steadying and uplifting of the California wine trade.

Burglars have been making saloons of this city their especial prey of late and several burglaries have been reported, among them being the Eintracht Saloon at 163 North Spring street and Dillon's Saloon at 111 South San Pedro street, in both of which the cash registers were jimmied and the contents appropriated by the thieves.

The E. Bernhard Liquor Company is the name of a new concern recently opened at 175 North Spring street.

The Santa Fe Bar, located at 937 East First street, is one of the East Side bars that commands a good class of trade, is doing a fine business and is an attractive and up-to-date place.

Adolph Becker, of Becker Brothers, proprietors of the Waldorf Cafes, Los Angeles and San Francisco, arrived this week from several weeks' vacation down on his 300-acre ranch eight miles from Calexico, in the Imperial Valley. Dolph is as brown as a desert rat and his vacation has done him a world of good. His principal recreation has been duck shooting, thousands of ducks flying over his ranch night and morning, and the royal canvasback and mallard were on his daily bill of fare while down there.

"Link" Knowles, of the Nadeau Buffet, reports business as very good, and from the appearance of the crowd thronging his place he certainly has no cause for complaint.

The Tap Room is an up-to-date bar recently opened on Second street in the new Higgins Building and is commanding a fine trade already.

Henry Baer of the Los Angeles Wine Company reports a very decided increase in the volume of business since the removal of their business to larger quarters and Henry is correspondingly happy, notwithstanding the Wylie Option Bill cloud.

The many friends of Joseph Melczer will be glad to hear that from the reports sent home by him, that he is having the time of his life and thoroughly enjoying himself on his trip around the world. He is at the present time in Rome, Italy.

J. H. Traphagen has been appointed manager and salesman of the grape juice factory of the California Vineyards and Improvement Company at North Cucamonga, and is taking steps to push the sale of the "Mission Brand" of grape juice. At the recent annual meeting of the company the following officers were elected: F. B. Van Fleet, President; A. T. Gallows, Vice-President; B. Ballow, Secretary; Directors, R. E. Gilbert, F. W. Whitney, R. L. Booth and F. E. George.

The Anaheim Union Brewing Company recently held its annual meeting of stockholders, and the following officers were elected: President, Anton Hessel; vice-president, Tony Hessel Jr.; treasurer, Jos. A. Hessel; secretary, Paul Hessel; directors, Louis J. Zimmermann, Jos. Dauser. The reports showed that the past year was a record-breaker, and that never in its history has the brewery turned out such a large quantity, and so fine a quality of beer.

According to the San Diego *Sun* the citizens of Coronado are looking for the proper party to open a restaurant in that city. A liquor license can be secured for $25 per month.

Boosting Home Products

"MADE IN CALIFORNIA WEEK" proved a great success and without doubt familiarized our own people, as well as thousands of visitors and strangers in town, with the wide variety of choice articles made and grown in our wonderful State.

Some of the most attractive window displays dealt with our choice native wines. The one in the Emporium, featuring the Italian-Swiss Colony's wines, was particularly artistic and attracted much attention. A real wine press, festooned with autumn tinted leaves and bunches of artificial grapes, served as a center decoration and about it were grouped pyramids showing all the varieties of wine manufactured at Asti. The Colony has some beautifully colored panoramic views, grape studies, glass signs and fancy bottles and they all were shown to advantage.

At the Ferry Cafe, Buckley's grocery store on Union street, Heinecke Brothers, Eighteenth and Collingwood streets, and Silvestri's, on the corner of Frederick and Cole Streets,



Artistic "Made in California" Exhibit of the Italian-Swiss Colony at the Emporium, this City

elaborate displays of the Colony's wines were also made, while in the Tapestry Room of the Hotel St. Francis, they divided honors with a neat assortment of Paul Masson and Cresta Blanca wines and were greatly admired by the social favorites and notable strangers who frequent this cozy lounging room.

The Orpheum, on Washington's Birthday, projected the Allied Grape and Wine Industries series of moving pictures showing the vintage season in California and thus many other hundreds of visitors were impressed with the importance of our wine industry.

There is no question that this novel and refined method of reaching the public's eye is effective, for while the spectators may not read the wine advertisements in the programme, they cannot help seeing the moving pictures on the screen and in the course of a thousand feet of films, which requires twenty minutes to unreel, they are bound to observe something new, something that will give them food for thought, something that will make them realize that they ought to be loyal to our native products.

Noted Visitors Wined and Dined

WHEN the delegates to the Western Fruit Jobbers' Association's convention departed for their Eastern homes last week, there were few facts about our viticultural industry which they had not thoroughly absorbed. Their education was rapid but complete. In fact, there was scarcely a moment during their sojourn in California when our wines were not called to their attention.

The annual convention this year was held at Sacramento from February 13th to 19th, and for their benefit a Northern California Citrus Fair was held in the new Studebaker Building. It was comparatively small, but a gem in its way. Besides a fine display of citrus fruits, the Italian-Swiss Colony, Sacramento Valley Winery and Wetmore-Bowen & Co. made a brave showing of our best native wines. At the formal banquet given in honor of the visitors on Thursday evening, February 16th, at the Hotel Sacramento, they had a chance to taste six of our well-known brands of wines, including Cordova Sherry (Sacramento County), Vestal Riesling (Sacramento County), Cresta Blanca Souvenir (Alameda County), Asti-Special Sec (Sonoma County), Cordova Burgundy (Sacramento County), and "Eye of Partridge" (Santa Clara County).

The menu was made up entirely of California products and was so elaborate and representative of the good things our State provides, that we take pleasure in printing it in full:

California Orange Appetizer, California Oyster Cocktail (San Leandro County), California Ripe Olives (Butte County), California Celery (San Joaquin County), California Salted Almonds (Yolo County), California Clear Green Turtle Soup (San Diego Bay), Sacramento River Salmon Hollandaise, Potato Dauphine, Cutlet California Milk Lamb (Tehama County), Heart of California Artichoke Macedoine (Sutter County), Frozen California Fruit Punch, California Fruit Fed Squabs, Raisin Stuffing (Fresno County), Fresh Asparagus, Hot, Au Beurre, cut in February, 1911 (Sacramento County), California Fruit Salad (Placer County), Tutti Frutti Ice Cream, Cateaux Fantaisie, Petaluma Cheese, Bent's Crackers, Demi Tasse, California Raisin Bread (Fresno County), Cigars, Cigarettes and California Cognac and Curacoa.

When prizes at the Citrus Fair were awarded, it was found that the judges, three Eastern delegates, had given the gold medal for the most artistic exhibit to the Sacramento Valley Winery, while the Italian-Swiss Colony carried off two gold medals for the finest wines and packages and the best natural sparkling wine. It is said that while the wines were being sampled, one of the judges came in for a great deal of "joshing." When his fellow delegates were asked the reason, they confided that in his home town he had been elected to a fat municipal job on the prohibition ticket, and they expressed regret that his rabid constituents could not see him partaking liberally of the sauternes, ports and sparkling wines of the different exhibitors.

On Sunday, February 19th, the greater portion of the delegates left by boat for San Francisco, stopping en route, for an hour, at Winehaven, where they were shown about the California Wine Association's great plant.

Over The Sparkling Wine Cup

The California Wine Display at the Panama-Pacific Exposition in 1915

By HORATIO F. STOLL.

SAN FRANCISCO has been appointed the Exposition City for 1915 and the rejoicing and festivities attendant upon the return of the delegation to Washington, whose united efforts secured the plum for us, are now over. We have spread our "arguments" broadcast and assured the world that we would provide a show that would surpass anything that has heretofore been attempted.

The period for blowing our horn and patting ourselves on the back is now over. We must get down to business at once and "make good." There is plenty of work for everyone, including even the winemen and grape growers, who will find the next four years none too long for them to arrange their plans, secure the co-operation of everyone connected with the viticultural industry, collect a substantial sum to insure a display in keeping with the importance of the industry, and avail themselves of every twist and turn in the affairs of the exposition to secure publicity for our native wines. The opportunities will be boundless, if the right person is selected to look out for our interests.

I have heard it said again and again, "Oh, the management *has* to favor us. One of our most representative wine men, Mr. P. C. Rossi, is a director and didn't we subscribe $50,000 to the fund and give two hundred cases of wine to help the Congressional party in their fight to secure the Fair."

EXPOSITION NOT A LOCAL AFFAIR.

These statements are true, but our wine men must not forget that this is an international world's fair, and the display of wines will not be confined to our native product by any means. We want every wine-producing nation of Europe represented here. We want them to send their very best products. We want to have a chance to compete with their choicest vintages, and if we come through the ordeal with flying colors, we will have won a victory that will advertise our wines better and quicker than any other method, for it will convince the American people that our wines can hold their own with those produced anywhere.

FOREIGN WINES VS. AMERICAN WINES.

We have nothing to fear, for even at expositions in the great wine-producing centers of Europe we have been able to win recognition. Gold medals were awarded California wines at Paris, France, in 1899; at Genoa, Italy, in 1892; at Lyons, France, in 1894; at Bordeaux, France, in 1895; at Turin, Italy, in 1898; and at the Paris World's Exposition, in 1900, when our wines carried off four gold medals, nine silver medals and nine bronze medals, notwithstanding that the choicest qualities were not permitted to compete for prizes because, as the Frenchmen claimed, the labels bore the names of French districts, such as California Burgundy, Sauterne, etc.

RECOGNITION IN FRANCE.

I have just received the following letter from Charles Jadeau, the famous champagne expert, who recently returned from Europe, which shows the strong impression made by our wines in France:

ASTI, February 14, 1911.

DEAR MR. STOLL: Upon my return from France, in June, 1910, after my first work in California, I talked on many occasions with vine growers and merchants about California's vineyards and wines.

When I described the fine vineyards I had seen and the good wines I had tasted in this beautiful land, everyone smiled at my enthusiasm, and said: "Yes, my dear sir, we know you are a clever wine maker, but we are inclined to believe that you draw too rosy a picture."

That is why, when I returned again to France, last November, I took with me a large assortment of samples of red and white wine from Asti, and why I requested you, my dear sir, to supply me with a representative set of slides, devoted principally to the vineyards at Asti.

At a public conference in Mercurey (Bourgogne), attended by many well-known proprietors and merchants, I used these pictures to advantage. I had a professional projector show the slides for me and, as they were flashed on the screen, I explained their significance. Later I gave all present a chance to taste the good wines brought from Asti.

After the conference, which lasted three hours, many vine growers came to my house with samples of their own wines, and asked me to permit them to taste them in comparison with the California wine. *With one exception,* every one gave his own preference to the California Burgundy wine. I was very much pleased to be able to prove that I was right, when, six months before, I said to these same vine growers that *the California wine* is as good as *the Burgundy wine of France.*

The pictures, which you loaned me, helped materially in showing the progress made in wine making in California, for seeing is believing, and the views proved a revelation to the wine men who had an entirely wrong idea of California wines and vineyards.

After this conference, I was asked to speak at the Agricultural State School at Fontaines, and at several other cities, but as I was too busy and had no time, I promised to do so on my next visit to France.

I just received a letter from one of the best merchants *in Beaune* saying: "After tasting the fine California wine you gave me, I pray you to tell me if you have some larger samples. Will you also give me all the information you can about these excellent wines?"

From this letter, and others which I will show you when you visit Asti again, you can see how much California wines are appreciated. I regret to say, however, that the excessive French duties prevent many purchases.

With many thanks for your kind assistance, believe me,

Truly yours,

(Signed) CHARLES JADEAU.

COMPETING AT FOREIGN EXPOSITIONS.

This year the Italian-Swiss Colony—and I believe other California wine men will be included—intend to display their finest wines at the Turin Semi-Centennial Exposition which opens in April, at the Paris International Exhibition to be held in the Palace d'Orleans in March, and at the International Exposition to take place at Antwerp, Belgium, during the months of September, October and November. The Colony's wines are sure to attract attention, for the failures of the European vintage during the past two seasons have created a great deficit that must be made up and, even though the tariff in many continental sections is prohibitive, we ought to do some business there with our best wines. That we will come in for some awards of honor is a foregone conclusion, since the Colony is sending only its oldest and finest wines for competitive purposes.

THE TEST AT ST. LOUIS.

At the great St. Louis World's Exposition in 1903, it will be remembered that American wines stood the test when they were placed in competition with the best from every great grape-growing and wine-producing nation in the world. Out of thirty odd entries of wines, California alone was awarded three grand

prizes and nineteen gold medals. In proportion to our entries, California received more prizes for its wines, brandies, vermouth and champagne than any other exhibitor at home or abroad. The wine jury was comprised of twenty-one members, of which seventeen were foreigners. The latter included seven experts from France, four from Germany, and some from Italy, Chili, Japan and Canada. This distinguished jury, as competent and impartial, perhaps, as the world could supply, acknowledged the merits of our wines and rewarded our wine makers accordingly. The importance of their decision may be understood when it is realized that it took ninety-five points to win a grand prize, and to secure a gold medal the product had to score an average of ninety points.

FAIR PLAY TO FOREIGN EXHIBITORS IN 1915.

I mention these facts merely to impress upon our winemen and grape growers that they must not sit back calmly and expect the Exposition management to show them every preference. If they do, they will be disappointed. It would be unfair to the foreign exhibitors and give New Orleans and other disgruntled communities an opportunity to say that their predictions had come true, that our fair is only a "local" proposition and not truly international in its scope and treatment.

The foreign wine men, especially the champagne manufacturers, will be here with costly exhibits, you may be assured. They know California is their only real competitor for the American trade and they will outdo themselves, for it is their only hope if they expect to hold the business they have built up at such expense through the social favorites who have acted as their agents, and who will no doubt play an important part in the many banquets and notable festive occasions that will occur during the life of the Exposition.

HOW WE CAN WIN OUT.

There is only one way to take the wind out of their sails and that is by making a combined exhibit that will be so overwhelming and impressive that the hundreds of thousands of sight-seers who flock here will be forced to take notice and admit that California is one of the great viticultural sections of the world, that we are today able to provide as fine wines as are made anywhere.

We should house our exhibit in a pretentious building, for we have much to show that is interesting and instructive. Tiers of bottles alone will not do, handsome though the labels may be. Every grape growing section of the State must be represented. We should have an educational display installed under the supervision of Professor George Hussman, showing what is being done at the experimental stations of the Department of Agriculture, and another by Professor F. T. Bioletti, of the University of California. We should insist upon a special day being set aside for a "Vintage Festival" and above all, we must give the strangers an opportunity to taste out wines freely, or at least at a nominal cost.

As soon as the location of the exposition grounds is decided upon, there is going to be a scramble for favorable sites and there ought surely to be some one appointed to see that the wine interests are not side-tracked and relegated to a secondary position.

PROMPT ORGANIZATION NECESSARY.

I believe that if an organization was started, whose sole purpose was to arrange for a suitable building at the Fair, there would be little difficulty in enlisting the enthusiastic assistance of every grape grower and wine maker in the State, and that in the next four years, it would be an easy matter to secure ample funds to put up a display that would not only be a credit to the wine industry, but a decided attraction for the great Fair.

Let the winemen get together promptly and inaugurate such a movement. There is no necessity for elaborate headquarters or an expensive secretary. A few earnest workers can start the work of interesting the growers throughout the State. Of course, it will take time, but if a nominal contribution is asked in each of the years 1911, 1912, 1913 and 1914, to provide funds with which to collect and maintain a proper and adequate exhibition, showing and portraying every phase of the viticultural industry of this State, I am confident the response will be gratifying. I, for one, am willing to do all in my power to interest my friends throughout the State in such an organization and if each of our well-known winemen will call the matter to the attention of the growers with whom he does business, I am satisfied we can make a grand showing and the industry will be materially benefited.

This is a golden opportunity that should be improved and one that will probably not be repeated during the lifetime of our leading winemen. The publicity that we can secure is alone worth the effort, for as Frank L. Brown, one of the leading directors of the Exposition, remarked at the Cloverdale Citrus Fair the other day: "During the next five years, California will be advertised throughout the world as no other State or section ever was advertised before. Every industry in the State must join in the movement if it hopes to profit through this advertising."

This is sane advice. Let the winemen "get busy."

Richmond and Winehaven

RICHMOND, the big young industrial city over on the east side of the bay, within whose limits is Winehaven, the largest winery in the world, has asked the officials of that company to put the name "Richmond" on all the bottles and packages it sends throughout the world.

While this would probably be impractical for the wine corporation, as it does not mention the names of any places where it has wineries, it gives an example of the enterprise which, with the remarkable natural advantages the city possesses, has made Richmond one of the wonders of California municipal development.

Cheap oil fuel—the Standard's big refinery being located there—cheap electrical power, and transcontinental railroads meeting deep water shipping, have combined to give Richmond more than 10,000 population since it began business ten years ago. The Pullman Company has recently erected a large plant there because it deemed it a railroad center.

Some fortunes have been made out of saloons in Richmond, and at present there are fifty-four in the city. The Council is preparing to pass an ordinance limiting the number to twenty-five, but it will affect none of those now in existence. Whenever one goes out of business the license will die. Permits will not be denied first-class hotels.

The Wood Brewing Association of Los Angeles, recently incorporated with a capital stock of $1,000,000, has purchased a location on Santa Fe avenue in that city, upon which it is intended to erect immediately a $15,000 building for the manufacture of various beverages, principally non-intoxicating beer and tonic.

Senator Boynton's bill which recently passed the Senate declares illegal all selling of liquor within a mile of the University of California farm which is in the outskirts of Davis. It is understood the Governor will sign this bill so all the saloons in the junction town of Davis will be closed on July 1st.

LOUISVILLE DEPARTMENT

G. D. CRAIN, JR., Regular Correspondent, 305 Keller Bldg., Louisville, Ky.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Feb. 20.—While the boom stage of the demand in this market has passed for the time being, apparently, the rush quality of the business having been disposed of, there remains a heavy volume of substantial trade which is being handled and which is keeping the aggregate of shipments well above the normal.

General conditions continue good, and the prospect is that the Louisville distilling and wholesale whisky trade will have one of the best years that has been recorded for some time. The progress of elections and the action of legislatures over the country have been generally favorable, and in Alabama and Indiana especially it looks as though the trade will be established more firmly than ever before.

In connection with the change of conditions in "dry" territory, which the recession of the prohibition wave has paradoxically allowed to become wet, an interesting situation exists. It is pointed out that the mail order houses, which sprang into existence with the need and opportunity developed by the passage of prohibition laws, have built up an excellent business, and the doubt is expressed as to whether the relaxation of the severe barriers to business which were erected a few years ago will have any serious effect as far as putting the mail order men out of business. One of the biggest distilleries in Louisville, in discussing this question with the local representative of the PACIFIC WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW, ventured the opinion that they will continue to thrive. He said that only a comparatively small part of the "dry" section is affected, and chiefly the cities, so that the rural districts will continue to furnish a fertile field for the mail order men.

"They have really developed a fine system of business," he said. "They have been selling high-grade goods as well as the cheaper lines and have shown advertising skill and executive ability in handling the business. While from our standpoint it would be much better to have this business handled through the retailers, the impossibility of this condition returning generally leads me to believe that the use of the mails in the distribution of whisky will continue on a large scale."

An interesting question which has excited considerable discussion in local circles was developed by a recent decision of Judge Archibald in the Federal Court of Appeals at Pittsburg, in which it was held that warehouse receipts on whisky, issued by the distiller himself, are not valid as colatteral on loans. Inasmuch as loans are made by local bankers on certificates of this character, $10.000,000 to $15,000,000 being involved annually, steps have been taken by means of conferences between bankers, distillers, brokers and others interested to devise some plan of meeting the situation. The most feasible idea which has been proposed is the organization of a surety company to guarantee the certificates. The surety company would assume the responsibility for their being genuine and effective and would thus relieve the banks of possible loss. It is proposed that those interested shall take stock in the new company. Details of the plan have not yet been completed, but it is expected that they will be worked out in the near future.

A big victory was won by the Kentucky Distilleries & Warehouse Company and the whisky trade generally through a decision handed down by Judge Walter Lincoln in the Jefferson Circuit Court recently. State revenue agents have been attempting to collect taxes on storage charges accruing from whisky in warehouses, on the basis of the storage charge of 5 cents per month per barrel. Judge Lincoln, in an exhaustive opinion, has decided that such a tax would be in the nature of an income tax, and that there is no basis for making the charge. The State has brought suits of this kind all over Kentucky, and the Court of Appeals will doubtless have to decide the issue finally. Close to $100,000 in taxes is involved, as a decision adverse to the distillers who are defendants in the present proceedings would of course result in similar suits being brought against all owners of warehouses.

An indication of the big production of whisky which is assured this season is given in the activity of all the large cooperage plants supplying the trade. All of them are running full time, and one has put in service two big Packard trucks which are to be used in getting packages to the distilleries in double-quick time. The coopers, by the way, are aiding the distillers in their efforts to secure the passage of the new outage bill which will increase the allowance for leakage and evaporation. The coopers agree with the distillers that it is becoming more difficult to secure white oak of the close grain formerly used, and that the southern oak now being utilized for the manufacture of packages is much more porous than the Middle Western variety which was formerly available.

It is reported that the collection in the Louisville revenue district during the fiscal year 1911, which ends June 30, will run close to $19,000,000, establishing a new mark. The internal revenue officials announced that during the calendar year 1910 there was produced in the Louisville district 18,991,220 gallons of whisky. In the Frankfort district, in which the "Old Taylor" produced by E. H. Taylor & Co., is distilled, collections in January amounted to $244,300, as 5,849 barrels of whisky were taken out of bond. This is a big increase over 1910, and the collector for the district believes that the annual receipts from whisky will soon reach $2,500,000.

Thomas S. Jones & Co., local brokers, recently shipped to Eastern points 150 barrels of old Kentucky whisky of which there is little left in the Bluegrass State. It was from 12 to 20 years old, and sold at around $12 a gallon. Most of it was aged in local warehouses. The consignment was the result of a lot of work on the part of Mr. Jones, on account of its scarcity. The price paid was considered very reasonable.

According to a Washington dispatch recently printed, there are now in bonded warehouses 330,000,000 gallons of whisky, compard with 240,000,000 gallons last year. The newspaper which quoted the figures said that there should be a marked drop in price as the result of the large supply. The writer evidently overlooked the fact that consumption is increasing faster than production and that as long as the law of supply and demand holds good prices are bound to stay up.

Tim Hayes, a distiller of Falmouth, Ky., recently sold to O'Bryan Bros., a well known local wholesale house, 35,000 barrels of whisky. The deal was one of the largest made in Kentucky this season.

Leopold Labrot, one of the best known whisky men in Kentucky, died at his home in Frankfort, February 2 as the result of heart disease. He has been in declining health for some time. He was a native of France and was for several years interested in the Hermitage Distillery. He was later connected with the distilling firm of Labrot-Graham.

The Countervailing Duty on British Spirits

THE attention of the REVIEW has been called by importers of Scotch and Irish whiskies, English gins, etc., to the countervailing duty enacted by the United States, and covered by a Treasury order January 31, 1911, which is as follows:

(T. D. 75418)

Spirits, the product of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

Additional duty under Section 6 of the Tariff Act of 1909, equivalent to the export bounty paid, to be collected on certain spirits, the product of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

Treasury Department, January 21, 1911.

To the Collectors and Other Officers of the Customs, and others Concerned—

It appears from certain laws of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, copies of which have been transmitted to the Department by the Secretary of State, that export bounties are paid by that country as follows:

On "Plain British Spirits," "spirits of the nature of spirits of wine," and "methylated spirits," 3 pence per gallon computed at hydrometer proof.

On "British compounded spirits," 5 pence per gallon, computed at hydrometer proof.

You are hereby instructed to collected additional duties under Section 6 of the Tariff Act of August 5, 1909, accordingly, whether the spirits be imported directly or indirectly.

The Department is advised that one gallon of British proof spirit (ascertained always with Sykes' hydrometer) is equal to 1.2009 United States gallons of spirit, 114.4 per cent United States proof, or 1.374 United States proof gallons.

This decision will take effect thirty days after date, as provided in T. D. 26637 of December 15, 1907.

(Signed) FRANKLIN MACVEAGH,
Secretary.

A dispatch from Glasgow states that distillers do not anticipate that the new countervailing duty of 9 cents per gallon which is to be imposed by the United States Government on all imported Scottish and Irish whiskies will have any serious effect on the export of spirits from that country to America. It is recognized, however, that the imposition or increase of any duty tends as a general rule to restrict the consumption of the particular article on which the duty is imposed, and doubtless to this extent the Scottish and Irish export trade will suffer.

The reason given for the imposition of the new duty by the United States is that Great Britain has been paying for many years an export bounty of 3d per gallon to exporters. This, however, is denied by the British government, as shown by the following extract from a letter received by the British Embassy in Washington from the Foreign Office, January, 1911:

"The United States Government appears to be under some misapprehension as to the nature of the allowance paid on British Plain Spirits exported from the United Kingdom and as to the grounds upon which the payment is made. The allowance is referred to as a "bounty" but, as stated by the Financial Secretary to the Treasury, in the House of Commons on the 2d of September, 1909, no bounty is paid upon the export of British Spirits from this country. An allowance of 3d per gallon is granted on British Spirits on exportation as an equivalent to the British distiller for the cost to him of the requirement and restriction imposed by the revenue laws and regulations in connection with his plant and methods of manufacture. The effect of this allowance is not to put the British producer of spirits in a position of advantage as compared with his foreign competitor, but to save him from being placed in a position of disadvantage.

The allowance was originally sanctioned in 1860 by 23 and 24 Vic. c. 129, Sec. 4, "in consideration of the loss and hindrance caused by Excise regulations in the distillation and rectification of spirits in the United Kingdom," and the Finance Act of 1902, mentioned in the Ambassador's letter, merely authorized an increase in the amount of the allowance from 2d to 3d per proof gallon.

Warm Correspondence Over the Whiskey Controversy

THE following warm correspondence between Prof. H. W. Wiley of the department of Agriculture and Messrs. Hiram Walker & Sons, distillers of "Canadian Club" whisky, concerning the whisky controversy, will be found interesting:

Washington, February 10, 1911.

Hiram Walker & Sons, Limited,
Walkerville, Canada.

Gentlemen: I acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the very interesting publication entitled "A PLOT AGAINST THE PEOPLE." I may say frankly that I find it very amusing, and with equal frankness that the "Plot against the people," is not that headed by Dr. Wiley. I consider that a work of this kind will do much to commend me to the people of the United States, and for this reason I thank you very kindly for your effort in my behalf. Attacks of this kind only strengthen a man who stands on the truth as a platform, and whose endeavors are, in so far as he knows, in the interests of the American people.

Respectfully,
(Signed) H. W. WILEY.

Walkerville, February 13th, 1911.

Dr. Harvey W. Wiley,
Bureau of Chemistry, Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir: We are truly delighted to learn from yours of the 10th that you like our pamphlet and expect its circulation to commend you to the people of the United States. That being the case, you will, of course, be glad to aid us in giving it the widest possible distribution; we, therefore, invite you to send us extensive lists of names and addresses. The pamphlet is in very active demand; but the field is large, and while we are about it we wish you to get all the credit to which you are entitled; and we do not mind the expense, considerable though it is.

It is true that the numerous letters we have received from readers of the book do not altogether bear out your expectations; they indicate that the average man has intelligence enough to judge for himself what the facts of the Whisky Controversy show. We have never agreed with those who say that the public are "mostly fools," but that has seemed to us to be your estimate of them for a very long time.

Awaiting your hearty co-operation as suggested,
We are, yours truly,
(Signed) HIRAM WALKER & SONS, LIMITED,
By William Robins, Director.

The City Council of Richmond has decided to pass an ordinance limiting the number of saloons in that city to twenty-five. There are now fifty-four, and none of these will be forced to close, but when they do, their licenses will lapse. There are so many applications for licenses that the Council has decided it is time to call a halt. Licenses will not be denied first class hotels.

CHARLES MEINECKE & CO.

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Jerez, Spain ..... SHERRIES

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C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR
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BOORD & SON
London, Eng. ..... BOORD'S OLD TOM AND DRY GINS

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Cognac, France ..... COGNAC BRANDIES

J. J. MEDER & ZOON
Schiedam, Holland ..... SWAN GIN

JOHN RAMSAY
Islay, Scotland ..... SCOTCH WHISKY

DUBLIN WHISKY DISTILLERY CO.
Dublin, Ireland ..... IRISH WHISKY

GREENBRIER DISTILLERY CO.
Louisville, Ky. ..... "R. B. HAYDEN" WHISKY

J. A. J. NOLET CO.
Baltimore ..... DOUBLE EAGLE GINS

JOS. S. FINCH & CO.
Pittsburg, Pa. "GOLDEN WEDDING" RYE WHISKY

FREUND, BALLOR & CO.
Torino, Italy ..... ITALIAN VERMOUTH

A. BOAKE, ROBERTS & CO.
London, Eng. ..... BREWERS' MATERIALS

The Riots in the Champagne District

ACCORDING to William Philip Simms, one of the best-known Paris correspondents, the Champagne country is seething like a glass of the bubbly wine which gets its name from the district. Only the presence of soldiers has prevented a serious outbreak. Lots of stories have been cabled to the United States as to the cause of this trouble. Some have been nearly accurate; none has told the entire truth about it. One has to visit the scene of the strife, talk with the wine growers themselves, see them in their homes and learn their ways to comprehend the trouble now smouldering in the land from which America gets her green bottles and fizzly amber-and-gold.

The principal brands such as are drunk in America are outside the rumpus altogether. They are real champagne. But in the last twenty years, in Champagne, scores of small wine merchants and shippers have sprung into existence and many of these have grown rich. They make a specialty of the cheaper champagnes. Manifestly the fine wine made from the grapes grown in the district was too expensive for these shippers to buy, so they got substitutes. These came from the Bordeaux country, the Midi and central France principally, where comparatively little care of the soil is necessary and plain wines are not so dear. This wine the dealers brought into the Champagne country in tanks like those the Standard Oil hauls over the railroads. They could get this wine for 7 to 15 cents a quart, and when stored a while, then "champagneized" it could be sold at very low prices.

In the meantime the cellars of Champagne wine growers were filling up. The growers could not sell what little wine they made. The past two years of rain, when the grape harvest was nil, or nearly so, added to the misery of these people. For, contrary to most other French farmers, these vineyard workers and proprietors even, do not save their money. In the old days, when the year was good, they spent their surplus on a trip to Paris or to the seashore, or bought some article or other which they didn't need especially, but wanted.

PEOPLE RECKLESS SPENDERS.

The spirit of Champagne is in the people—they are reckless spenders when they have anything to spend. Now that two years of bad weather has hit them, and what wine they had found no market because the wine shippers could get an inferior, cheaper wine from another district, they suddenly got together and swooped down on some of the men whom they believed to be engaged in this sort of thing, and soon trash and tin cans and things floated down the gutters on crests of bubbling champagne. They had broken up wholesale bottles and barrels.

Soldiers were poured into the country in droves. The whole district resembled a state of siege. Every grape vine, almost, had a sentinel standing over it and every wine cellar or warehouse was heavily guarded. Wisely enough the wine growers decided to cease hostilities. There came a sudden outbreak in another spot where the soldiers were not so thick and immediately troops flocked thither. Then all was calm and serene again.

But the calmness and the serenity is only there in appearance. The storm is raging in the bosoms of these people yet. It will keep on raging until every bottle and barrel and vat and cask in the country is broken open and the wine spilt in the street—or until the government passes a law prohibiting shippers in the Champagne district from selling wines from other sections save when labeled in their true colors: "Beaujolais Champagneized," "Bordeau in Champagne Form," etc.

This very thing has been proposed, in bill form, in the Chamber of Deputies and any day now the lawmakers will vote upon it. If it passes and the law is enforced, all well and good. If it fails to pass, or if after passage it is not immediately and effectively put into operation, well look out. The Champagne population stand together on this thing as one man and they will again take the law into their own hands.

Intoxicants and Tobacco

WE are drinking more alcoholic drinks than ever, more not only in gross, but per capita. So the Internal Revenue Bureau says after totaling up its receipts for the year ending on the 20th of last June. Here is the report of some of the products that paid taxes:

163,000,000 gallons of distilled spirits, 30,000,000 gallons more than the year before.

59,485,117 barrels of fermented liquors, an increase of 3,000,000 barrels.

7,600,000,000 cigars, 160,000,000 more than 1909.

6,830,000,000 cigarettes, an increase of 1,000,000,000.

402,000,000 pounds of plug, fine-cut, cube-cut, granulated, or sliced smoking or chewing tobacco or snuff, 4,000,000 pounds more than the year before.

141,862,282 pounds of oleomargarine, 50,000,000 pounds increase.

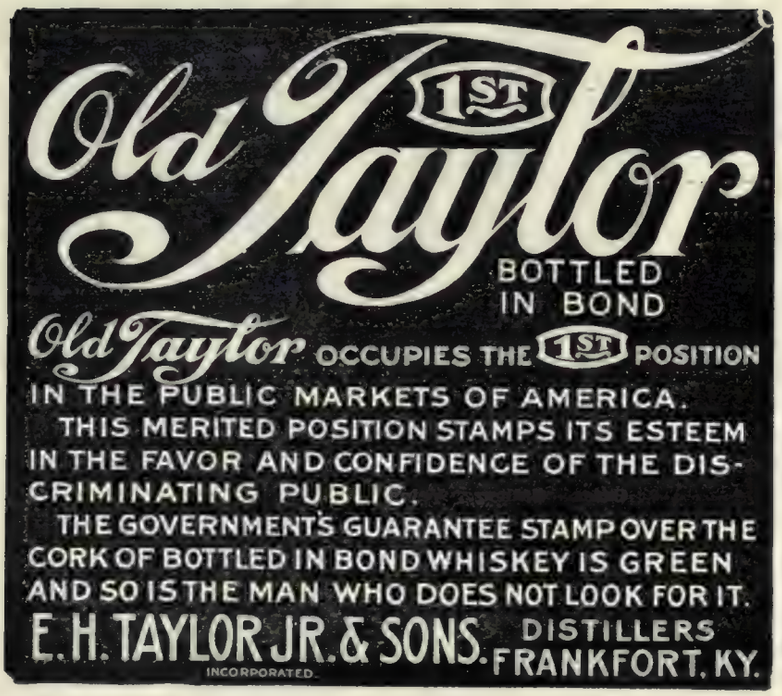
It appears that the consumption of spirits increased last year by over twenty per cent. Perhaps taxes were paid on more liquor than was drunk, but the payments from year to year are a pretty close measure of consumption. That drinking should increase in the face of so much prohibition and local-option legislation causes some astonishment, but is not, we believe, contrary to experience. Legislation may have an effect in manners, methods and details of consumption, but it does not change habits. Prohibition, if Maine is any criterion, does not help at all in promoting temperance. Local option may do good, but is more likely to benefit the rising generation than the one whose habits are formed.

It is possible that in spite of the Internal Revenue figures the manner of drinking may be improved and the drinks better distributed.

It bears on this subject that of the nine millions of population in New York State seven millions live in cities. Local option in this State is confined to country townships. The increase of city population all over the country has doubtless a relation to this increase in the consumption both of alcohol and tobacco. The nervous tension of city life is greater than of country life, calling more for stimulants, and affording more convenient opportunities to get them. Drinking and smoking, too, are both social practices, and there is more society in the cities than in the country.

The consumption of spirits has increased more in proportion than the consumption of beer, and the consumption of cigarettes more than of cigars. The report is not complimentary to legislation.—*Harper's Weekly,* December 3, 1910.

THE Los Angeles *Graphic* comes to the front with the following very sensible remarks upon the Wylie local option bill: "Local option, as the bill is now framed and passed by the Assembly, is neither fair, right nor democratic in spirit. Local option sounds good and true, but when this bill is examined it is found to be not local, but county option. Assemblyman Slater's proposition to substitute "township" for "county" in the bill, making the township the unit of option, is correct. California counties are entirely too large to be made the unit of option. A crowd of teetotalers in one end of San Bernardino county, for instance, could vote dry a stretch of territory larger than certain European nations. This would be coercion of the majority by the minority. We are not arguing in favor of the liquor traffic, but merely protesting against unjustifiable intolerance."



JULIUS LEVIN CO.

San Francisco, California

WINE AND BRANDY EXPORTS BY SEA

FROM JANUARY 20, 1911, TO FEBRUARY 20, 1911.

Destination	Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
To Alaska	1	184	$ 123
" British Columbia	55	4,478	2,032
" Central America	110	18,751	8,372
" China	10	200	190
" Hawaiian Islands	55	58,201	26,144
" Japan	....	5,520	1,590
" Mexico	101	6,547	2,703
" Marquesas Islands	....	1,057	306
" Philippine Islands	40	4,602	642
" South America	....	3,650	1,825
" Society Islands	....	3,995	1,088
" Samarang	....	204	204
" London	....	2,000	800
" France	....	2,500	1,000
" Holland	....	2,750	1,200
" Germany	1	73,280	21,546
" New York	241	1,442,514	397,760
" Other Eastern States	5	36,553	14,482
" New Orleans	....	3,250	1,300
Total	619	1,670,036	$483,307

BRANDY.

Destination	Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
To Alaska	1	65	$ 170
" Hawaiian Islands	3	274	353
" New York	1	1,725	2,710
Total	5	2,064	$3,233

BEER.

Destination.	Packages Bottled.	Packages Bulk.	Value.
To Central America	6	.....	$ 68
" China	100	.....	840
" Hawaiian Islands	57	5	632
" Society Islands	4	.....	32
" South America	30	.....	90
Total	197	5	$1,662

WHISKY.

Destination	Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
To Alaska	7	52	$ 259
" Central America	260	120	1,526
" Hawaiian Islands	363	708	4,389
" Japan	4	.....	21
" Mexico	123	448	1,257
" Philippine Islands	....	904	619
Total	757	2,232	$8,065

2 bbls to Mexico in bond.

MISCELLANEOUS WINES AND LIQUORS.

Destination.	Packages and Contents.
To Alaska	2 cs Alcohol, 1 cs Vermouth
" British Columbia	1 cs Vermouth, 1 cs Syrup
" Central America	20 cs Mineral Water, 2 bbls Alcohol, 1 kg Vermouth, 50 cs Grape Juice
" China	13 cs Grape Juice, 5 cs Cherries in Maraschino
" Hawaiian Islands	2 cs Grape Juice, 2 cs Cider, 42 cs 2 bbls Liquors, 4 cs 1 kg Cordial, 2 cs Ginger Ale, 6 cs Bitters, 6 cs Alcohol, 10 cs Cocktails, 1 bbl Stout, 63 cs Vermouth, 245 cs Mineral Water, 8 cs 27 bbls Gin, 132 cs Champagne
" Japan	8 cs Champagne, 1 cs Ginger Ale, 1 cs Cider, 2 cs Grape Juice, 1 hf bbl Blackberry Cordial
" Mexico	10 cs Mineral Water
" Philippine Islands	15 cs Cider, 1 bbl Cordial, 20 cs Gin, 40 cs Liquors, 25 cs Cocktails, 49 cs 1 bbl Grape Juice, 1 cs Alcohol, 3 bbls Ginger Ale
" South America	1 cs Grape Juice, 4 cs Bitters
" Society Islands	1 cs Alcohol, 1 cs Cider
" Sydney, N. S. W.	3 bbls 2 crates Spirits
Total	794 cases 40 bbls 1 hf bbl 2 kegs 2 crates
Value	$8246

IMPORTS BY SEA

Domestic.

FROM JANUARY 20, 1911, TO FEBRUARY 20, 1911.

FROM SEATTLE—Per steamer Watson, January 20.

59 hhds Beer ..... Tacoma Bottling Co.
15 bbls Beer ..... Tacoma Bottling Co.
30 hf bbls Beer ..... Tacoma Bottling Co.
40 qr bbls Beer ..... Tacoma Bottling Co.
160 hhds Beer ..... John Rapp & Son.
200 bbls Beer ..... John Rapp & Son.
100 hf bbls Beer ..... John Rapp & Son.
100 qr bbls Beer ..... John Rapp & Son.
2 cs Champagne ..... Schmidt & Peters.

FROM SEATTLE—Per steamer Buckman, January 25.

1 bbl Whisky ..... Order.
60 hhds Beer ..... Tacoma Bottling Co.
15 bbls Beer ..... Tacoma Bottling Co.
20 hf bbls Beer ..... Tacoma Bottling Co.
40 qr bbls Beer ..... Tacoma Bottling Co.
360 hhds Beer ..... John Rapp & Son.

FROM PORT TOWNSEND—Per steamer Umatilla, January 26.

65 cs Whisky ..... Moore, Hunt & Co.
94 bbls Beer ..... John Garber.
10 cs Grape Juice ..... Johnson-Locke Co.

FROM SEATTLE—Per steamer Admiral Sampson, January 28.

120 hhds Beer ..... Tacoma Bottling Co.
30 bbls Beer ..... Tacoma Bottling Co.
60 hf bbls Beer ..... Tacoma Bottling Co.
80 qr bbls Beer ..... Tacoma Bottling Co.
35 pkgs Beer ..... Tacoma Bottling Co.
1 cs Beer ..... Heidleburg Club.

FROM SAN DIEGO—Per steamer President, January 29.

10 cs Bottled Beer ..... Order.

FROM SEATTLE—Per steamer Buckman, February 8.

120 hhds Beer ..... Tacoma Bottling Co.
35 bbls Beer ..... Tacoma Bottling Co.
70 hf bbls Beer ..... Tacoma Bottling Co.
40 qr bbls Beer ..... Tacoma Bottling Co.
150 hhds Beer ..... John Rapp & Son.
40 bbls Beer ..... John Rapp & Son.
122 hf bbls Beer ..... John Rapp & Son.
92 qr bbls Beer ..... John Rapp & Son.

FROM SEATTLE—Per steamer Admiral Sampson, February 11.

76 hhds Beer ..... Tacoma Bottling Co.
35 bbls Beer ..... Tacoma Bottling Co.
70 hf bbls Beer ..... Tacoma Bottling Co.
60 qr bbls Beer ..... Tacoma Bottling Co.
180 pkgs Beer ..... Tacoma Bottling Co.
301 hhds Beer ..... John Rapp & Son.
4 bbls Beer ..... John Rapp & Son.
107 hf bbls Beer ..... John Rapp & Son.
48 qr bbls Beer ..... John Rapp & Son.
75 pkgs Beer ..... John Rapp & Son.
30 hhds Beer ..... Order.
40 hf bbls Beer ..... Order.

FROM SEATTLE—Per steamer Watson, February 18.

60 hhds Beer ..... Tacoma Bottling Co.
15 bbls Beer ..... Tacoma Bottling Co.
30 hf bbls Beer ..... Tacoma Bottling Co.
40 qr bbls Beer ..... Tacoma Bottling Co.
130 hhds Beer ..... John Rapp & Son.

IN TRANSIT.

To San Jose .....112 hhds 30 bbls 183 hf bbls 100 qr bbls 10 third bbls, 5 casks
" Alameda .....190 hhds 45 bbls 110 hf bbls 210 qr bbls
" Bakersfield .....65 hhds 59 bbls 40 hf bbls 25 qr bbls
" San Bernardino .....70 bbls 40 hf bbls

E. A. GROEZINGER Established 1864 E. O. SCHRAUBSTADTER

A. FINKE'S WIDOW
SPARKLING AND VINTAGE WINES
CHAMPAGNES
809 MONTGOMERY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

IMPORTS BY SEA.

Foreign.

FROM JANUARY 20, 1911, TO FEBRUARY 20, 1911.

FROM ANTWERP—Per Amiral Fourichon, January 21.

490 cs Beer ..... Finlay & Co., San Francisco.
50 cs Whisky ..... Crown Dist. Co., San Francisco.
10 cs Bitters ..... Crown Dist. Co., San Francisco.
50 cs Gin ..... Wichman, Lutgen & Co., San Francisco.
5 cs Bitters ..... Wichman, Lutgen & Co., San Francisco.
100 cs Amer Picon ..... Delsol Bros., San Francisco.
50 cs Mineral Water ..... Delsol Bros., San Francisco.
16 cs Wine ..... Delsol Bros., San Francisco.
253 cs Whisky ..... St. Francis Imp. Co., San Francisco.
250 cs Vermouth ..... Delsol Bros., San Francisco.
5 csks Brandy ..... Pascal, Dubedat & Co., San Francisco.
325 cs Wine ..... Pascal, Dubedat & Co., San Francisco.
140 cs Brandy ..... Pascal, Dubedat & Co., San Francisco.
75 cs Amer Picon ..... Pascal, Dubedat & Co., San Francisco.
240 cs Liquors ..... Pascal, Dubedat & Co., San Francisco.
1200 cs Vermouth ..... Pascal, Dubedat & Co., San Francisco.
21 cs Wine ..... G. W. McNear, San Francisco.
5 csks Vermouth ..... Goldberg, Bowen & Co., San Francisco.
2815 cs Mineral Water ..... Goldberg, Bowen & Co., San Francisco.
250 cs Vermouth ..... A. Cora, San Francisco.
800 cs Vermouth ..... Levaggi, Granuui & Co., San Francisco.
700 cs Vermouth ..... A. Guirlani & Bro., San Francisco.
25 cs Brandy ..... F. Raschen, Sacramento.
150 cs Vermouth ..... H. Jevne, Los Angeles.

FROM NEW YORK (via Salina Cruz)—Per Alaskan, January 21.

7 cs Wine ..... Chapman & Wilberforce, San Francisco.
10 bbls Gin ..... Baird, Daniels & Co., San Francisco.
3 csks Whisky ..... Baird, Daniels & Co., San Francisco.
5 bls Gin ..... T. W. Collins & Co., San Francisco.
5 csks Gin ..... T. W. Collins & Co., San Francisco.
49 cs Bitters ..... H. Campe & Co., San Francisco.
35 cs Wine ..... F. de Bary & Co., San Francisco.
25 cs Brandy ..... F. de Bary & Co., San Francisco.
160 cs Gin ..... Muller & Co., San Francisco.
8 bbls Gin ..... Sherwood & Sherwood, San Francisco.
7 csks Gin ..... Sherwood & Sherwood, San Francisco.
1 csk Cherry Juice ..... Crown Dist. Co., San Francisco.
2 bbls Gin ..... Scheld & Co., Sacramento.
3 octs Wine ..... Atlas Liquor Co., Seattle.
25 cs Gin ..... Hotel Washington, Seattle.
5 cs Whisky ..... Davenport's, Spokane.
636 cs Whisky ..... Rothschild Bros., Portland.
10 bbls Whisky ..... Hilo Liquor Co., Honolulu.

FROM EUROPE—SAME VESSEL.

225 cs Champagne ..... F. Draz & Co., San Francisco.
350 cs Champagne ..... Macondray & Co., San Francisco.
55 cs Wine ..... Hellman Bros., San Francisco.
50 cs Stout ..... American Mercantile Co., San Francisco.
26 cs Whisky ..... Chapman & Wilberforce, San Francisco.
20 cs Whisky ..... G. W. McNear, San Francisco.
30 cs Gin ..... Goldberg, Bowen & Co., San Francisco.
4 csks Gin ..... Goldberg, Bowen & Co., San Francisco.
5 cs Whisky ..... Goldberg, Bowen & Co., San Francisco.
3 csks Wine ..... Goldberg, Bowen & Co., San Francisco.
40 cs Wine ..... Clark & Co., Portland.
70 cs Wine ..... Williams & Rowland, Tacoma.
70 cs Wine ..... Cont. Dist. Co., Seattle.
2 csks Wine ..... Cont. Dist. Co., Seattle.
750 cs Champagne ..... F. Draz & Co., Seattle.
19 cs Wine ..... C. H. Frye, Seattle.
15 cs Beer ..... Hoffschlager & Co., Honolulu.
50 cs Vermouth ..... Hilf Mer. Co., Los Angeles.
100 cs Champagne ..... Los Angeles Warehouse, Los Angeles.
10 csks Whisky ..... Sherwood & Sherwood, Los Angeles.
50 cs Whisky ..... J. Melczer & Co., Los Angeles.

FROM ANTWERP—Per St. Ronald, January 25.

410 cs Whisky ..... J. Levin & Co., San Francisco.
50 cs Benedictine ..... J. Levin & Co., San Francisco.
970 cs Gin ..... J. Levin & Co., San Francisco.
100 cs Absinthe ..... J. Levin & Co., San Francisco.
10 cs Bitters ..... J. Levin & Co., San Francisco.
500 cs Vermouth ..... J. Levin & Co., San Francisco.
363 cs Whisky ..... Sherwood & Sherwood, San Francisco.
100 cs Whisky ..... Rathjen Mer. Co., San Francisco.
150 cs Gin ..... Rathjen Mer. Co., San Francisco.
35 cs Whisky ..... A. Cora, San Francisco.
50 cs Benedictine ..... A. Cora, San Francisco.
200 cs Gin ..... A. Cora, San Francisco.
25 cs Liquors ..... A. Cora, San Francisco.
35 cs Whisky ..... Borgfeldt, Propfe & Co., San Francisco.
200 cs Gin ..... Borgfeldt, Propfe & Co., San Francisco.
100 cs Whisky ..... Tillmann & Bendel, San Francisco.
5 cs Gin ..... Tillmann & Bendel, San Francisco.
195 cs Mineral Water ..... Tillmann & Bendel, San Francisco.
150 bbls Soda Water ..... Wm. Wolff & Co., San Francisco.
10 octs Whisky ..... Hellman Bros., San Francisco.
35 cs Whisky ..... C. Meinecke & Co., San Francisco.
1 csk Whisky ..... Swayne & Hoyt, San Francisco.
2 octs Whisky ..... E. Martin & Co., San Francisco.
31 cs Whisky ..... P. M. Paulsen, San Francisco.
21 cs Whisky ..... Rosenberg Co., San Francisco.
65 cs Gin ..... James de Fremery & Co., San Francisco.
104 cs Mineral Water ..... James de Fremery & Co., San Francisco.
50 cs Brandy ..... James de Fremery & Co., San Francisco.
500 cs Amer Picon ..... James de Fremery & Co., San Francisco.
100 cs Gin ..... Hotaling & Co., San Francisco.
97 cs Gin ..... L. D. McLean, San Francisco.
2 cs Rum ..... L. D. McLean, San Francisco.
1 cs Bitters ..... L. D. McLean, San Francisco.
195 cs Gin ..... Fontana & Co., San Francisco.
5 cs Bitters ..... Fontana & Co., San Francisco.
100 cs Gin ..... Goldberg, Bowen & Co., San Francisco.
100 cs Gin ..... S. Levy & Co., San Francisco.
500 cs Gin ..... Rothenberg & Co., San Francisco.
125 cs Gin ..... Levaggi & Co., San Francisco.
96 cs Gin ..... Augenblick & Co., San Francisco.
1 cs Bitters ..... Augenblick & Co., San Francisco.
150 cs Stout ..... Amer. Mer. Co., San Francisco.
1200 cs Vermouth ..... Amer. Mer. Co., San Francisco.
500 cs Vermouth ..... A. Vignier, San Francisco.
61 cs Wine ..... A. Vignier, San Francisco.
2 csks Vermouth ..... Crown Dist. Co., San Francisco.
2 pkgs Wine ..... Shiaffino, Musante & Co., San Francisco.
30 cs Whisky ..... Ebner Bros., Sacramento.
1 oct Whisky ..... Ebner Bros., Sacramento.
31 cs Whisky ..... C. H. Kamm, San Luis Obispo.
1 csk Whisky ..... C. H. Kamm, San Luis Obispo.
2 octs Whisky ..... Standard Liquor Co., Oakland.
31 cs Whisky ..... T. E. Esrey Co., Hanford.
32 cs Whisky ..... Ladd & Co., Stockton.
100 cs Gin ..... Brassy & Co., San Jose.
50 cs Whisky ..... Rothschild Bros., Portland.
100 cs Gin ..... Rothschild Bros., Portland.
5 cs Bitters ..... Rothschild Bros., Portland.
100 cs Whisky ..... Blumauer & Hoch, Portland.
125 cs Gin ..... Continental Dist. Co., Seattle.

FROM NEW YORK (via Ancon)—Per Olson & Mahony, January 26.

16 bbls Gin ..... Hotaling & Co., San Francisco.
7 csks Gin ..... Hotaling & Co., San Francisco.

FROM VICTORIA—Per Umatilla, January 26.

220 cs Whisky ..... American Mer. Co., San Francisco.
250 cs Kummel ..... F. B. Pierce & Co., San Francisco.

FROM NEW YORK (via Salina Cruz)—Per Pleiades, January 28.

2 bbls Gin ..... McDonald & Cohn, San Francisco.
770 cs Whisky ..... J. Levin & Co., San Francisco.
1 csk Liquors ..... Plumel & Co., San Francisco.
2 cs Liquors ..... Plumel & Co., San Francisco.
12 cs Whisky ..... F. de Bary & Co., San Francisco.
2 cs Wine ..... F. de Bary & Co., San Francisco.
3 cs Wine ..... de Fremery & Co., San Francisco.
27 csks Liquors ..... A. D. Shaw & Co., San Francisco.
50 cs Brandy ..... Rathjen Bros., San Francisco.
310 pkgs Whisky ..... Sherwood & Sherwood, San Francisco.
60 cs Liquors ..... Zasakatas & Co., San Francisco.
7 cs Liquors ..... Marre & Co., Oakland.

FROM EUROPE—SAME VESSEL.

50 cs Spirits ..... Naber, Alfs & Brune, San Francisco.

FROM NEW YORK (via Salina Cruz)—Per Arizonan, February 1.

500 cs Gin ..... Wilson Distilling Co., San Francisco.
10 cs Whisky ..... Wilson Distilling Co., San Francisco.
15 bbls Whisky ..... Muller & Co., San Francisco.
17 cs Wine ..... F. de Bary & Co., San Francisco.
1 csk Whisky ..... F. de Bary & Co., San Francisco.
3 cs Whisky ..... Muller & Co., San Francisco.
36 cs Whisky ..... King & Co., San Francisco.
1 bbl Cordials ..... Rothenberg & Co., San Francisco.
11 bbls Brandy ..... Swiss-American Wine Co., S. F.
5 bbls Whisky ..... Wholesale Liquor Co., Stockton.
8 bbls Whisky ..... A. W. Kenison, Auburn.
50 cs Whisky ..... Hackfeld & Co., Honolulu.
120 bbls Beer ..... Hackfeld & Co., Honolulu.

FROM EUROPE—SAME VESSEL.

1 csk Wine ..... Crown Dist. Co., San Francisco.
180 cs Mineral Water ..... Goldberg, Bowen & Co., San Francisco.
104 cs Mineral Water ..... James de Fremery & Co., San Francisco.
100 cs Gin ..... James de Fremery & Co., San Francisco.
48 bbls Beer ..... James de Fremery & Co., San Francisco.
800 cs Beer ..... Finley & Co., San Francisco.
52 cs Wine ..... De Fremery & Co., San Francisco.
41 cs Wine ..... Guggenhime & Co., San Francisco.
110 bbls Beer ..... Lang & Stroh, San Francisco.
2 cs Spirits ..... Lang & Stroh, San Francisco.
30 bbls Ginger Ale ..... Lang & Stroh, San Francisco.
26 cs Brandy ..... Marre & Bro., Oakland.
21 cs Brandy ..... Robertson & Son., Portland.
80 cs Beer ..... Robertson & Son., Portland.
60 cs Whisky ..... Robertson & Son., Portland.
10 octs Whisky ..... Robertson & Son., Portland.
25 cs Vermouth ..... Order, Portland.
25 cs Brandy ..... Bush & Co., Portland.
45 cs Gin ..... Robertson & Son, Seattle.
26 cs Brandy ..... Robertson & Son, Seattle.
45 cs Beer ..... Robertson & Son, Seattle.
4 octs Wine ..... M. & K. Gottstein, Seattle.
50 cs Punch ..... Continental Dist. Co., Seattle.
15 cs Wine ..... Order, Seattle.
10 cs Rum ..... Bush & Co., Seattle.
25 cs Gin ..... Butler Hotel, Seattle.
150 cs Mineral Water ..... Apollinaris Co., Seattle.

FROM ANTWERP—Per Itauri, February 1.

167 cs Liquors ..... De Fremery & Co., San Francisco.
58 cs Wine ..... De Fremery & Co., San Francisco.
1700 cs Gin ..... De Fremery & Co., San Francisco.
100 cs Bitters ..... De Fremery & Co., San Francisco.
6 cs Wine ..... Marcus & Co., San Francisco.
125 cs Gin ..... M. & K. Gottstein, Seattle.

FROM LIVERPOOL (via Seattle)—Per Watson, February 3.

50 cs Brandy ..... Laventhal Bros., San Francisco.
10 octs Wine ..... Crown Distilleries, San Francisco.
5 cs Whisky ..... St. Francis Imp. Co., San Francisco.
1 csk Whisky ..... St. Francis Imp. Co., San Francisco.
500 cs Gin ..... A. D. Shaw & Co., San Francisco.
750 cs Whisky ..... A. D. Shaw & Co., San Francisco.
50 cs Whisky ..... L. D. McLean, San Francisco.
1 hhd Whisky ..... Pacific-Union Club, San Francisco.
200 cs Champagne ..... Schmidt & Peters, San Francisco.
200 cs Whisky ..... Tillmann & Bendel, San Francisco.

FROM KOBE, JAPAN—Per Siberia, February 3.

20 csks Sake ..... S. Tanimoto, San Francisco.
100 csks Sake ..... N. A. Mer. Co., San Francisco.
50 cs Sake ..... N. A. Mer. Co., San Francisco.
60 csks Sake ..... Murai & Co., San Francisco.
24 cs Sake ..... Murai & Co., San Francisco.

FROM NEW YORK (via Ancon)—Per G. W. Fenwick, February 6.

130 cs Beer ..... T. W. Collins & Co., San Francisco.

FROM KOBE, JAPAN—Per Hercules, February 6.

20 csks Sake ..... K. Togasaki, San Francisco.
50 csks Sake ..... Yamato & Co., San Francisco.
20 csks Sake ..... S. Ban, Portland.

FROM NEW YORK (via Salina Cruz)—Per Isthmian, February 7.

3 bbls Gin ..... Wilmerding, Lowe & Co., San Francisco.
2 cs Gin ..... Bonestell & Co., San Francisco.
10 bbls Gin ..... St. Francis Imp. Co., San Francisco.
11 cs Wine ..... F. de Bary & Co., San Francisco.
36 cs Brandy ..... F. de Bary & Co., San Francisco.
5 cs Whisky ..... F. de Bary & Co., San Francisco.
25 cs Brandy ..... Rathjen Mer. Co., San Francisco.
30 cs Whisky ..... Mei. Milani & Co., San Francisco.
5 bbls Whisky ..... Mei. Milani & Co., San Francisco.
100 cs Bitters ..... Muller & Co., San Francisco.
670 cs Whisky ..... W. H. Campbell, San Francisco.
20 cs Brandy ..... Order, San Francisco.
3 bbls Gin ..... Marre & Co., Oakland.
11 kgs Gin ..... Marre & Co., Oakland.
60 bbls Whisky ..... Order, Portland.
553 bbls Whisky ..... Rothschild Bros., Portland.
25 bbls Whisky ..... Oregon Transfer Co., Portland.
4 bbls Whisky ..... Remington Co., Portland.

FROM EUROPE—SAME VESSEL.

130 csks Mineral Water ..... Goldberg, Bowen & Co., San Francisco.
40 csks Mineral Water ..... Sherwood & Sherwood, San Francisco.
35 cs Wine ..... St. Francis Imp. Co., San Francisco.
90 cs Wine ..... A. Cora, San Francisco.
237 cs Wine ..... Macondray & Co., San Francisco.

FROM NEW YORK (via Salina Cruz)—Per Virginian, February 11.

10	bbls Gin	Baird, Daniels & Co., San Francisco.
10	csks Gin	Baird, Daniels & Co., San Francisco.
10	cs Gin	Sutter Home Wine Co., San Francisco.
33	bbls Whisky	Muller & Co., San Francisco.
5	bbls Wine	A. D. Shaw & Co., San Francisco.
300	cs Absinthe	Guirlani & Bro., San Francisco.
200	cs Vermouth	Guirlani & Bro., San Francisco.
140	cs Wine	Guirlani & Bro., San Francisco.
1	bbl Whisky	Remington Co., Portland.

FROM EUROPE—SAME VESSEL.

15	cs Wine	H. C. Breeden, San Francisco.
30	cs Champagne	H. C. Breeden, San Francisco.
1	bbl Wine	A. Borel & Co., San Francisco.
150	cs Mineral Water	Apollinaris Co., Seattle.
29	cs Wine	S. Hyde, Seattle.
69	cs Wine	Durkin Liquor Co., Seattle.
55	cs Liquors	Durkin Liquor Co., Spokane.
25	cs Gin	Robertson & Son, Portland.
5	cs Champagne	Order, Vancouver.
100	cs Whisky	Hackfeld & Co., Honolulu.
100	cs Gin	Gonsalves & Co., Honolulu.

FROM KOBE, JAPAN—Per Manchuria, February 17.

300	csks Sake	Okada & Ichida, San Francisco.
103	cs Sake	N. A. Mer. Co., San Francisco.
55	cs Sake	Yamato & Co., San Francisco.
20	csks Sake	Masuda & Co., Oakland.
35	cs Sake	G. Hamura, Los Angeles.
20	csks Sake	S. Ban, Denver.

IMPORTS BY RAIL IN BOND.

FROM JANUARY 20, 1911, TO FEBRUARY 20, 1911.

Via New York—

300	cs Champagne	From Antwerp.
655	cs Whisky	" Glasgow.
1	csk Wine	" Genoa.
3	cs Beer	" London.

Via New Orleans—

20	cs Wine	From London.

Quite recently the Woodland Trustees agreed to place the saloon question upon the ballot at the April election. The matter was presented to the Board by G. P. Hurst, who based his request on the fact that the present board was elected on a plaform which pledged that the question was to remain undisturbed four years. That time will have expired by the time the April election comes round. He also said that it was simply giving the people an opportunity to decide a very important question for themselves.

Our Work Is Bearing Fruit

OUR members will read this telegram from Indianapolis to the *Courier Journal* with interest:

INDIANA DEMOCRATIC EDITORS INDORSE MARSHALL.

"INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 3 (Special).—Governor Marshall explained to the Indiana Democratic Editorial Association his signature to the change of the county local option bill tonight by saying he believed it to be a good piece of legislation and worthy of becoming a law. In return for his signature he expects the Legislature to pass a model license law for the regulation of saloons.

The Fleming Model License bill, before the Indiana Senate, providing for one saloon in the future for each 500 of population, has been withdrawn in favor of the Proctor Model License bill, which calls for one saloon for each 1000, and the Proctor bill has had its third reading and will pass.

Model license must prevail because it satisfies the press and the public and deals fairly with the reailer.

THE NATIONAL MODEL LICENSE LEAGUE,
February 4, 1911. Louisville, Ky.

Judge R. B. Tappan, of Alameda, is down on "blind pigs" and does not consider the present fine of $200 under the city ordinance sufficiently severe. He has, therefore, requested the City Council to amend it, and make the maximum fine to punish illegal sellers of liquor $500.

The Sebastopol Board of Trustees have passed an ordinance prohibiting the furnishing of intoxicating liquors and wines to habitual drunkards and minors. The town marshal will serve notices forbidding the sale of intoxicants to the parties named therein, to hold good for six months. Any violation of this ordinance is to be punished with suspension of license.

SHERWOOD & SHERWOOD

We do not Rectify or Compound

PACIFIC COAST AGENTS

—FOR—

J. H. Cutter Celebrated Kentucky Whiskies.
Burke's (Guinness's) Porter and Bass's Red Label Ale.
Dewar's Fine Old Scotch Whisky.
Keystone Monogram (Philadelphia) Rye.
Burke's Irish and Garn-Kirk Scotch.
Evan's Pale Ale and Stout.
G. & W. Canadian Rye Whisky.
Schramsberg California Wines.
Schlitz Milwaukee Beer.
Sherwood Robin Hood Whisky.
Mackenzie & Co's Spanish Sherries and Oporto Ports.
Feist Bros. & Sons' Rhine and Moselle Wines.
Holland Gin in wood and glass.
Anchor Brand New York Ciders.
Schweppe's Soda and Sarsaparilla.
Bass's Ale in wood.

SEATTLE	PORTLAND	SAN FRANCISCO	LOS ANGELES
801 So. 1st Ave.	9 and 11 N. 4th St.	41-47 Beale St.	346 North Main St.
Phones: Main 105 Independent 105	Phone: Main 2779	Phone: Kearny 1182	Phones: Main 670 Home A7804

BRANDY PRODUCED

OFFICIAL REPORT

FIRST DISTRICT—Month of January, 1911.	Tax Gals.
Produced and bonded in this district, this does not include figures of production in 6th (new) district	82,117.1
Received from other Districts, California	21,053.9
Received from special bonded warehouse, other District, California	11,236.2
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, Eastern District	7,366.2
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, Eastern Districts	62,602.1
Exported	133.6
Tax paid	52,592.1
Used in Fortification of Wines	
Remaining in bond, Jauuary 31, 1911	1,931,195.6

FOURTH DISTRICT—Month of January, 1911.	Tax Gals.
Produced and bonded in this district	3,179.1
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, First District, California	2,086.0
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, Eastern District	
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, First District, California	10,821.1
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, Eastern Districts	17,590.5
Exported	
Tax paid	12,464.8
Used in Fortification of Wines	735.8
Remaining in bond, January 31, 1911	647,058.3

SIXTH DISTRICT—Month of January, 1911.	Tax Gals.
Produced and bonded in this district	16,330.8
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, First District	
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, First District	4,897.8
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, Eastern District	
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, Eastern District	9,251.6
Tax paid	7,909.2
Used in Fortification of Wines	
Remaining in bond, January 31, 1911	271,030.6

SWEET WINES PRODUCED

FIRST DISTRICT—Month of January, 1911.	Pkgs.	Tax Gals.
Brandy withdrawn from distillery for fortification	119	10,525.5
Brandy withdrawn from special bonded warehouse for fortification		
Brandy actually used for fortification	170	15,304.9

	Wine Gals.
Port produced	1,152.37
Sherry produced	54,870.48
Angelica produced	
Muscat produced	
Tokay	
Malaga	
Madeira	
Total sweet wine produced in December, 1910:	56,022.85

FOURTH DISTRICT—Month of January, 1911.	Pkgs.	Tax Gals.
Brandy withdrawn from distillery for fortification	9	735.8
Brandy withdrawn from special bonded warehouse for fortification		
Brandy actually used for fortification	9	735.8

	Wine Gals.
Port produced	
Sherry produced	3,271.84
Angelica produced	
Muscat produced	
Tokay	
Malaga	
Madeira	
Total sweet wine produced in January, 1911	3,271.84

SIXTH DISTRICT—Month of December, 1910.	Pkgs.	Tax Gals.
Brandy withdrawn from distillery for fortification		2,709.3
Brandy withdrawn from special bonded warehouse for fortification		
Brandy actually used for fortification		2,709.3

	Wine Gals.
Malaga	
Port produced	
Sherry produced	
Angelica produced	
Muscat produced	
Total sweet wine produced in January, 1911	

California Wine Association Report for the Year Ending December 31, 1911

San Francisco, Cal., February 23, 1911.

To the Stockholders—

Your directors beg to submit herewith for your consideration their annual report of the affairs and finances of your Association.

As anticipated in the last annual report the California wine business has shown a steady improvement during the past year.

It was not, however, until the 1910 vintage was concluded that the betterment in the dry wine situation was realized even by your management, which from its wide range of observation has great opportunities for judging conditions. The change came suddenly after the discovery that a considerable gallonage of wine of earlier vintages in producers' hands, hitherto figured as a surplus, had not developed the necessary keeping qualities and was therefore unsuitable for the market. The available vintage of new wines has also proved less than estimated. Furthermore, due to disastrous weather in Europe which almost destroyed the wine crop, a demand, as unexpected as it was sudden, has sprung up for California wines for export.

Thus a vintage season entered upon with gloomy prospects ended with a buoyant demand for dry wines, which by rapidly depleting country holdings has restored a confidence which was for some years lacking.

The raise in import duty, which has recently become effective, under the new tariff, and the shortage in the European crop should tend to lessen importations of foreign wines which of late years have threatened to assume alarming proportions.

This should bring an expanding domestic market for California wines, in the benefits of which your Association will participate. Your wine stocks having invariably been carried on the books at a conservative value, any improvement in the general wine market is immediately reflected in increased profits.

The struggle for a market which for some years characterized conditions in sweet wines and brandy is less acute. The new factors which solicited the trade have, by experience, realized there must be a bottom below which competition cannot go without producing disaster. Consequently there has been an alignment of interests among the large handlers outside of your Association, which has had the effect of steadying and improving the market without restricting or lessening distribution. It is hoped this organization may continue in strength and solidarity so that an occasional small surplus may not cause the demoralization which a panicky condition among a great number of individual holders cannot fail to engender.

Your management made little effort for a large crushing of grapes during the last vintage, believing it wiser to carry smaller stocks and thus be enabled, in an improving demand, to sustain the market by buying, rather than risk being in the position, as it was after 1907, of being compelled to sacrifice its own surplus in a market rendered highly competitive by the necessities of growers, carrying heavy wine stocks, for which the large handlers could give them no relief.

PROHIBITION.

The shadow of prohibition which was over the industry previous to the elections of last November is clearing away. Communities which for decades have made prohibition a fetish, and newer ones which more recently experimented with it, have discovered that prohibition neither prohibits nor regulates the human appetite. The undoubted and wide-spread expression of popular will that regulation rather than prohibition is the proper way to handle this great question eliminates a danger to the wine industry through the closing of avenues of distribution which has occasioned much anxiety; though California, in one of those periodical paroxysms of reform which it is hoped may not swing the pendulum so far as to render this State unattractive to new capital, has among other burning questions in the State Legislature taken up prohibition in one of its many guises.

From the same source it is fashionable to denounce, in a manner which cannot fail to cause apprehension for future results, the Payne-Aldrich tariff, and to vilify all the friends in Washington, leaders in Congress, who have so magnificently and consistently, even at the expense of consumers in their own localities, supported California in its cry for protection on the many products of its soil, such as citrus and dried fruits, nuts, lumber, hops and wines, both under the tariff and the sweet wine law, not to speak of the more recent contest over the World's Fair when the men so savagely, and as those who know them personally sorrowfully realize, unjustly assailed, were too noble to take an opportunity of petty spite.

FINANCES.

Conditions being more favorable your directors took steps, as foreshadowed in previous annual reports, to place the finances of your Association on a stable and permanent basis. Having paid an assessment the previous year to meet pressing requirements, you were asked last June to approve a plan whereby preferred stock could be offered to stockholders at a price on which the interest return would recompense subscribers for the previous contribution to the Association's needs. Owing to the generous response of stockholders the expense of this issue was nominal and very little of the preferred stock became available to the Underwriting Syndicate which had agreed to take any unsubscribed part of the stock.

The accounts herewith presented reflect the immensely improved financial position of your Association, which is now on a perfectly safe basis to enable it to reap the benefits which are accruing from the better conditions prevailing in the California wine trade.

Your directors are also grateful for the confidence and patience which you have extended them for many weary years in their prosecution through the courts of the unpaid insurance resulting from the San Francisco fire. The skill and labor of your attorneys has resulted in a complete victory. The item "Insurance Claims" appearing so long on your annual statements has been converted into cash. The contesting companies, although early advised by us that the "earthquake defense" could not prevail in our case, because our fires did not so originate, carried on a fierce litigation (which enabled them to compromise, at a low percentage, with others in the same locality who could not afford to fight) and after resorting to every device to lengthen and render the litigation prohibitorily expensive, were finallyy forced to disgorge in full with four years' interest. The names "Commercial Union," "Palatine" and "Alliance" of London, and "Norwich Union," should remain graven on the memory of the insuring world, and particularly of San Franciscans in connection with the conflagration, for insurance that did not insure anything but the privilege to prosecute a law suit or take fifty cents on the dollar.

THE YEAR'S BUSINESS.

The gallonage output of the companies in which your Association is interested showed a gratifying increase during the past year, and, indeed, has almost reached the volume enjoyed before the disastrous panic of 1907, which, combined with the prohibition scare, so restricted the business. The increase over the previous year of gallonage output in 1910 was 21.48 per cent and over 1908, 44.58 per cent. Prices, however, continued to rule quite low.

The total business in money of all the companies for 1910 was $8,620,133.95, an increase over the previous year of 12.65 per cent.

The facility with which the increased business was dispatched has already demonstrated the wisdom of your Winehaven investment, which, as the volume continues to grow, will increasingly be realized in the effectiveness and economy of this great wine handling plant.

Your vineyards in expanding acreage are yielding up to the happiest expectations.

Your winery plants are in excellent condition for economically handling a large tonnage.

Your properties have been re-inventoried and liberal writings off from depreciation have been made.

Your stock of aged and maturing wines is sufficient for your business, and of highly satisfactory quality.

An inspection by the stockholders of the vast properties of the Association would be most beneficial to the management in giving the owners that confidence which direct and personal knowledge alone can supply.

The bottling department has made gratifying progress during the year. The stock of aged bottled wines, destroyed during the great fire, has been again amply replenished and restored to condition for enhancing the reputation of California wines among the most discriminating connoisseurs.

The financial statement shows a surplus for 1910 amounting to $490,255.47, a portion of which is due to the releasing of profits which liabilities of the various subsidiary concerns prevented from previously being taken into your accounts.

DIVIDENDS.

Quarterly dividends on the preferred stock issue for a full year in advance, amounting to $85,575.60, have been declared, after providing for which there remains a credit to "Surplus Account 1910" of $404,679.87. The total surplus over par value of capital stock at December 31, 1910, is $1,204,679.87, and contingent fund stands at $67,696.85.

The financial statements presented to the meeting enter more fully into details of your Association's affairs.

For fifteen consecutive terms, the directors annually appointed by you have honored your president with a re-election. But the time has come when he asks to be relieved of his duties so that he may take the rest from business cares and responsibilities which his health demands. The directors you will appoint today will select a successor, to whom a continuance of the loyalty and support by stockholders, directors and bankers of the Association, which has been accorded to the retiring president, cannot fail to be an incentive and inspiration for the successful operation of your business to which every indication now seems to point.

For the Directors,

PERCY T. MORGAN, President.

STATEMENT OF CALIFORNIA WINE ASSOCIATION, DEC. 31 1910.

ASSETS.

Inventory of wines, etc.	$ 2,193,828.33
Bills and accounts receivable	912,299.58
Investments in other companies	4,954,984.53
Real estate, plant, machinery, etc.	1,497,135.60
Tax and insurance accounts	20,619.77
Sinking fund for redemption of bonds	108,000.00
Insurance fund—cash and bonds deposited with Union Trust Co.	66,395.25
Cash in banks	385,135.51
	$10,138,398.57

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock:			
Common stock authorized	$8,000,000.00		
Reserved for bond conversion	2,000,000.00		
	6,000,000.00		
Unissued	1,245,800.00		
Issued—47,542 shares		4,754,300.00	
Preferred stock authorized	2,000,000.00		
Unissued	573,740.00		
Issued—14262 6-10 shares		1,426,260.00	6,180,460.00
Bonds:			
Authorized		2,000,000.00	
Cancelled	62,000.00		
In treasury	385,000.00	447,000.00	1,553,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits:			
Surplus Dec. 31, 1909		800,000.00	
Surplus 1910	490,255.47		
Less dividend on preferred stock	85,575.60	404,679.87	1,204,679.87
Contingent reserve fund			67,696.85
Preferred stock dividend for current year			85,575.60
Current Liabilities:			
Due to owned companies		135,198.18	
Notes payable		623,798.90	
Grape accounts		153,892.77	
Bond interest accrued, due March 10, 1911		24,204.15	
Sundry accounts		109,892.25	1,046,986.25
			$10,138,398.57

(Concluded on page 26)

LASH'S BITTERS
TONIC LAXATIVE

WILLIAM WOLFF & COMPANY
IMPORTERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS
52-58 BEALE STREET, SAN FRANCISCO

PACIFIC COAST DISTRIBUTORS FOR
J. & F. MARTELL, Cognac ..... Martell Brandy
JOHN DE KUYPER & ZOON, Rotterdam ..... Holland Gin
CANTRELL & COCHRANE, Belfast ..... Ginger Ale and Sarsaparilla
MELLWOOD DISTILLERY, Cincinnati, Ohio ..... Mellwood Whisky
STOLL & CO., Lexington, Ky. ..... Bond and Sillard Whisky

IMPORTERS OF
VINTAGE WINES, STAPLE CORDIALS, BITTERS, ABSINTHE, PRESERVES, OLIVE OIL, ETC.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF CONDITION OF CALIFORNIA WINE ASSOCIATION AT DECEMBER 31, 1901-1911.

ASSETS.	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910
Inventory of wines, etc..	1,717,463.90	2,915,313.68	3,004,467.22	2,561,716.74	2,596,204.81	2,146,289.42	2,704,067.39	2,269,392.43	2,130,612.65	2,193,828.33
Bills and accounts receivable	1,035,536.32	1,415,291.33	1,294,386.73	1,142,784.20	539,402.63	601,863.52	911,629.01	932,152.26	868,624.12	912,299.58
Insurance claims	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	328,123.09	283,810.02	280,310.02	264,006.42	.....
Investments in other companies	1,819,687.45	2,051,905.58	2,171,547.12	2,503,241.00	4,072,065.08	4,102,232.62	4,675,517.72	4,621,519.80	4,713,343.44	4,954,984.53
Real estate, plant, machinery, etc.	1,644,081.12	1,653,008.88	1,725,328.37	1,721,122.40	958,706.32	688,189.84	1,157,477.28	1,532,154.05	1,570,989.51	1,497,135.60
Tax and insurance accts.	26,250.47	30,727.45	25,242.06	26,050.54	22,620.22	29,705.07	27,559.88	19,364.31	27,203.13	20,619.77
Insurance fund	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41,668.35	49,497.45	60,866.68	66,395.25
Sinking fund for bonds	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	108,000.00
Cash in banks	.....	.....	95,366.25	42,667.33	84,744.98	97,595.18	3,114.33	380,179.01	287,642.66	385,135.51
	6,243,019.26	8,066,246.92	8,316,337.75	7,997,582.21	8,273,744.04	7,993,998.74	9,804,843.98	10,084,569.33	9,923,288.61	10,138,398.57
LIABILITIES.										
Capital stock	4,337,200.00	4,336,700.00	4,354,200.00	4,354,200.00	4,354,200.00	4,354,200.00	4,754,200.00	4,754,200.00	5,229,620.00	6,180,460.00
Surplus	331,657.03	532,849.39	692,509.92	737,694.76	809,999.82	820,000.00	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	800,000.00	1,204,679.87
Reserve	75,000.00	100,000.00	175,000.00	250,000.00	250,000.00	328,123.09	535,114.58	82,233.13	68,489.84	67,696.85
Bonds	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,443,000.00	1,485,000.00	1,505,000.00	1,505,000.00	1,505,000.00	1,553,000.00
Bills payable	1,359,750.00	2,680,650.00	2,669,093.66	2,464,580.84	1,229,567.34	703,500.00	1,477,405.80	2,241,797.54	1,802,439.05	623,798.90
Bond interest accrued	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23,404.12	23,404.12	23,404.12	23,404.08	24,204.15
Preferred stock dividend	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	85,575.60
Outstanding grape and wine accounts	101,947.18	251,235.47	419,189.18	182,587.49	154,200.72	144,080.89	452,195.92	340,040.76	178,187.52	153,892.77
Sundry accounts	37,465.05	164,812.06	6,344.99	8,519.12	32,776.16	135,690.64	57,523.56	137,893.78	316,148.12	245,090.43
	6,243,019.26	8,066,246.92	8,316,337.75	7,997,582.21	8,273,744.04	7,993,998.74	9,804,843.98	10,084,569.33	9,923,288.61	10,138,398.57

Good Suggestions from "Show Me" Land

EDITOR WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW:—San Francisco is now the Exposition City for 1915. The Senate passed the House resolution on Saturday by an unanimous vote. At this writing only awaits the signature of the President.

The campaign of nearly a year has been a strenuous one. The men who conducted the fight are to be congratulated for their constant and never flagging energy. There were many trying situations which at times were very discouraging, and provoking and many promises were broken. At present the question of the site is the absolute topic. For me the Golden Gate Park site is by far the best. It is already a public park, owned by the city. Any permanent improvements go to the city, whether in buildings or improvement of the grounds.

One of the strong decorative and pleasure features of the Columbian Exposition, Chicago, 1893, were the waterways, fountains and canals made easy by the nearness to Lake Michigan. Then some features could be obtained by a pumping plant (as the Lurline) taking water from the Ocean, then with a water tower, also a fire protection.

Too much land like at St. Louis, is a detriment; one-third was not used except for a dumping ground for rubbish, making it very unsightly.

At Paris, 1900, not having any large body of vacant land, both sides of the River Seine were used and a park for heavy machinery, 7 miles from the main buildings, had to be utilized. The A. Y. P. Exposition at Seattle was really the gem of any held in the United States. Small, compact, and all portions visible from any other. Expense of maintenance being light, it was a financial success. It does not take a large tract of land to make a successful exposition. Grouping of buildings, easy of access, and landscape features, go farther than immense territory to make it a success. The steel landing pier shown in the *Chronicle* picture is a new departure in expositions. Giving a landing place for all exhibits from foreign countries and 90 per cent will go there that way; and in modern engineering a very feasible feature. The Lurline pier has stood for years; that does not reach deep water, but one that does would not extend very much farther out. This is a matter for engineers to figure on.

I hope that the GRAPE, WINE AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES can have a building of their own, and not be tucked away in a corner of some other large building as heretofore. To have a building large enough to house all exhibits, to have a large restaurant or cafe properly conducted with a *cellar* for proper storage of all exhibits especially of wines to be sold and for the jury.

All processes to be shown from the preparation of the ground through all stages of wine and raisin making to the proper sampling of the products. The Grape Growers' Association were among the first to endorse the "Panama-Pacific International Exposition." Strong resolutions were passed at their meeting, February 10, 1910, reported in the *Chronicle* the next morning. I hope they will continue their effort to have a viticultural palace as described above. From what I know of Californians, especially those of San Francisco, I am confident the Exposition will be a success in every way.

I am yours ever for California and her products.

W. H. McNIEL.

St. Joseph, Missouri.

Always the Same

H. L. DICKINSON, a business man of high standing of Bellingham, Washington, said on January 26th:

"Bellingham has been 'dry' 25 days and there is as much liquor consumed as ever. Every man who wants liquor has his own jug. Under the law the breweries deliver beer in cases to residences and wholesale liquor dealers have the right to sell to family trade. The only difference under the new order of things is that Bellingham is losing $42,000 a year revenue from liquor licenses.

"Prohibition certainly doesn't prohibit the consumption of liquor in Bellingham. It has stopped the retail trade and nothing more. The recent election does not reflect public sentiment and I believe if another election could be held the city would vote 'wet' by a big majorty. What made Bellingham 'dry' was politics, not a sincere desire on the part of a majority of the voters to prohibit the sale of liquor."

—MARKET— CONDITIONS

DRY WINES:—Conditions in the wine market have continued to improve. There are many reasons to believe that the progress of the industry will not be seriously interrupted for a long time to come.

The Wyllie local option bill, in the California Legislature, is the center of interest with the wine industry and the trade at this writing. The bill was introduced for the purpose of making the county the unit, and it passed the Lower House in this shape. However, it was so outrageously unfair to the great and growing wine industry that the Senate would not accept it. Accordingly, amendments were made intended to give the wine interests fairly decent consideration. The measure, as amended by the Senate, providing the township shall be the unit, and which is the only fair basis of legislation, has gone back to the House, and there is a great roar of protest therein.

The promoters of the Wyllie bill have insisted that they were endeavoring particularly to reach the saloons and the liquor traffic generally. By their attitude in decrying the township unit amendment, they show themselves in their true light, as enemies of the California wine industry and general viticulture, representing $125,000,000 investment. It is evident by their proceeding on these lines that they believe they must either cripple or destroy this great industry, in order that they may force local option upon California.

The men who are battling these underhanded fighters, who hit foul, should keep this fact in mind and force upon those men, who come from the wine and raisin districts, the fact that these optionists are after the scalp of the wine industry first and the liquor dealers second. Any man who has the industrial welfare of this great State at heart, should not allow himself to be deceived by the families who are fighting them from a masked battery. At the present writing the bill has little chance of passing, and the good fighters at Sacramento who have brought the fight to the present status should bend their energies to put the fear of the Lord and the love of justice into the minds of those Assemblymen who have been lead by the nose by Mr. Wyllie.

Exports of wine by sea for the month ending February 20th were of good volume, the totals being 619 cases and 1,670,036 gallons, valued at $483,307.

Imports of wine by sea were 1363 cases 6 barrels 17 octaves and 6 casks.

SWEET WINES:—Business is progressing at a fairly satisfactory rate, and it is evident that this improvement will continue. Production in the State was naturally of very small volume. The figures of the output will be found in the usual sweet wine tables.

BRANDY:—The market is moving along and keeping pace with the progress of dry and sweet wines.

Exports were of nominal volume, the figures being 5 cases and 2064 gallons, valued at $3233. Imports by sea were 519 cases 1 barrel 5 casks.

Production of brandy in the several districts will be found in the usual statistical tables.

WHISKY:—With the whisky men business is steadily getting into good shape. The average house reports things improving steadily, particularly throughout the Coast, while city business remains sluggish. More than one big house reports outside business for February greater than ever before and of unexpected activity generally. The trade may take this as an indication that from now on, at least during the Exposition years, they may expect good and growing business.

Exports by sea were 757 cases and 2033 gallons, valued at $8065. Miscellaneous exports were 794 cases, 45 packages bulk, valued at $8246. Imports by sea were 5494 cases 274 barrels 1 hogshead 16 casks and 25 octaves.

IMPORTATIONS:—Business with the importers during February was better than was expected and shows a much easier feeling among buyers. One of the leading houses stated that the volume of their trade for the short month, with three holidays, was very satisfactory and the outlook for improvement never better. The figures of importations are given herewith:

IMPORTS BY SEA:—Wine, 1343 cases 6 barrels 17 octaves 6 casks; Whisky, 5494 cases 274 barrels 1 hogshead 17 casks 25 octaves; Beer, 1571 cases 1626 hogsheads 761 barrels 649 half barrels, 540 quarter barrels and 290 packages; Gin, 6625 cases 69 barrels 33 casks 11 kegs; Brandy, 519 cases 1 barrel 5 casks; Liquors, 556 cases 28 casks; Vermouth, 5825 cases 7 casks; Sake, 267 cases 610 casks; Mineral Water, 3658 cases 170 casks; Stout, 200 cases; Soda Water, 150 barrels; Absinthe, 400 cases; Rum, 12 cases; Benedictine, 100 cases; Bitters, 289 cases; Amer Picon, 675 cases; Cherry Juice, 1 cask; Kummel, 250 cases; Cordial, 1 barrel; Champagne, 1662 cases; Spirits, 52 cases; Ginger Ale, 30 barrels; Punch, 50 cases; Grape Juice 10 cases.

IMPORTS BY RAIL IN BOND:—Champagne, 300 cases; Whisky, 655 cases; Wine, 20 cases 1 cask; Beer, 3 cases.

BEER:—By reason of the exceptionally cold winter weather these are days when the brewer does not jubilate, because the "hard liquor" man is to the front. The beer men are attending to export business and gettting ready to handle the big trade during the coming season.

Exports were of small volume, the totals being 197 packages bottled and 5 bulk, the value of which was $1662. Importations, domestic and foreign, assumed large figures, the totals being 1551 cases 1626 hogsheads 761 barrels 649 half barrels 540 quarter barrels and 290 packages.

New York Wine Market

THE usual dull period immediately following the holildays has again been experienced, but the outlook for the future is fair. A further advance in prices of the cheaper wines may be looked for at any time. The priecs of standard wines remain unchanged.—*Bonfort's,* Feb. 10.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

FOR SALE—80 acres in South San Joaquin Irrigation District—no better land in the valley; 40 acres in grapes. Small house, barn, windmill and tank, well located for a winery, on R.R. station. Will sell at a sacrifice on account of sickness. Box 467, Escalon, Cal.

WINE MAKER—POSITION WANTED—Young wine maker, graduated from a school of viticulture in Germany, two years in California, wants position now or later, where he has opportunity to advance. Wages no object to start. Box 389, Vina, Cal.

PACIFIC WINE & SPIRIT REVIEW
JOURNAL OF VINICULTURE.

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PUT THE EXPOSITION IN THE PARK

The Amended Local Option Bill

THE Wyllie Local Option Bill, which passed the Assembly by a vote of 55 to 21, received such rough handling when it came up for consideration by the Senate on February 20th, that after the six hours' scrimmage was over, its author must have felt ashamed to look at its changed and amended face.

Once again, it was our valuable viticultural industry that saved the day for the liquor interests. The State Board of Agriculture emphasized this point by addressing a communication to the Senate urging that no legislation against the wine industry be enacted. The Board called attention to the fact that viticulture ranks fourth among the industries of California, 250,000 acres being planted with vines, and most of this acreage being practically useless for other purposes.

"Efforts are now being made," the board wrote, "to create a sentiment which, if allowed to unchecked, would result in the depreciation of the value of the properties already improved, and wipe out the result of years of labor and the investment of $125,000,000, and would work a great injury to the people of the State. We strongly recommend the encouragement of the viticultural industry in this State, and we look with positive disfavor upon the enactment of any legislation, either by the Federal Government or the State Legislature, that would discourage this most important industry, which is destined, if encouraged and fostered, to be the most important industry of the State."

Senator L. V. Juilliard of Sonoma County led the fight against the local option bill and the wine industries of the State have cause to be proud of the logical and forceful manner in which he presented his telling arguments. Senator Juilliard offered three sets of mendments. The first—and most important—made the township, and not the county, the unit of local option.

The second provided a number of alternative propositions to be voted on. These included limiting the number of saloons, the fixing of license fees, the sale of liquors in quantities, the restriction of saloons to certain distances from churches or public schools, and the serving of liquors in hotels or restaurants.

The third provided protection for wholesale wineries in local option districts.

The three sets of amendments were referred, as a matter of procedure, to Senator Martinelli as a committee of one. He reported immediately and favorably on the series and moved the adoption of the report. The motion was seconded by Senator Hans.

Nearly six hours were consumed in the presentation of arguments pro and con, Senators Juilliard, Wolfe and Hurd speaking against the bill, and Senators Gates, Harkins and Estudillo favoring it. In closing the debate, Senator Estudillo remarked, "If you want to stop the prohibition wave, pass this bill." He asserted that it would drive liquor from politics. But the majority of the Senators did not agree with him. The roll-call on all three measures was almost identical.

On the amendments making the county township the unit of option, the vote was:

Ayes—Senators Beban, Bills, Birdsall, Bryant, Burnett, Caminetti, Cassidy, Curtin, Finn, Hans, Hare, Holohan, Hurd, Juilliard, Martinelli, Regan, Rush, Sanford, Stetson, Tyrrell, Welch, Wolfe, Wright—23.

Noes—Senators Avey, Bell, Black, Boynton, Campbell, Cartwright, Cutten, Estudillo, Gates, Hewitt, Larkins, Lewis, Roseberry, Shanahan, Strobridge, Thompson, Walker—17.

On the amendments, providing for a series of questions concerning license and other restrictions, Senator Stetson voted no, making the vote 22 to 18 in favor of the amendments.

On the amendments intended to define clearly the rights of wineries in dry territory, Stetson swung back again and voted for this one, making the vote 23 to 17.

Senator Cartwright then offered an amendment allowing the saloon-keeper six months after election to go out of business, if the election so ordered. Permission to refer this amendment to a committee of one, which was the only way to get it before the Senate, was refused by a vote of 15 to 23.

When the bill, with the township unit and other amendments incorporated, came up in the Senate again, on February 27th, it was passed by a vote of 30 to 3. Before the vote was taken, Senator Juilliard paid his respects to the Rev. S. Fraser Langford, pastor of the First Baptist of Sacramento, who stated in a sermon that the Wyllie local option bill had fallen among thieves in the Senate. Langford referred to Juilliard as "sallow and lean," well groomed and cold of eye." Juilliard resented the minister's attack, and declared that he and the other Senators who had voted for the township amendment did so in good faith, believing that the township unit was right and just. "I am in favor of a local option bill," Juilliard said, "but I want a practical measure, which will work some good and not result in hardship."

The much-amended Wyllie bill now goes back to the Assembly, where it will probably be turned down. A conference committee will then be appointed from the two houses, and as both Speaker Hewitt and Lieutenant-Governor Wallace are for local option, they will doubtless support the stand of the lower house and repudiate the attitude of the Senate, which means that it is likely to be a long drawn out affair before the matter is disposed of by the Legislature.

In the meantime, the wine men may rest assured that Senator Juilliard will guard their interests carefully. He is a grape-grower himself, represents the largest dry wine section in the State, and, it will be remembered, acted for two terms as president of the Grape-Growers' Association of Santa Rosa. He declares that he will leave no stone unturned to protect the vineyardists and hop-growers against a radical local option bill, and, judging by the success he has already achieived, he will come through the ordeal triumphantly.

Strong Case Against the Wyllie Bill

THE State Board of Agriculture fears that the proposed local option bill will hurt the grape and wine industries. It herefore sent a communication to the Senate setting forth that iticulture ranks fourth among the industries of California, 250,000 acres being planted with vines, and most of this acreige being practically useless for other purposes.

"Efforts are now being made," the board continues, "to creite a sentiment which, if allowed to go unchecked, would reult in the depreciation of the value of the properties already mproved, and wipe out the result of years of labor nd the investment of $125,000,000, and would work great injury to the people of the State. We strongly recommend the encouragement of viticultural industry in this State, and we look with positive disfavor upon the enactment of any legislation, either by the Federal Government or the State Legislature, or by any counties of this State, that would liscourage this most important industry, which is destined, if ncouraged and fostered, to be the most important industry of he State."

Author of the "Sun" Article

THERE has been much speculation as to the author of the six-column article which appeared in the New York *Sun* of February 5th, dealing with "The Vineyards of California," but anyone who has followed the columns of the WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW for the past year and read the series of interesting contributions under the heading, "Over the Sparkling Wine Cup," must have promptly recognized that the article was from the pen of Horatio F. Stoll. He is a keen observer, has studied the conditions in our vineyards thoroughly and by treating the subject from every possible angle, has succeeded in placing hundreds of valuable informational articles in the Eastern papers and magazines during the past three years.

"There is no doubt but what his latest article in the *Sun* will attract much attention to the wines and viticultural industry of California, for the *Sun* has a nation-wide circulation and already the article has been quoted in many leading papers throughout the country."

Senator Sanford's Original Bill

SENATOR SANFORD of Ukiah introduced a bill which provides for the regulation of the liquor traffic in California and contains a few revolutionary features, most important of which is the requirement that every retail dealer in liquor shall be an American citizen. It limits licenses to one for every 500 persons, and regulates the hours of closing.

The prohibitionist party declares that this bill was introduced for the purpose of defeating the local option bill introduced by them, but Senator Sanford protests that his bill has no bearing whatever upon the local option question.

Local option, so far as the thirteenth session of the Washington Legislature is concerned, is disposed of. Quietly and unostentatiously, the House of February 24th, by a vote of 50 to 42, without debate or discussion of any kind, indefinitely postponed S. B. 121, which aimed to amend the present local option laws of the State, adding enforcement features and making the county, with the exception of first-class cities, the unit.

Then to spike down the lid of the coffin securely, Assemblyman Beach's motion to reconsider the vote was laid on the table, a roll call showing the members lined up 52 to 40. Speaker Taylor announced that, under the rules, the bill could not be reconsidered again in the House.

Colonel Wisser Makes Plea for Canteen

COLONEL JOHN P. WISSER, in command at the Presidio, favors the establishment of a post exchange. The canteen, he states, does away with intoxication. In Berlin, where he spent four years as military attache, well-regulated sale of liquor, he says, proved more than satisfactory.

Colonel Wisser said: "Since I was here as inspector general in 1906 I noticed a marked increase in the number of saloons near the Presidio. I wish newspapers and the city officials would help us in keeping these places closed. To prevent drunkenness entirely, however, the army needs a post exchange."

A Farce and a Graft

A NEW liquor law has been laid before the Legislature. Senator Boynton introduced a bill making it a misdemeanor to sell alcoholic drinks within a mile of the University of California at Berkeley, or the University Farm at Davis, or a mile and a half of any soldiers' or sailors' home, or any hospital, or within half a mile of any State prison, or within 1900 feet of any reformatory. This law is particularly aimed at Davisville for the purpose of destroying the liquor trade there. The "Davis Farm," as a public institution, is largely a farce and a graft on tax-payers.

In "Free" America

A DISPATCH from Quincy, Plumas County, states that that county does not propose to wait for the Legislature to enact an anti-treating law, as the new ordinance has a clause to that effect which makes it a misdemeanor to furnish liquor to more than one person at the same time.

The anti-treating provision is not the only drastic measure in the ordinance. No saloons are allowed within four miles of any camp where there are twenty-five men employed. The interior of all saloons must be visible from the street, and it shall be unlawful to obstruct the view from the street in any way.

Labeling Champagnes in France

CONSUL WILLIAM BARDEL, of Rheims, reports that while French manufacturers of sparkling wine, whose effervescence is produced by natural fermentation, label the product "Mousseux," those manufacturers of wine whose effervescence is produced partly or wholly by the addition of carbonic-acid gas must plainly label the product "Mousseux fantaisie," the word fantasie marking the distinction.

Senator Regan is the author of another bill against "blind pigs," and one which if passed will prove their death blow. It is in the form of a joint resolution asking the internal revenue department to refuse to issue internal licenses for the sale of liquor unless accompanied by city or county licenses. "This will sweep away all illicit saloons which now abound," says Regan. "They pay $25 a year for a federal license, but if they are required to pay a few hundred dollars more a year they will go out of business. They will defy local authorities, but they will not dare defy the government."



OF INTEREST TO RETAILERS

Visalia in "Dry" Column

AT Visalia the Board of Trustees, by a three to one majority, ordered a special election on the liquor question to be held February 23d. On that date after a whirlwind anti-saloon campaign, the "drys" won out by 141 majority. Visalia is the last town in Tulare county to vote out the saloons, and when they have closed their doors the entire county will be devoid of liquor houses. The entire vote was 1200. Of these 518 were for wet and 659 for dry. Twenty-three were thrown out because of incorrect balloting. The first count showed a majority of only 138, but because of a slight error the saloonmen demanded a recount, which gave the anti-saloonists a larger majority by three votes.

A petition is being circulated in Berkeley asking for the amendment of the city charter so that liquor may be permitted to be sold there in sealed packages. The object is to place local merchants who are now prohibited from such sale, on an equality with those of Oakland who are doing a large trade in supplying the wants of the Berkeleyites, by delivering liquor in that city. If the amendment is made it will add considerably to the business now done at the university town.

The City Council of Marysville has received a petition from the local Royal Arch lodge asking that the liquor license be so amended as to stop all kinds of gambling and prevent women from entering saloons. Steps have been taken to change the ordinance according to the wishes of the petitioners.

At a meeting of the Oakland City council the proposed amendment to the box ordinance, which would have permitted saloons having an exclusively male clientele to retain private rooms and to which objection has been made by the Men's League of the First Congregational Church, was withdrawn by Councilman William J. Baccus. Therefore the box ordinance will be permitted to remain as it now stands without alteration, prohibiting private boxes in cafes, restaurants and saloons in which liquor is served to women.

Simon Levy & Co. Have the True View

MR. SIMON LEVY of Simon Levy & Company, 346-48 Washington street, stated to a representative of the REVIEW that the 1910 business had been fairly satisfactory. He pointed out that he practically sold everything in the liquor line, and was pleased to report that the aggregate of the business done had been normal. While he had nothing to boast of, he had nothing to complain of. In fact, he was contented with the showing made in 1910, and looked forward to increased business in the present year.

In his opinion the Exposition question while no doubt of great importance to both city and State, would really have a less effect upon future business in his line than the late copious rains. Mr. Levy drew attention to the recent development of the horticultural and agricultural industries of California, and the vast increase of output bound to arise from sufficient moisture. When the interior is prosperous the business in this city is increased in proportion and the late storms had already stimulated trade. While he ardently felt San Francisco would get the great International Exposition of 1915, he pinned his faith upon the development and prosperity of this State and the Pacific Coast generally, as the principal mainspring which made the wheels of commerce revolve and insured a substantial increase of business in all lines. He desired to wish the rest of the trade a happy and prosperous new year.

A WALLACE, IDAHO, dispatch states that one phase of the saloon question certain to come up in Idaho is the contention that the dry counties of the State should not benefit by the saloon license money contributed by the counties where local option is not in force. The wet counties furnish the argument upon which the protest will be based when they contend that saloons cause expense in the local government for police protection and additional court costs, and it does not seem fair that those counties which escape this tax should contribute nothing to the State school fund and should profit by the license money paid in by other counties.

A dispatch from Port Townsend, Washington, says that the Classen Chemical Company, which has just completed its by-product plant, at a cost of more than $50,000, will soon start operations. The plant is at the extreme head of Port Townsend bay and is constructed of concrete. The machinery was imported from France, and in duty alone amounted to $20,000. Sawdust, slabs and stumps will be utilized in the manufacture of alcohol and other products, under a French patent. The process removes the poison from the alcohol made from wood. A contract has been let for the delivery of two scowloads, or 320 tons, of sawdust from the Everett mills each week.

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OF INTEREST TO RETAILERS

To Build Big New Brewery

EVIDENTLY the breweries are not afraid that the local option law will seriously affect their business, as several of them combined last month for the purpose of building one of the largest breweries in the West, at Fifth and Kirkham streets, Oakland, where it is proposed to brew and bottle the highest class of beer. This new corporation is to be known as the Golden West Brewing Company and prominent and successful brewers from Berkeley, Alameda, Hayward and Oakland have cast their fortunes together to erect this plant.

Mr. George White of the Washington Brewery, Oakland, is the president of the Golden West Brewing Company; Mr. Joseph Raspelier, of the Raspelier Brewery, Berkeley, is vice-president; Mr. Joseph Kramm, proprietor of Anchor Brewery, Oakland, is secretary, and Mr. Charles Heyer, president of Hayward Brewery, and Mayor of that city, is treasurer. The other member of the board of directors is Mr. George Goerl of the Palace Brewery, Alameda.

The location chosen is all that could be desired, as it abutts on the Southern Pacific, is close to the Western Pacific, and will also be tapped by the Oakland belt line.

Mr. J. A. Barlotti, secretary of the Italian Vineyard Company, Los Angeles, Cal., has been making an extended trip throughout the country and in returning from the East favored the *Criterion* office with a call. Mr. Barlotti has a most thorough and intimate knowledge of the wine industry both here and abroad and is firm in the belief that the Italian enterprises in wine production in America will inure to the best interests in the development of the business.—*Criterion.*

Tobacco and Beverages in United Kingdom

[From Consul General John L. Griffiths, London]

FIGURES have been published by the British Government Statistical Office of the consumption of and expenditure for tobacco in the United Kingdom in 1909.

The value of the manufactured and unmanufactured tobacco entered for consumption in that year was $127,986,906. To this amount must be added the outlay for pipes, matches, and smokers' sundries amounting to $2,903,568, making a total of $130,890,474.

As compared with 1908 there was a decrease in the quantity consumed of 2,464,995 pounds, but an increase in the expenditure amounting to $3,914,257. The decrease in manufactured tobacco amounted to 151,966 pounds, and in unmanufactured tobacco 2,313,029.

The highest consumption in the United Kingdom was in the year 1907, which was about 2.057 pounds per individual, taking the whole population as a basis; while in 1909 it fell to 1.975 pounds per individual.

Of the amount paid for tobacco in 1909, the Government received $74,367,254.

The total cost per individual per annum in 1909 was about $2.90½, and counting a family as consisting of 4.62 persons (which is a census basis), the annual expenditure of such family was $13.43, which amounts to a weekly expenditure of 25½ cents.

The annual average for intoxicants for a family of the size above mentioned is estimated at $77.51. The two expenditures combined would indicate that the average by each family in the United Kingdom in 1909 was 1.74 a week.

The present age has well been described as the tea and cocoa age in Great Britain. These beverages are being used more generally than ever before.

Would Have State License Tax

IT would appear that the members of the Legislature have little better to do than to legislate around the liquor trade, a large number of bills directly and indirectly affecting it having taken up much of the solons' time. One of these, introduced by Senator Sanford, provides for a State liquor tax on saloons and wholesale liquor stores. It is a substitute for a bill which he put in last month to regulate the liquor traffic and to limit the number of saloons according to population.

He says that the license tax will sufficiently restrict the number. Wholesale dealers are to pay $200 annually, saloons that have more than four bartenders $150, and other saloons $100. The Anti-Saloon League, which is urging local option, is against the State license on the ground that it may be impossible to close liquor places so licensed in communities that vote to go dry. Sanford's measure consequently is regarded as a proposal put forward by the liquor interests to defeat local option.

Sanford contends that the license tax which he proposes will annually yield at least $1,750,000 to the State. There are, he says, 784 wholesale dealers in California and 14,389 saloons His bill directs that licenses shall be granted only to citizens, that saloons must be closed from 1 to 6 a. m., and that minors and habitual drunkards shall not be allowed in them.

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OF INTEREST TO RETAILERS

W. A. Ross, Jr., Finds Conditions Good

W. A. ROSS JR. of W. A. Ross & Bro., of New York, is paying his annual visit to the Pacific Coast. Mr. Ross is as usual full of appreciation of this side of the Rockies as a good field for business. He reports trade good in the Northwest. Seattle he speaks of as a live town, but during his visit, under apprehension of further meddling by the prohibitionists with the liquor question. Business, however, continued good, as also in Portland, where the Home Rule bill had given general confidence. In San Francisco he found business good in all the various Ross brands. He said that while trade generally had been quiet for some time, the Ross brands had more than held their own. Now that San Francisco had won the great victory in Washington and had been accorded the honor of helding the Exposition to represent the United States in 1915, he believed that business would show a wonderful increase. In speaking of the past satisfactory trade, Mr. Ross did not fail to attribute it to the strenuous efforts of his representative here—that prince of salesmen, John Renner. He further reported that the rapid growth and development of the American trade in the Great Auk's Head brands of Ale and Porter had necessitated the removal of the Liverpool bottling department. In 1906 very large premises, considered at the time far too spacious, had been taken, but such had been the increase in the demand for this A1 brand that the premises were now much too cramped and a new location, giving additional room, had to be secured.

Mr. Ross further stated that Ross & Company's Belfast Ginger Ale was becoming a very favorite brand in the United States. Because of its high quality and condition this Ginger Ale was in use on the Southern Pacific, the Western Pacific and the Pacific Mail steamers. Naturally Mr. Ross was well pleased not only with the prospect of new business in San Francisco, but the whole Pacific Coast.

Will Punish Refillers

TANQUERAY, GORDON & CO, LIMITED, of London, commenced suit March 1st against Joseph Herscher & Co. and Oscar Lazansky, both of this city, for the sum of $10,000 in each instance. The complaint was filed in the United States Circuit Court, and recites that the firm refilled bottles of gin which originally had been used by the London firm.

A determined effort to stop imitations and refilling of Gordon's Gin has been commenced and parties caught infringing will be severely dealt with by Messrs. Tanqueray, Gordon & Co., Ltd., London, who have appointed Messrs. Miller & White, trade-mark attorneys, to look after their interests on the Pacific Coast.

"Eddie" Baker Reports Northwest Conditions

MANAGER E. P. BAKER of the Jesse Moore-Hunt Company, in speaking of his recent journey throughout the Northwest, said:

"My trip through the Northwest consumed a period of about eight weeks and every town of importance in Oregon, Washington and Southern Canada was visited. I found the trade in Oregon to be jubilant over the result of the election and optimistic about the future. They are buying with confidence and the volume of their business justifies their purchases.

"In Washington, the recent defeat of the county unit bill was a source of much joy to the trade in the State and while there was a temporary quietude in the liquor line all over the State, the outlook is very bright.

"In Southern Canada the consumption of American whisky is increasing rapidly and it is only a question of time when that field will be an important one to local wholesalers.

"The recent victory of the "drys" in Visalia is to be regretted and the wholesalers should take concerted action at once to offset that defeat and place Visalia on the proper footing. I sincerely hope to see an early campaign in our behalf."

On February 15th the Pennsylvania sailed for Ancon. Her cargo included 1699 barrels of California wine, 10,000 cases of canned goods, 4000 cases of raisins, 2500 sacks of beans and 1000 sacks of nuts. A wonderful showing of the increased demand for California products.

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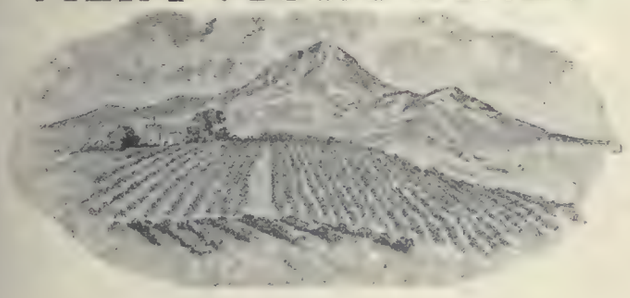
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OF INTEREST TO RETAILERS

San Francisco Breweries, Ltd., Report Year of Good Progress

The San Francisco Breweries, by the courtesy of C. F. Wagner, the manager of the bottling department, states that the rapid growth and development of the business during the past year has proved most satisfactory. One of the main evidences of this was the fact that the bottling department, large and perfect as it was, had to be enlarged to meet the increased demand. It seems only the other day that the REVIEW reported the great extent of this department and the machinery installed therein, making it the largest plant of the kind on the Pacific Coast. That this should have to be enlarged, plainly evidences the vast growth in the demand for John Wieland beer at home and abroad.

This, Mr. Wagner states, is in a large extent due to the fact that the San Francisco Breweries have opened an agency in the cities of Hongkong and Shanghai, in China, where this fine brand of San Francisco beer is a great favorite. Another agency has been established at Panama, to give those working on the canal a chance to quench their thirst with pure malt and hops, prepared for their consumption at the John Wieland Brewery. The result is that that excellent brew known as "brown beer" has become extremely popular over the entire canal zone, causing a large monthly demand.

The city trade, both draft and bottle, has also increased considerably during the past year, and taking the total output into account, there can be no doubt that the "John Wieland" brand is becoming more popular every day, resulting in that brewery going ahead of its competitors. As to the San Francisco market, the merits of this fine home-made beer has been so fully demonstrated, and the demand has grown to such a pitch, that the management has been forced to take under consideration the improvement of the delivery department by the employment of motor trucks.

The recent liquor ordinance passed by the Blue Lake Board of Trustees limiting the number of saloons in that town to four, is receiving severe criticism, and a change is asked for. The Union hotel cannot be opened without a bar, and the drastic law passed prevents a license being granted for the hotel.

The Anti-Treating Bill

AT the end of January Assemblyman Polsley introduced hi "anti-treating" bill, the first section reading as follows:

"Every licensed saloon in the State of California shall b conducted on the plan of 'no treating,' and every owner of an such saloon shall post and keep posted in a conspicuous plac within the bar of such saloon a white placard, on which shal be printed in black letters not less than three inches high th words 'No Treating."

The bill also provides that any proprietor who sells liquo to any person to be drunk on the premises by any person othe than the one who pays for it shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

Twenty Saloons For Alameda

THERE will be no free licenses for Alameda social clubs de siring to sell liquor on the premises to members. It wa proposed to amend the charter to permit the Council to gran two such free licenses, but the Council voted down the propos tion by a vote of 4 to 2, and the liquor license ordinance wil remain unchanged, providing for twenty licenses at $500 a yea Nineteen of the twenty licenses are in effect, the final licens being reserved for a tourist hotel.

Viewed from the standpoint of a business proposition th liquor dealers of this city were well within their rights in ap pealing to the City Council to have the cost of licenses reduce but the wisdom of the action, owing to the temper of the peopl on the subject, is not so apparent. It is doubtless true that th business at the present time does not justify the license fee de manded by the city, but this condition is due to the fact that th business is overdone; but, like any other line, this will regulat itself, and will result in the survival of the fittest. The dealer of this city must recognize that the tendency of the times is hig license and stricter regulation, and the less agitation the bette for all concerned.

As a rule the saloons in this city are well conducted and com ply with requirements of the law, but it is a self-evident prop sition that the dealers would be conserving their own interest by accepting conditions as they find them, and not embarra the City Council by any further radical changes in the licens laws.

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Quality of More Importance Than Quantity in Vineyard.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA (College of Agriculture), Oct. 20, 1910.—My Dear Mr. Wetmore: I am in receipt of several copies of the Stockton *Record*, and note with pleasure that you are going to be a regular contributor to that journal. If you can make all your articles as interesting as the one I have just read, they ought to very much increase the circulation of the paper.

Please stir up the wine makers to the necessity of making better wine. Most of our troubles are due to the poor stuff we are turning out. If we could only grow better grapes and handle them intelligently, there is no reason why we should care whether there is a large or a small crop in France.

Hoping you will have good luck in your venture, I am yours very sincerely, FREDERIC T. BIOLETTI.

The foregoing from the Professor of viticulture at Berkeley betrays me into a discussion which I would rather avoid for the present.

I have had several inquiries as to the best varieties of grapes to be used in making unfermented grape juice; also as to same for preparing syrup to be used after dilution as a beverage; also as to the reason why so many people say they prefer the grape juice which is bottled in New York State.

To these questions I can only give very general information. The question of taste is one that can not easily be discussed. I have seen some who like and prefer, both in unfermented grape juice and wines, qualities which are entirely different from anything that I should select.

The special quality that is liked in some of the Eastern grape juice is due to the peculiar flavor of the Concord variety, largely planted along the Hudson river. That grape imparts some of the wild flavor of the native American variety, to which Eastern palates are accustomed. It yields also much less sugar than our California grown European varieties, and being lighter in body, with pleasant harmony of acids and tonic properties, it is found grateful to the palate without dilution with water. Something may be due also to the length of time the crushed fruit has been heated so as to extract the flavors of skins and seeds. In comparison to some of the Eastern juices, some of ours tastes insipid, and being so sweet that they require dilution, they are not palatable without the addition of a little lemon flavor.

The Zinfandel grape, when overripe, is not likely to make the juice that will please many, although when it is known to be pure, and cheap enough, the consumer will drink it contentedly when improved with the lemon and diluted with a carbonated water. The Zinfandel has been often used because it was easier to procure than any other finer varieties, and at first was picked too ripe. Selecting the grapes at an earlier period and extracting more flavor from the skins and seeds has resulted in much improvement.

All the ladies in this county who put up blackberries in jars know how much finer in flavor for such purposes are the wild berries, which they are willing to pay 10 cents a pound for, when they can get the luscious cultivated fruit for 5 cents. There are just the same distinctions of quality in many of the finer varieties of wine grapes, little understood, however, in this valley. Nevertheless, there are some selections that could be made here from grapes already bearing, and vast improvements are possible by grafting many common stocks with fine varieties of Burgundy, Bordeaux and other places.

In this line, it is not fair to reveal all that one privately knows of the skill acquired by certain producers, but it should be evident that when John Swett & Son of Martinez, who have had twelve years' experience in this business and whose products rank highest among connoisseurs, come to this county and pay twice as much for grapes, which they select, as the local wineries pay, the question of the variety is an important one. The Swett vineyard in Contra Costa county was originally planted to make fine wines of the French types. They were pioneers in introducing grape juice, and their experience shows that the producer must study quality as well as quantity and cheapness, if he wishes to please consumers.

The Martinez juice goes pricipally to Eastern markets and continues in favor. The California Wine Association at first found the question of insipidity a commercial obstacle to the popularity of the large output that they started to offer. Their recent products, however, show that they have modified their methods by selecting fruit better adapted to the purpose, and the demand for their bottlings shows largely increased favor.

The flame Tokay will surely make a fine syrup, when properly treated to remove excess of acid and cream of tartar, and may eventually drive much of the corn syrup out of the market; or which is just as well, fairly divide the greater market which is coming for such good table supplies. So also will the Mission grape, while other varieties may be better for making syrup containing all the natural properties of the pure juice to be used after dilution as a beverage.

Producers need not expect to please the taste of the public, if they have none of their own and do not consult with more experienced men before deciding how to conduct a new business. The question of purity is not the whole thing. The wine men, especially those of other counties, who have experience with the finer varieties of wine grapes, can give them very useful hints. Most of the wine grapes in this section have been planted with special reference to sale at standard prices to the big sweet wine establishments, which have not offered sufficient premium to induce the planting of such varieties as are used for the finest dry wines. To get quality in unfermented grape juice, there must be a sacrifice in quantity of crops and a commensurate increase in prices for grapes according to quality and yield.

This is a timely discussion, because now is the season for preparing to graft vines, to suit future tastes. There is a great insufficiency of the fine varieties in all the counties, but no one is tempted to plant, or graft with them in this valley, because there are no wine makers making a specialty of fine wines.

Those who are dissatisfied with low prices for grapes and are willing to go into the business of making fine wines on their own premises, according to methods that are very different from those which they see about them, should do something to acquire the necessary elementary knowledge. The first step is to get together those who are willing to learn, as we used to do in the coast counties, and, through exchange of information and the discussion of principles by experts, advance in skill as their work goes on. The first step is to determine to make up their own crops, beginning with small wineries suited to their climate, small cooperage, good fellowship and an entirely new stock of vines, which they must order very soon, before the cuttings are all burned.

There ought to be enough public spirit among growers to provide regular places of meetings and to subscribe funds to pay ordinary expenses. Subjects such as they wish to discuss technically are not such as newspapers can indulge in to the extent necessary for practical improvement.

As to improvement in wine making, I could offer much, but unless it is desired by some who are not now wine makers it would be rather unwelcome criticism. Let it be understood, however, that when advocates of wine drinking are speaking, they are not thinking of sweet wines fortified with spirits, which should never be used except as an occasional luxury in small glasses.

Concerning sweet wines, or the whole class of products which contain a large percentage of distilled spirits, I must admit that the steady market demand makes them more staple than the dry wines, and for that reason they should be perfected as far as possible. Those who use wine only occasionally, especially the ladies, prefer the strong sweet wines, to be served with cake or desserts. Convalescents are also directed to use them in small doses by many doctors, and sherries are often desired as mere appetizers. Habitual wine drinkers, who use light clarets and white wines at their meals, seldom touch a glass of sweet wine.

The improvements that can be made in sweet wines are many and are largely involved in proper aging and clarifying. The methods of fermentation may also be very different from what is the general practice here. The general public is, however, not interested in the details of technical work, which should be taken up with plenty of time for proper discussion by the few who may wish to associate together to acquire information.

I will, however, venture to say that even with the grapes now planted and the general method of fermentation adopted, such improvement in our present cellars could be made by proper cellar treatment that in one year the demand for products would be doubled. I am sure that this would be true with respect to the dry wines.

I was once asked to write for a wine journal in the East, which was attempting to call out a concensus of opinion that the people should drink more wine, and reasons why they did not do so. I sent a brief answer to the effect that instead of addressing such a question to the wine dealers it should be addressed to consumers. I called attention to the old saying that "you can lead a horse to water, but you can't make him drink." The horse should be asked why he does not drink. The answer would probably be that the horse didn't like the water. So much wine is made to please the lowest class of trade and to compete for cheapness that the more fastidious tastes prefer to find satisfaction in beer and whisky.

There are not as many fine wine grapes, nor as much choice wine in the State now as there was twenty-five years ago. Is the demand or the supply to blame? Such a question can only be properly discussed when there are men who wish to engage in an effort to prove that better qualities will find a market. Co-operation is quite out of the question in this field. Each individual must cultivate his own taste and sell goods on his own merits. Not every man is qualified by nature to be an artist or a good cook; and each producer must have some taste for the business and respect for his products. He must learn to be his own cellar master, and 100 acres will be a large area for him to care for. One hundred such wine makers, if they had the true spirit and lived on their vineyards, might find occupation here. But can you find 100 grape growers in this county who would be happy in such a life pursuit?

Let me add only this much: It is a mistake to think that this county is only fit for sweet wines. Fine dry wines can be made here, but not by present methods. In 1886 we had only a few bearing varieties of the famous Bordeaux claret grapes to begin fine wine making. I used what I had then in Livermore and George West sent me the few tons he had in Stockton. I made them up separately, and, as all fine wines should be kept, matured the products separately. The wines made from the El Pinal vineyard were among the lot I exhibited at the Paris exposition in 1889 and much admired by French connoisseurs; so much so that I received a gold medal and letters from Paris asking for the agency for my vintage. They did not know how little we had of such fine material. The El Pinal Bordeaux vines have since been killed by phylloxera, and none replanted. Twenty-five years ago the El Pinal brandies, from the White Prolific in the old fashioned way and properly aged, were esteemed luxuries and popular in all our local clubs. Today you can find no such product. Choice qualities of port and other sweet wine grapes were then kept separate in small cooperage, aged and brought high prices.

CHAS. A. WETMORE.

There Were Blends in Pliny's Day.

JEMSHEED, who is celebrated as the founder of Persepolis, is said to have been the first who invented wine. He was immoderately fond of grapes, and desired to preserve some; they were placed for this purpose in a large vessel, and lodged in a vault for future use. When the vessel was opened the grapes had fermented; and their juice, in this state, was so acid that the King believed it must be poisonous. He had some vessels filled with it, and *poison* written upon each; they were placed in his room. It happened that one of his favorite ladies was affected with a nervous headache, and the pain distracted her so much that she desired death. Observing a vessel with *poison* written on it, she took it, and swallowed the contents. The wine, for such it had become, overpowered the lady, who fell down in a sound sleep, and awoke much refreshed. Delighted with the remedy, she repeated the dose so often that the monarch's poison was all drank! He soon discovered this, and forced the lady to confess what she had done. A quantity of wine was made, and Jemsheed and all his court drank of the new beverage; which, from the circumstance that led to its discovery, is this day known in Persia by the name of Zeher-e-Kooshon, the *delightful poison.*

Wine among the ancient Romans was served in large earthern vases, which circulated as the decanters do, after dinner, at an English table, each having a label describing the age and quality of the liquor it contained. The Romans had cups to drink out of, of various dimensions and materials. The most generally used was called a *cyathus.* It was a small goblet, which, at elegant tables, was usually of gold or silver, and not unfrequently ornamented with precious stones. It contained about the same quantity as a modern wine glass.

The wine, when brought to table, was passed through strainers, in which were small pieces of ice, and it was sometimes both cooled and weakened by an admixture of snow. In winter it was usual to temper it with warm water. The wine was not poured from the vase, but the *cyathus* was dipped into it; and in houses where much etiquette of attendance was observed that duty was performed by boys, attired with more care than the ordinary slave.

The wine was kept in large jars, formed like urns, and usually stopped with a composition of pitch and mastick, cork being but seldom used for that purpose. The date of the vintage was marked on the stopper, which was sealed and had the signet of the grower as an attestation of the genuine quality of the liquor.

The wine was often preserved to a great age. In the time of Pliny the Elder there was wine which was made during the consulship of L. Opimius, and, consequently, about two hundred years old. *This old wine was not drunk, but chiefly employed to give strength and flavor to other wine with which it was mixed in small quantities; and the price was so excessive that an ounce weight of it, according to Pliny, must have cost about four pounds English.*

LASH'S BITTERS
TONIC LAXATIVE

PERSONAL MENTION AND NOTES.

Jas. de Fremery & Co. report that the advertising campaign of Carstairs whisky has begun to develop a very considerable demand for that high grade whisky. In consequence, C. L. Fisher, well and favorably known in the trade, has been engaged to handle the sale of it in San Francisco and the Pacific Coast generally.

Such has been the public's demand for Yosemite beer that the Enterprise Brewing Company has been obliged to make enlargements and improvements. In consequence a 450-barrel copper brewing kettle has ben installed, and an order placed for a bottle filler with the capacity of 75 quarts or 120 pints to the minute. Other improvements are in course of construction.

The many friends of James Raggi, the popular importer and retailer in the Montgomery Block, will read with great satisfaction that he has entirely recovered from Bright's disease. Mr. Raggi is enjoying the climate of Los Angeles and will remain until he has again regained his strength. Mr. Raggi's case was a desperate one and he was saved by taking Fulton's Renal Compound.

Paul Masson, president of the Masson Champagne Company of San Jose, Cal., was in the city during the past week, helping to greet the men who went to Washington and brought back a World's Fair Exposition. Replying to a question as to the status of his business, Mr. Masson stated that during the past year it had quadrupled. "I don't know why this great increase developed, except that it is a matter of appreciation of my wines," said he, "for I have made no extra effort to create a larger demand. The outlook is highly gratifying, and I believe that the World's Exposition will do great things for California."

Percy T. Morgan, retired president of the California Wine Association, will take his family to Europe shortly and indulge himself in a two years' rest, to the end that he may recover his health. Speaking to the writer of his retirement, Mr. Morgan said that he had the satisfaction of knowing that in resigning his position he leaves the Association to his successor in a better financial condition that it ever was before. It was the strenuous labor of bringing the big corporation up to this point that undermined Mr. Morgan's health and made it necessary for him to temporarily retire from all active business. His many, many friends will wish for him a pleasant sojourn and restored health.

Hugo T. Taussig is now touring in Asia and has reached the desert country, from which he has sent home several photographs. He does not say so, but it is a reasonable deduction to be drawn from the views in question that he thinks that it is a good country for the prohibitionists to be banished to. There is but little water to drink and any one indulging in intoxicants of any kind would be liable to death under the Mahommedan law. In that country, where there is no god but Allah, and Mahomet is his prophet, blind pigs and boot-leggers would be soon abolished, and Bristol et al. could haul down the cross and hoist the Crescent, it being well known that their love and adoration of the Son of God is bounded only by the possibility of enacting a Mahommedan law in a Christian country.

J. A. BARLOTTI, secretary of the Italian Vineyard Company of Los Angeels, called at the REVIEW sanctum on his way home from an extended trip East in the interest of his company, particularly in reorganizing the New York office. Mr. Barlotti reported conditions very encouraging. Buyers took the recent raise in wine prices very nicely, realizing that it was just and necessary to the well-being of the trade and industry. Things are moving along in good shape and it is believed a steady improvement will continue. He took an active part in boosting for the Exposition, working through the American Wine Association, the Board of Trade, Chamber of Commerce and social clubs of New York in the interest of San Francisco. Mr. Barlotti feels assured that the Exposition will do great things for not only this city, but the entire Coast.

Siebe Bros. & Plagemann, wholesale wine and liquor merchants, 430-34 Battery St., and handlers of California's finest brandies, reported that 1910 was an improvement upon 1909 and believed 1911 promised to be a successful year in the wine and spirit trade. Reports received from their commercial travellers intimated that now sufficient rain had put at rest all fears of a dry year, prosperity in the interior was bound to reflect upon the amount of trade done by San Francisco wholesalers. The company interviewed said that the Exposition would be the greatest advertisement that the Pacific Coast had ever enjoyed, and it naturally followed that the result would be great trade activity in all lines. Such activity would reflect particularly upon both the wholesale and retail branches of the wine and liquor trade, and Siebe Bros. & Plagemann therefore believed that the holding of the Exposition in San Francisco would insure good business conditions for years to come.



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Wine Association Elects New President.

ON February 23d the California Wine Association held its seventeenth annual meeting. Percy T. Morgan, president of the Association, read his report for the year, after which the following Board of Directors was elected: B. R. Kittredge, M. J. Fontana, J. Frowenfeld, I. W. Hellman Jr., J. J. Jacobi, Daniel Meyer, C. O. G. Miller, Henry Rosenfeldt, P. C. Rossi, F. W. Van Sicklen and W. Hansen.

President Morgan, who has guided the fortunes of the Association for sixteen years, announced his retirement, which led to speeches in high appreciation of his services, by P. C. Rossi, Albert Meyer, Claus Schilling, J. J. Jacobi and I. W. Hellman Jr.

Then followed the election of Benjamin R. Kittredge as president of the Association in Mr. Morgan's place. The new president is well known to the wine trade. He is a member of the firm of George West & Son, Inc., of Stockton, the Sonoma Wine and Brandy Company of New York, and one of the largest producers of sweet wines in the United States. A graduate of Harvard University, he turned the knowledge obtained at his Alma Mater to good account, amassed a large fortune, and has been classed as a millionaire in New York, of which State he has hitherto been a resident. Hereafter California will be his home, and as Mr. Sbarboro, in speaking of Mr. Kittredge's appointment, pertinently said, "He has conducted his own affairs to so great an advantage that there can be no doubt of his success as the head of the California Wine Association."

Claus Schilling was re-elected as a director, but he insisted upon resigning, as he is about to leave for Europe.

J. Frowenfeld was re-elected first vice-president and William Hansen second vice-president, secretary and manager, in which position he has for a long time past rendered the Association most acceptable service, and by his bonhomie and courtesy made many friends.

The business of the meeting was followed by an enjoyable banquet, the Association's cellars being drawn upon for the choicest brands, and as usual at the Association's meetings, those present returned well satisfied that the future had in store many years of usefulness and financial profit for the shareholders and all connected with it.

In 1909 Plumas went dry. Since that time there has been an agitation for the reopening of saloons under strict regulations and it was claimed that the dry ordinance had proved ineffective. So the present ordinance has been drawn up fixing the license at the sum of $400 annually, or $100 a quarter, and a bond of $2000 must be furnished. The board reserves the right to revoke the license at any time for cause or the violation of any of the provisions of the ordinance.

Petitions are being circulated in Bakersfield by the W. C. T. U. requesting the City Trustees to enact an ordinance making it illegal for saloons to do business evenings and Sundays. The Union desires that the saloons shall be obliged to keep the usual business hours of other stores, opening at 7 a. m. and closing at 6 p. m., except on Saturday nights, when they may keep open until 10 p. m., closing then until Monday at 7 a. m.

A Sisson dispatch states that some of the wholesale liquor dealers in Siskiyou are up against it since the county outside of the incorporated towns went "dry" on January 1st. The Southern Pacific refuses to receive liquors for shipment to any points in Siskiyou County except the incorporated towns of Yreka, Etna Mills, Fort Jones, Dunsmuir, Dorris, Sisson and Montague. Thus, a wholesale liquor dealer in Sisson might expect to do a good business in Weed, Edgewood and McCloud, all close by, but shipments by rail are impossible.

Immense Beer Consumption.

THE beer sales of 1910 were over 61,000,000 barrels as against 57,000,000 in 1909, 56,000,000 in 1908, and 60,000,000 in 1907, the high record year prior to 1910. Brewers generally believe that this record quantity will be increased in the present year.

Beer sales in every month last year increased over the corresponding month of 1909, except in November, when there was a small decrease of 88,031 barrels. The largest gain was in March, when the increase was 914,570 barrels. Figures for December show a gain in output of 247,738 barrels, the total production for the month being 4,457,780 barrels.

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SEATTLE AND NORTHWEST NEWS

SEATTLE, Feb. 20:—Seattle's cafes and regular restaurants have been struck a hard blow by the new Chief of Police, appointed by Mayor-elect Dilling. Captain Banning is not a prude, but the new Mayor, despite his friends' contention that he was a "good fellow," is going to extremes that are likely to bankrupt a number of men. He dug up an old ordinance—1884—to the effect that women and others can not drink liquors in a restaurant unless that restaurant has a bar in full view.

There are many repairs going on, but the law is onerous and extreme. Thousands of persons, wont to indulge in a glass of beer or a bottle of wine at their meals were inconvenienced. There are a number of similarly silly regulations under way, all of which are wonderfully annoying.

The new Mayor was once a member of the Legislature here. His record is almost forgotten, for he was young and his acts were mediocre except for one thing. He always voted "dry." He was a fanatic on the question of liquor, as he is today. It is predicted that he will turn to his old habits as far as possible before he has been in office long.

Bellingham is now showing the rest of the State the beauties of a dry town, where vice and drink are unknown. Recently, however, the beauties of the new regime astonished some of the good folk of the dry league. Several police sergeants and patrolmen raided a cellar in this desert place and arrested thirty men who were found buying booze from the dry-pigger who ran the place. As an evidence of the thoroughly arid condition of the town it is said that more arrested men are hopelessly drunk these days than ever in the history of Bellingham. Of the thirty arrested in the cellar, for example, twelve were not able to walk to the police station and three taxicabs were summoned into the service as auxiliary aids.

J. J. Cavanaugh, late of Worcester, Massachusetts, is one of the best informed men in Seattle on matters pertaining to the failures of Prohibition in the East. Worcester, be it known, was for three years the largest absolutely "dry" city in the United States, but during those three years, says Cavanaugh, the humidity alcoholically speaking, was greater than at any time in the history of Worcester. Mr. Cavanaugh, be it known, is a widely traveled man, though a native of Worcester. He is an educated commercial traveler, for years a dealer in world's fair concessions, and a good mixer. Here is his story of Worcester's experiment:

"Drunkenness and indecency throve to such an extent during those three years that the sensible folk of the city overwhelmingly voted for high license, since the adoption of which the morals have assumed their normal condition. During the 'dry' years beer and whisky in large quantities reached men, women, and even little boys. Express wagons carrying liquor were frequently robbed by mobs of lads from 14 to 18, and it was necessary to put policemen on the wagons. Even this did not stop the flow of booze. Prostitution and drunkenness were never so bad as during those years. Rooming houses and cellars became dens of drunkenness and debauchery."

Everett has followed Bellingham in its era of blindpigging. James Xnos, a Greek proprietor of a house on Riverside, has been arrested and convicted for running a blind pig. He pleaded guilty and was fined $10. The police say there are so many others operating that it is strange that Xnos was convicted. It is generally known that there is plenty to be had if the person only knows how to get it. Xnos was a little careless.

Whatcom county, Washington, now has only six saloons doing business openly and these six are located in the town of Sumas, where the majority of the citizens have voted to keep the place "wet" for another two years. Recently the last remaining five saloons in the country districts, outside the incorporated towns, closed their doors, by order of the board of county commissioners. No excitement or trouble of any kind marked the close of the saloons in the country. As was the case when the saloons of Bellingham closed, the saloonmen sold a big part of their stocks to people who wanted to lay in supplies of the liquid refreshments for the long dry period ahead of them.

Mayor A. V. Fawcett of Tacoma, Washington, has been recalled and is naturally on the warpath in consequence. He now declares that his life is threatened and $5000 offered for his assassination. As he has been a bitter enemy of the saloons he attributes the threat against his life and his recall to the Royal Arch and special interests. M. B. Stambaugh, who conducted the recall movement against Fawcett, declares, however, that he is not acting for the Royal Arch but in behalf of the taxpayers generally.

The standing of Washington's Governor on the local option question is clearly shown by his message, in which he recommends a county unit law, and that it be strengthened in the clauses providing for the enforcement provisions. He also recommends as a further regulative measure that from and after January 1, 1912, the sale of liquor in licensed territory be confined to the hours between sunrise and sunset, on the lines of the well known Nebraska daylight saloon law.

Whew!

THE Portland, Oregon, *Oregonian* declares that the "driest" bill that was ever introduced in the Oregon Legislature, or perhaps in any Legislature, was presented to the Senate by Senator Dimick, by request. The bill would not only prohibit the selling of liquor on any train or boat of any description, but would impose a fine of $50 to $500 and imprisonment from 10 to 30 days, upon any one taking aboard a train, streetcar, stage, boat or public conveyance, liquor in any quantity, either inside or out, for the bill prohibits persons under the influence of liquor from boarding any such public conveyances. The bill has the approval of the Oregon State Railroad Commission.

Bellingham, Washington, has raised the question of whether or not a person has a right to store away intoxicating liquors. Charles Lind, a contractor, who became possessed of a quantity of intoxicating liquids by the foreclosure of a mortgage on the Crown bar, has been arrested and will have to stand trial, although there is no evidence that he tried to sell any whisky from his stock of goods. How is that for tyrannical persecution?

The City Attorney of Roseburg, Ore., has rendered an opinion that licenses can be issued in that town without the necessity of an election. He says, "If the home rule bill means anything, it means that cities that voted 'wet' at the last election, when the bill was carried, have the right to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors within their corporate limits without holding an election."

During January at Newport, Oregon, the new council in deference to the wishes of the people, as expressed in last November's election, when the "wets" won by a majority of 22, issued four licenses for saloons under a very stringent ordinance. Business is permitted from 5 a. m. to 10 p. m., except on Saturday when 11 p. m. is the closing hour. Besides the $1000 license fee each applicant had to put up a $2000 bond and have a petition signed by at least 20 per cent of the voters of the town at the last general election.

Plans Pure Food Campaign.

IT has been announced from the New York offices of the Pure Food Manufacturers Association that the organization is now an incorporated body. Its members are planning a vigorous camgaign for this season. The principles to which the association is committed include the following:

"Absolute prohibition of the use of chemicals of any kind in the manufacture of food products. The strictest observance of the laws of health, sanitation and cleanliness in the process of manufacture. The use of only the purest and most wholesome raw products in the manufacture and packing of foods. Strict enforcement of the National Food and Drugs Act, and the most efficient, scientific and legal interpretation of the law's provisions. The enactment and strict enforcement of State food laws corresponding to the National Food Law. The open-to-the-public principle in all establishments engaged in commercial food products. The education and enlightenment of the public with regard to conditions under which foods are prepared commercially. The support of public measures looking to the protection of the public health and welfare."

The members are: The Shredded Wheat Co., Merrill-Soule Co., E. C. Hazard, Price Flavoring Extract Co., Belle Meade Sweets, the Walter M. Lowney Co., Chase & Sanborn, William Underwood Co., the Fleischmann Co., Charles Gulden, Hyler's, Beech-Nut Packing Co., H. J. Heinz Co., Franco-American Food Co., Richardson & Robbins, Sealshipt Oyster System, Charles E. Hires Co., J. W. Beardsley's Sons, Hunt Brothers Co., Atmore & Son.

Trademarks Sought to Be Registered in the Patent Office.

THE following trademarks have been favorably acted on by the Patent Office and will be registered at the expiration of 30 days unless objected to. Any person who believes he would be damaged by the registration of a mark is entitled by law to oppose it within the said time. All inquiries should be addressed to Edward S. Duvall, Jr., patent and trademark lawyer, Loan and Trust Building, Washington, D. C., who will furnish particulars how to proceed.

Serial No. 51,789. Representation of a typical Dutch high official in the dress of the seventeenth century, the picture being fanciful. Owner: Blankenheyn & Nolet's Distilleerderij, Rotterdam, Holland. Used on gin and cordials. Claims use since June 1, 1909.

Serial No. 49,407. Word: Coin. Owner: The Krantz Brewing Company, Findlay, Ohio. Used on beer. Claims use since about June 15, 1905.

Serial No. 52,132. Representation of portrait of applicant with the words, Braumeister Beer Extract arranged in an ellipse around the portrait. Owner: Henning Wennersten, Chicago, Ill. Used on a concentrated extract of malt and hops for use as a beverage. Claims use since on or about June 1, 1908.

Serial No. 49,122. Representation of a narrow bottle in the center of which is a portrait of a man and around the whole a fanciful border. Owner: Bosch & Co., Badalona, near Barcelona, Spain. Used on anisette. Claims use since 1878.

Serial No. 52,200. Representation of a small doe's head arranged at the top and in the center of four concentric circles. Owner: Whitbread & Company, Ltd., London, England. Used on ale. Claims use since November, 1869.

Serial No. 52,201. Label same as 52,200. Owner: Same as 52,200. Used on stout. Claims use since November, 1869.

Criticism of California Brewing Barley.

THE California Development Board is in receipt of a communication indirectly from Mr. Adolphus Busch of the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Company of St. Louis, in which he makes some pertinent criticisms on California barley. He states that the United States needs about one hundred million bushels of barley for its beer and malt production and that California could easily supply 33 1-3 per cent of that consumption if the barley were properly handled. It is Mr. Busch's opinion that the crops should be handled with the same care that is shown wheat and that the shipments should be properly rated by expert officers duly appointed so that the purchaser of this cereal would get a certificate which would be a sufficient guarantee as to the quality and general cleanliness of his barley. The barley should be rated just like wheat in three grades, namely, bay brewing, feed barley and chevalier. Every carload of barley leaving the State should go out with a certificate showing just the condition. Neglect of this very important feature of agriculture may mean a loss to this State of many thousands of dollars each year. Mr. Busch is a large purchaser and is naturally interested in getting the best article that can be produced. Some time ago he communicated with commission men on this subject with the result that the consumers get a slightly better grade of barley and that the growers have since been getting better prices. Inasmuch as California derives a large revenue from the growing of barley and as the future business in this staple is bound to be large, it should be the business of every barley grower in this State to pay more attention to the culture of better varieties and to the cleanliness of the barley itself.

THE SUPREME TEST



¶When the good news came Tuesday morning, Jan. 31, that our dear San Francisco would get the Fair, everybody wanted to telephone.

¶Upstairs in the *Main Central Office* of the *Home Telephone Company*, at 333 Grant Avenue, where the automatic switchboards are located, the connecting devices started in to hum and click.

¶As the volume of messages increased the automatic machines made a noise like ten thousand typewriters all going at once, for the whole city was telephoning—but the Homephone stood up under the load.

¶We met the extreme emergency, and the many thousands of Homephone patrons received instant information from their friends that San Francisco would surely get the Fair.

Bay Cities Home Telephone Company

SAN FRANCISCO OAKLAND BERKELEY

Vineyard and Cellar

Large Acreage of Vines is Being Planted.

A CONSIDERABLY larger acreage of new vines than usual is being planted in the vineyards of the Livermore valley this year. The stock is all resistant and most of it is imported from France. The Sauterne varieties predominate.

The acreage as far as obtainable that is being planted by the various vineyardists is as follows: Theo. Gier Company, 30 acres; C. H. Wente, 15 acres; Concannon Estate, 8 acres; Louis Mey, 6 acres; Wetmore-Bowen Co., Cresta Blanca vineyard, 10 acres; C. A. Buckley, 10 acres; G. H. Hughes, 2 acres; Mrs. Sara B. Smith, Olivina, 5 acres; C. L. Crellin, Ruby Hill vineyard, 10 acres; John Gilcrest, Escondido vineyard, 10 acres.

Urge Grape-Growers to Organize Associations.

CERTAINLY C. A. Wetmore's advice to grape-growers instructing them to form a local association, should be followed. He points out the advantage of having a manager to market such an association's crop, so as to be able to enjoy the same advantage as the owners of the large vineyards. He says: "This plan is favored, I understand, by George West & Son. It is more satisfactory to deal for crops from 400 to 500 acres in a bunch than to bargain for many small lots independently. It is plain to see that the owners of large vineyards have had a great advantage over the small growers, and the reason is obvious. The large vineyards are temptations to owners to put up wineries, and to keep them from doing so they very naturally receive offers from the big wineries which are more satisfactory than prices paid to small growers, who are not feared as competitors."

J. Fredson, the winery man between Windsor and Healdsburg, Sonoma County, is shipping his stock of wine to a prominent house of San Francisco. He has about 120,000 gallons to ship and is well known by the wine dealers for his excellent vintage.

Another organization of wine men is reported from Pasadena, namely, the filing of articles of incorporation by P. Etienne, J. M. Etienne Jr. and J. F. Thompson, with a capital stock of $25,000. The new corporation covers the business of Etienne Bros. of Pasadena.

A Healdsburg dispatch states that a well-known Dry Creek wine maker has been offered 15 cents for his cellar of last year's wine, about 30,000 gallons. The offer was refused in the evident expectation of better prices in the near future. It is also reported that John Miaglia has sold his 1909 vintage for 17 cents.

Angelo Lencioni of Dry Creek Valley, recently shipped three carloads of wine to his Seattle house. Mr. Lencioni says the wine market is looking brighter and that he will increase the capacity of his winery next season, which is indicative of a stronger market and means good prices for next season's grape crop.

Early in January a considerable number of grape-growers assembled at Fresno to open up a small quantity of grapes which had been in cold storage a year. It is said that the grapes were found to be in excellent condition and that grapes are likely to be stored in large quantities for shipment in the winter and spring.

Large Wine Cellar.

ARCHITECT LANSBURGH has let contracts to Masow & Morrison for the erection of important wine cellars and cooperage for Schlesinger & Bender, the wine merchants, and work is now under way for the erection of their new warehouse, which will cover 27,000 square feet of ground upon a triangular lot bounded by Sixteenth street, Kansas street and the Western Pacific right of way, upon which this company has laid a private spur track. The capacity of these cellars will be 1,500,000 gallons. The building will have reinforced concrete foundations. The exterior walls will be of different colored brick. The building with its fixtures will cost in the neighborhood of $100,000, at a total aggregate rental of $125,000.

Thousand-Acre Vineyard.

SEVEN hundred acres of Muscatel grapes are to be put in on the Homeland Acres, Escondido, by the Escondido Valley Land and Planting Company. Three hundred acres were put in last season, which makes this one of the large vineyards in the State.

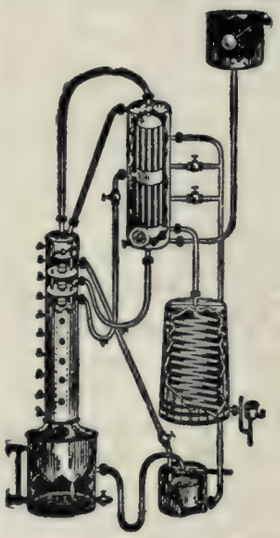
As far as Sutter county is concerned, if recent reports are to be believed, there will be a shortage of wine grapes the coming season A recent dispatch from Yuba City states that the Sutter county growers have grafted their wine grapes with Thompson seedless. The dispatch adds: "With many thousands of acres of land adapted to raisin growing in the Sacramento Valley, it is predicted that with the new grape product that it will not be a great number of years before the northern part of California will equal the Fresno district in the raisin production."

A rumor among Lodi shipping men alleges that Frank West has made a statement that the prices that the California Wine Association will offer for wine grapes this coming season will be as follows: Zinfandels, $10 a ton; Alacante, Bouschet, $12; Petit Sirrah, $12; Tokays, culls or grapes on the vines, and with a seven-year contract, $8. They believe that in Mr. West did make such a statement he had authoritiy to do so from the Association. It would appear to us that it is far too early for the Association or any other large buyer to have come to a conclusion as to prices for the coming season.

Pacific Copper Works

L. WAGNER & SONS, Props.

573 Mission Street, San Francisco



OUR SPECIALTY OF MANUFACTURING ALL KINDS OF STILLS, FILTERS, PASTEURIZERS AND COPPER AND BRASS WORK FOR WINERIES, DISTILLERIES, BREWERIES, ETC. FURTHER INFORMATION GIVEN UPON APPLICATION.

Gold and Silver Medal awarded at Mechanics' and Midwinter Exposition for continuous still.

The stockholders of the California Vineyards and Improvement Company met at the grape juice plant at North Cucamonga and elected the following board of directors: F. B. Van Fleet, president; A. T. Galloway, vice-president; Benton Ballou, secretary; R. E. Gilbert, F. W. Whitney, R. L. Booth and F. E. George. The company has engaged the services of J. H. Traphagen as manager and salesman and he will at once undertake the work of visiting the various towns of Southern California with the object of interesting the merchants in the Mission brand of grape juice This company is mainly composed of local business men and grape growers and its success will mean a good market and better prices for the grape crop in this vicinity.

With the noted Johannisberg vineyard, and, we fear, other celebrated German vineyards suffering from phylloxera, it is with pleasure that we note the fact that in both Sonoma and Napa counties the policy of progressive vineyardists is to supplement the yield of ordinary grapes with the choicer and finer varieties of grapes. Experimental plantings are continually being made, and from these many tests are bound to come good results and great improvements in the quality of our wines. If this policy is persevered with we hope the time will soon come when we may possess a Johannisberg of our own.

The failure of the wine crop is to France what the failure of the wheat or corn crop would be to the United States. The average annual production of wine in France is 1,000,000,000 gallons. Last season the yield was only about 500,000,000 gallons. Figuring the wine at 20 cents per gallon, the loss to France would be $100,000,000. It should be remembered that in France wine is part of the daily food and always on the table, even of the poorest peasant. Already it is observed that the scarcity and higher price of wine have caused thousands of French people to drink cider and beer in place of wine. Why not lower the present duty and import California wines? That would help some.

George W. Ashley, president of the San Joaquin Table Grape Growers' Association, in his annual report, lauds the independent wineries. He says: "The wine grape industry is in better condition than for several years, thanks to the short crop in Europe and to the independent wineries here, and especially to the independent wineries corporation, which is the banding together of over thirty of the independent wineries of the State and the consequent control of the majority of the sweet wines of the State by the growers. And right here place a great big credit mark after the names of W. C. Brown and Ed Williamson. Don't think it has not taken a whole lot of work to organize our winery. Don't think that Messrs. Gatske, Tarpey, Rogers and Brown do not deserve whole chunks of praise for what they have done for the wine industry of this State."

Congressional Sobriety

WHETHER or not there is as much conviviality in vogue in Congressional life in Washington as formerly may be doubted, but in times past, and not so far past, either, there have been celebrated some wonderful occasions, according to tales one hears recited nowadays and particularly when prompted by some orator from the South who is loud for prohibition and who increases the volume of his voice and polishes the splendor of his rhetoric from sources he would prohibit the use of.

Patrick Henry of Mississippi, who is now gathered to his fathers, was one such, or at least many is the tale his memory has to stand sponsor for. It is declared of him that he dearly loved to preach the beauties of prohibition, but not until after he had had a long confereence with "red liquor."

Another member of the House from the South was as good as a clockpiece. With unfailing regularity his condition was always the same at a certain time in the afternoon. Communities differ very much in their appraisement of men they send to Congress. One gentleman of reputation, who hails from a community given in a certain respect to steady habits, has not been himself for a long, long time, and it was thought last year he would die from this cause and that, at all events, he would be retired to his constituents, but he was re-elected by even a larger majority, and to top all was indorsed by the prohibitionist party.

Washington still loves to tell of the convivial enterprise of a famed Senator of the West, fabulously wealthy, but now retired, who was a "king pin" in his specialty.

He dearly loved to sing on such occasions, although he had no voice, but yet believing he was a Caruso.

At great stag dinners he was fond of mounting the table and singing from there. "Let me have room," he would cry, as he kicked off the costly dishes and afterward paid several hundred dollars for the privilege. He was fond of caroling patriotic airs and is still famous for his "Tar-Bangled Spanner."

Now and then he would have with him in a duet another famous Western Senator, highly regarded by the church, and it is related that their vocalizations were excruciatingly entertaining.

But that Senator is now no more, having been called to his Valhalla.—Washington Letter.

W. E. Alexander, president of the Escondido Valley Land and Planting Company has been busy during the past and present month planting 700 acres of vines on the rolling lands just south of Escondido. Choice muscatel cuttings were set out by crews of men, of 18,000 a day. When completed, this planting will complete a 1000-acre vineyard, which is expected to make Escondido famous as a grape producing section.

Wine Machinery

COMPLETE PLANTS FITTED OUT

Continuous Presses
Crushers, Stemmers
and Must Pumps

Toulouse & Deloreux

405 Sixth St., San Francisco, Cal.

American Production of Tight-Cooperage Stock

THE production of tight-barrel staves in the United States during 1909 was 379,231,000 pieces, valued at $9,201,964, as against 345,280,000 pieces in 1908, and 385,232,000 pieces in 1907, valued at $10,009,295 and $12,942,885, respectively. The output of tight-barrel heading during the same years was 20,691,201 sets in 1909, 20,515,072 sets in 1908, and 27,692,994 sets in 1907, valued at $3,716,296, $4,397,148, and $6,864,485, respectively.

DECREASE IN AVERAGE VALUE PER UNIT.

While the average value per unit of the total production of all classes of both tight-barrel staves and headings has decreased steadily since 1907, this movement has not extended to all classes of the stock separately, nor has it been so marked as the shrinkage in the total value of tight-cooperage stock during the three years would seem to indicate, the changing composition of the totals of stave and heading output having exerted a considerable influence in this direction. In 1907 sawed staves, which have a lower average value per thousand than any of the other three classes of tight-barrel staves, formed 87.1 per cent of the total reported production, while in 1908 they contributed 87.4 per cent and in 1909, 90 per cent. Furthermore, the average value per thousand of sawed staves decreased markedly during these three years, being $27.83 in 1907, $24.47 in 1908, and $20.76 in 1909. In this connection it is of interest to note the increasing use of other and cheaper woods than white oak as sawed-stave material. In 1907 76.8 per cent of the sawed staves were made from white oak, while in 1908 and 1909 the percentages of the totals were 70.7 and 63.6, respectively. Some of the more important species in point of quantity being substituted for white oak are: Red oak, basswood, gum, pine, ash, chestnut oak, and cypress, in the order named. The substitution of other woods for white oak as material is practically confined, however, to sawed staves, the other three classes of tight staves, namely, bucked and split, hewed, and beer and ale, requiring the best grade of selected oak.

The comparative summary for 1909 follows:

Class.	Number.	Value.
Sawed:		
Oil and tierce	158,457,000	$3,503,899
Spirit and wine	38,933,000	1,637,839
Half barrel	19,356,000	160,446
Pork	13,457,000	243,522
Bourbon	11,991,000	566,128
All other	99,065,000	974,014
Total	341,259,000	$7,085,808
Bucked and split:		
Bourbon	8,332,000	452,373
West Indian	2,517,000	159,710
Spirit and wine	1,949,000	83,332
All other	2,306,000	52,661
Total	15,104,000	$ 748,076
Hewed:		
French claret	5,320,000	425,205
Pipe	825,000	145,795
Tank	76,000	41,660
All other	100,000	5,900
Total	6,321,000	$ 618,560
Beer and ale:		
Beer, barrel	1,560,000	126,525
Beer, half-barrel	6,217,000	315,943
Beer, quarter-barrel	5,399,000	207,275
Beer, one-sixth barrel	1,056,000	18,528
Beer, one-eight barrel	2,058,000	56,009
Ale, hogshead	145,000	16,265
All other	112,000	8,975
Total	16,547,000	$ 749,520
Grand total	379,231,000	$9,201,964
Heading (in sets).		
Sawed:		
Oil and tierce	9,172,099	$1,531,983
Spirit and wine	2,207,596	737,004
Half barrel and keg	1,680,004	163,902
Bourbon	1,289,713	527,704
Pork	393,319	58,900
All other	4,992,962	515,374
Total	19,735,693	$3,534,867
Beer and ale:		
Half-barrel	342,735	$ 70,983
Barrel	91,050	32,700
Hogshead	150	188
All other	521,573	77,558
Total	955,508	181,429
Grand total	20,691,201	$3,716,296

—Preliminary comparative report for 1909 issued by the Census Bureau.

Striking Figures

THE official figures for the consumption of alcoholic beverages in the country show that the per capita consumption of spirits fell from 2.52 gallons in 1840 to 1.37 gallons in 1909. Since the drinking of spirits is almost entirely confined to whisky, rum, gin and brandy, it is apparent that the consumption of the liquors which contain the largest proportion of alcohol has been reduced about half. If the figures for the closing decades of the eighteenth and the early decades of the nineteenth centuries were available they would show that there was even more "hard drinking" at this early period.

The consumption of wine has more than doubled from 1840 to 1909, increasing from .29 to .70 gallon. A large part of this increase is due to the consumption of native wines.

When we consider the per capita consumption of beer and ale, the greatest change is apparent. This has increased from 1.36 gallons in 1840 to 19.97 gallons in 1909. To how great an extent this change is due to the German immigration, which first came to this country in large numbers about 1848, is, of course, problematical. Many of the wine-drinking races, like the Italians, after a brief residence in this country, become consumers of beer.

Although there has been a great increase in the total consumption of intoxicants during the period 1840 to 1909, there has been a change from those drinks containing a high percentage of alcohol to those containing a low perecntage—and this is the one cause for encouagement.—William Bailey, assistant professor of political economy in Yale University, in the *Independent*.

The Alleged Warehouse Whisky Frauds

THE matter of the whisky frauds—the substitution of water for whisky in the Haslett warehouse—was submitted to the Federal Grand Jury on the 24th instant, and several witnesses were examined.

Treasury Agents L. W. Bean, W. H. Tidwell and George E. Channing were examined at length by the jurors and gave a full report of their investigation. They told of the discovery that over eighty barrels of water had been substituted for the same number of barrels of whisky. The sum of $5397 being the amount due the government on this amount of spirits, has already been paid by the Haslett Warehouse Company and the Crown Distilleries Company.

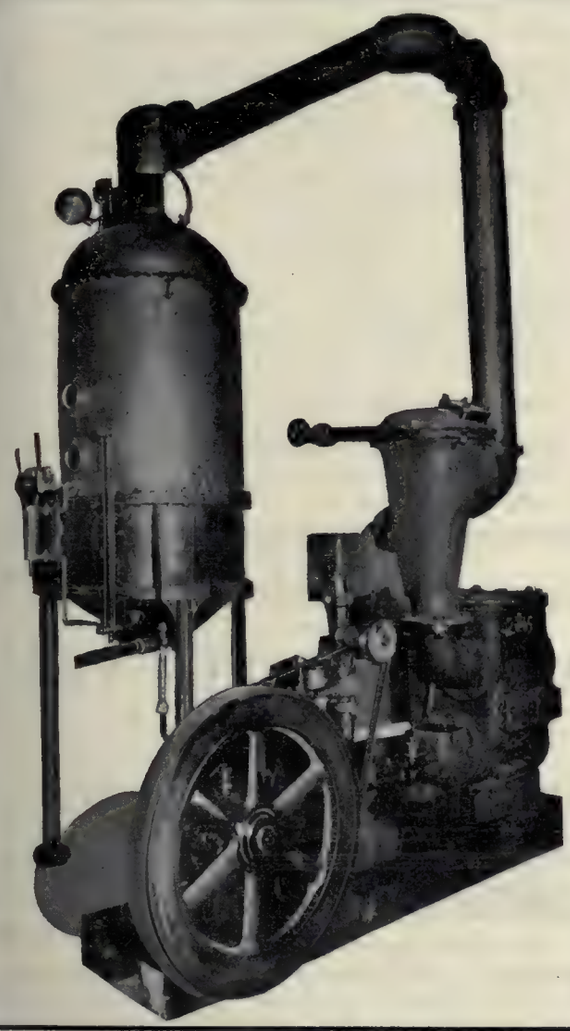
C. W. Isaacs of the Western Union Telegraph Company was summoned for the purpose of testifying to a number of telegrams said to have passed between an officer of the Crown Distilleries Company and Acton Haven of San Diego relative to the matter under investigation. Daniel O'Connell, the storekeeper of the Haslett Warehouse at Sansome street and Broadway, who was suspended from duty by Collector of the Port Stratton, after stating that he had been offered a bribe by a distillery representative if he would allow whisky to be taken out illegally, was another important witness examined. Several of the other employes of the warehouse were subpenaed, but were not examined, their testimony being postponed for a later session of the Grand Jury.

The Martinez Board of Trustees have passed a liquor ordinance by which the saloons in that city must close at midnight and open at 6 o'clock the following morning. The introduction of the measure caused a heated discussion and it was finally passed by a vote of three to two. The new ordinance is now in operation.

Mayfield, in Santa Clara county, is red hot about the liquor question. It is a prohibition town by its own ordinance and also within a mile and a half from Stanford University, and therefore covered by the State law, nevertheless the sale of liquor still continues.

According to the District Attorney of Santa Clara county, he is wating for a decision from the Supreme Court in the Meyer case, by which the validity of the law prohibiting the sale of liquor within a mile and a half of the college campus will be decided. He says: "In the event that a favorable decision for the people is given in the Meyer case I will immediately institute proceedings against the liquor dealers of Mayfield. At present they are running their places under a town ordinance.

The City Council of San Diego having won its fight against the social clubs of that city being allowed to dispense liquor to their members without a license, have now passed an ordinance placing the license giving them that right at $5 per month.



Grape Syrup Evaporater
A Success

The Only Successful Vacuum Evaporater in the Market

For Grape Syrup and Malt Extract

MANUFACTURED BY

The Oscar Krenz Copper & Brass Works

212-214 Fremont Street San Francisco, California

Also manufacturers of all descriptions of Winery, Distillery and Brewing apparatus. Our Continuous Stills, Pasteurizers, Evaporators and Concentrators produce a superior quality of Brandy, Wine and Syrup and surpass any on the market for simplicity of construction and economy in operation.



H. N. Cohn, vice-president of the Sunny Brook Distilling Company, is in Southern California and recently visited Anaheim. When there he met Swope Bros. of the California Wine Company, and placed the county agency with them for this noted whisky.

Italian-Swiss Colony Tipo (red) and the California Wine Association's Vinecliff (Riesling) were the choice native wines served at the Hotel St. Francis on Monday evening, February 27th, when the joint committee on reception and entertainment gave an elaborate banquet in honor of the delegation to Washington, whose united efforts secured the Panama-Pacific International Exposition for San Francisco.

The United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company are keeping up their record in California for writing large bonds. On February 3rd, they executed a bond for Luella R. Hughson, Administratrix of the estate of Hiram Hughson, in the amount of $1,132,000, which was filed in the Superior Court of Stanislaus County. On Tuesday last they executed another in the amount of $1,340,000, for M. C. Chapman, special administrator of the estate of William E. Dargie, late owner of the Oakland *Tribune*.

S. Federspiel, assistant manager of the Italian-Swiss Colony, California, is entour of the States, taking a bird's eye view of conditions and giving special attention to the several branches of the company. Mr. Federspiel is a gentleman who at once inspires respect and confidence. He is in a position to speak with authority upon all subjects affecting the wine interests, having devoted twenty years to the business with the above-mentioned company, and if his personality is any index, must have contributed much in poise and perception in the advancement of the best interests of his concern.—*Midas*.

We have the following from Messrs. G. S. Nicholas & Co., New York:

LONDON, February 4th, 1911.

We have very great pleasure in informing you that Messrs. Booth's Distillery, Ltd., have the honor of receiving the Royal Warrent of Appointment to His Majesty King George V.

(Signed) FIELD, SON & CO.

Benjamin S. Donahue, president of the Occidental Supply Company, has gone to Europe with his family for a vacation trip in which pleasure will be intermingled with business. Mr. Donahue was quite sick during the beginning of the winter and absent from business for some time; under these circumstances he is certainty wise to take the present trip which his friends hopes will prove greatly beneficial to his health. He left on February the 18th and will return in July, with no doubt the latest wrinkles as to how they conduct his line of business in Europe. Mr. Donahue is a representative San Francisco business man and his presence on the other side of the herring pond at this time cannot fail to interest many prominent merchants in San Francisco and her coming exhibition.

E. Palmer Bernheim has resigned his position as treasurer of the Bernheim Distilling Company on account of ill health. He is to make his home in Baltimore hereafter. Lee S. Bernheim will act as treasurer temporarily. The latter has also taken charge of the position of advertising manager.

William Tarr, known as one of the pioneer distillers of Kentucky who helped to make the Bluegrass State famous as a distilling center, died at his home near Paris, Ky., at the age of 86.

How the newspaper editors of Fresno love one another is clearly shown by the following excerpt from the *Mirror*:

"In Thursday's *Republican*, Editor Rowell told the wine men what they must do to keep him from putting them out of business. Briefly stated, it is to give up a part of their business to save the other part. Of course, everybody knows that Mr. Rowell is "close up" to Governor Johnson, still he may be exaggerating his influence with the Governor somewhat when he gives the impression that he can enlist him in destroying one of the State's greatest industries. It might even be that if Governor Johnson knew that Editor Rowell's opposition to the wine industry was the result of wounded vanity he would turn a deaf ear to his representations. We suggest that some one enlighten the Governor."

The following bankruptcy notices relating to the wine and liquor trade have been published during February: F. G. Thode, saloonkeeper, San Franicsco; liabilities, $2989; assets, $1795. John R. Needham, saloonkeeper, of Dixon; liabilities, $2664; assets, $1000. Harry Snowbelt, saloonkeeper, of Elmhurst; liabilities, $1767; assets, nil.

A very strong objection has been raised to the erection of a brewery in Claremont avenue, Oakland, and a protest made to the Board of Works. The Independent Brewing and Malting Company desire to build a brewery on the corner of Claremont avenue and Clifton street, which the protestants point out is entirely a residence district.

Guaranteed Chemically Pure

"Semper Idem" Filter Pulp

Long fiber with asbestos. Used by 60% of all the wine producers in California

"Brilliant Filtering Asbestos"

HIGHEST GRADE

Zellerbach Paper Company

Exclusive Selling Agents for the United States

SAN FRANCISCO OAKLAND LOS ANGELES

CALIFORNIA. U. S. A.

Internal Revenue

(T. D. 1672.)

Restamping packages of fermented liquors.

Collectors of internal revenue authorized to restamp packages of fermented liquors upon proper application prior to approval by commissioner.—Modification of Department Circular No. 58 of 1907, Internal Revenue Circular No. 705 (T. D. 1226).

Treasury Department,
Office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue,
Washington, D. C., January 14, 1911.

It has been found from experience that the detention of packages of fermented liquors from which stamps have been lost or destroyed by unavoidable accident is apt to cause loss on account of the deterioration of the product during the lapse of time necessary to secure stamps for restamping, as provided for in internal revenue circular No. 705, dated September 6, 1907.

In order to facilitate the restamping of such packages under the provisions of section 3315, Revised Statutes, the method of procedure as outlined in circular 705 in the case of fermented liquor packages is hereby modified as follows:

The notice of loss or destruction of fermented liquor stamps shall be filed with the collector of internal revenue for the district in which the packages are held.

Upon receipt of such notice the collector will detail a deputy collector to inspect the packages and ascertain the condition of the same and report whether said packages in his opinion were duly stamped at time of shipment and are entitled to be restamped under the provisions of section 3315, Revised Statutes. The owner or consignee in whose hands the packages are found, or other person having knowledge of the facts, must file with the collector a statement under oath that the original stamps affixed to the packages at the brewery have been lost or destroyed by unavoidable accident.

Upon receipt of the report of the deputy collector and the sworn statement of the owner, consignee, or other person having knowledge of the facts the collector will, if the evidence is satisfactory, furnish to the deputy collector the stamps necessary to replace those lost or destroyed, and such stamps will then be affixed to the proper packages under the supervision of a deputy collector.

All the papers in each case will be transmitted to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue with the collector's monthly report on Form 103, accompanied by statement containing the names of all persons to whom fermented liquor stamps have been issued for restamping, giving the numbers, denominations, and value of stamps issued in each case.

The stamps thus issued should be entered on a separate line on the collector's record or reports, Form 103, and the aggregate value shown on said report sent to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

In every such case the collector will obtain a receipt from the person receiving the stamps so issued and transmit such receipt, together with other papers, with his report on Form 103 for the month in which the stamps were issued.

Collectors should take credit on Form 103 for stamps thus issued, inserting a note on said form in red ink to this effect, "Issued under authority of Circular No. 58, as modified, on application of ———."

ROYAL E. CABELL, Commissioner.

Approved:

FRANKLIN MAC VEAGH, Secretary of the Treasury.

Pure Food Judgment

F. & D. No. 1349. I. S. No. 2140-b. Issued January 28, 1911.

Misbranding of a Food Product—Hochheimer Wine
Notice of Judgment No. 711, Food and Drugs Act

ON or about October 13, 1909, the Empire State Wine Company, a corporation, Penn Yan, N. Y., shipped from the State of New York to the State of Massachusetts a quantity of a food product contained in glass bottles, labeled: "Hochheimer," in large letters, in the center of the label with the word "type" in small letters, placed beneath the word "Hochheimer," the said label bearing at the top thereof the design or representation of a crown, the case containing the said bottles being labeled "Hochheimer, 12 bottles." Samples of this shipment were procured and examined by the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, and as the findings of the analyst and report thereon indicated that the product was misbranded within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, the said Empire State Wine Company and the parties from whom the samples were procured were afforded opportunities for hearings. As it appeared after hearings held that said shipment was made in violation of the act, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the facts to the Attorney-General, with a statement of the evidence upon which to base a prosecution.

In due course a criminal information was filed in the District Court of the United States for the Western District of New York against the said Empire State Wine Company, charging the above shipment, and alleging that the product so shipped was misbranded in that it was labeled as above set forth, so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser, and purport to be a foreign product when not so, the name "Hochheimer" as applied to wine being a well-known trade name applied commonly and generally only to a certain brand of foreign-made wine, when in truth and in fact the product in question was a domestic product, having been manufactured within the State of New York.

On October 11, 1910, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the above information, and the court imposed a fine of $100.

This notice is given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906.

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

Washington, D. C., November 22, 1910.

Masson Champagne Company's Fine Exhibit

WE note that Santa Clara County has recently installed an exceptionally fine wine exhibit in the rooms of the Development Board in the Ferry Building. This exhibit was procured through the efforts of the local Commercial Club from the Masson Champagne Company. It includes all varieties of wines, champagne and sparkling burgundy, and, in all, makes one of the most effective exhibits to be found in that excellently managed and well-arranged collection of California products.

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Italian Vineyard Co.....
.....1234 Palmetto St., Los Angeles, Cal.

Napa & Sonoma Wine Co.....
.....110 10th St., San Francisco, Cal.

Sierra Madre Vintage Co.....La Manda, Cal.

Barton Vineyard Co., Ltd.....Fresno, Cal.

A. Finke's Widow .....
....809 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.

E. H. Lancel Co.....
.....549 Washington St., San Francisco, Cal.

Alta Vista Wines Co.....
.....112-114 Tenth St., San Francisco, Cal.

Paul Masson Champagne Co..... San Jose, Cal.

Lachman & Jacobi .....
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French American Wine Co.....
....1821-41 Harrison St., San Francisco, Cal.

Italian-Swiss Colony.....
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Sacramento Valley Winery.....Sacramento, Cal.

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Buffalo Brewing Co.....Sacramento, Cal.

Fred Krug Brewing Co.....Omaha, Nebraska

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Henry Weinhard Brewery.....Portland, Oregon
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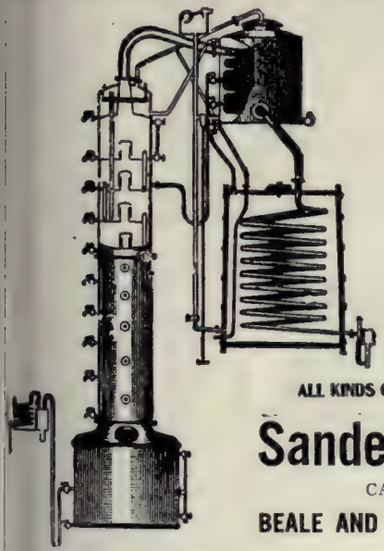
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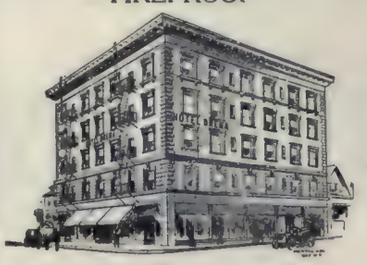
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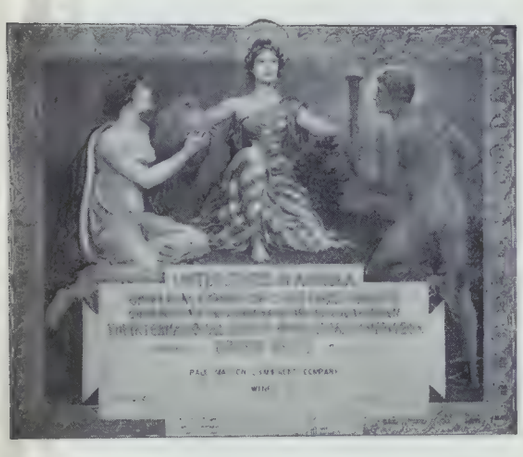
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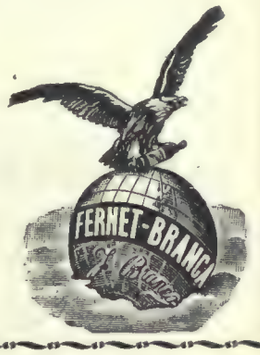
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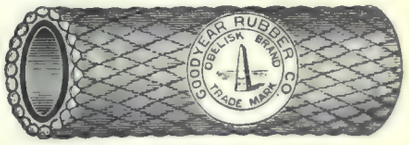
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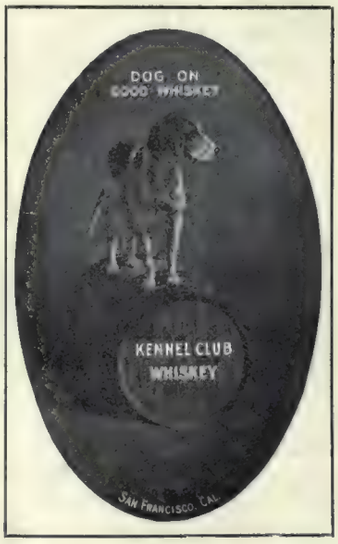
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LOS ANGELES DEPARTMENT

LOS ANGELES, March 22.—Outside of supplying the demands of the regular traffic there has been nothing of interest transpiring in the trade in this section the past month. Local business has been up to the usual standard at this time of the year, in fact somewhat better than at this season in 1910. The plentiful rains have insured good crops and there is a general feeling of stability manifest among the trade. In the city there has been rather more than the usual quota of tourist visitors and the hotels have all been full and the retail trade has benefited accordingly. Outside orders have been of satisfactory volume and taken altogether the season so far has been good. Much wine is moving to the Eastern centers and this season's vintage will see far less wine on hand in the cellars and wineries than has been the rule for several years past.

The establishment of Los Angeles harbor as a port of call of the Bates & Cheesebrough line of steamers has been a boon to Southern California winemen, and much of the wine that heretofore was sold to northern operators or else sent by rail to San Francisco, or else by rail direct East, is now being shipped direct from this port by steamer to New York. Ettienne Bros., of Pasadena, are now shipping about five carloads every steamer to New York, and Vache Bros., of San Bernardino, are also shipping quite heavily. Several other large shippers are taking advantage of the water route and consequent lower rates afforded by this new line and will undoubtedly develop into quite a large business for the Southern California winemen who are being encouraged and given every assistance by the steamship company in a manner that promises all necessary facilities for the successful handling of his business in the future.

The winemen here are a little downcast, because after just passing through the throes of a local option campaign, precipitated by the Board of Supervisors, they will be called upon soon, because of the passage of the Wyllie Local Option Bill, to again defend their right to do business. In fact, here in Southern California, owing to the activity of the "Long Hairs" it resolves itself more into a fight for business existence. It does seem a pity that an industry of so much stability and importance to the State of California should be so harassed and its whole existence threatened by the actions of a small coterie of fanatics here in Southern California who have nothing at stake and consequently nothing to lose. It is to be hoped that the Wyllie bill will finally effectually settle the local option question in such a manner that the winegrowers and vintners will be able to know where they stand.

The holding here of the Pacific Land & Products Exposition the past fortnight has caused the thronging of the immense Shriner Pavilion with people, citizens of Los Angeles and local towns of the county, with many thousands of visitors in the city from Eastern States. Much to our surprise the winemen of Southern California did not avail themselves of this opportunity to make a display of their products such as their importance justifies. The Los Angeles Wine Company, whose winery and distillery are located at East Glendale, was the only concern to make an exhibit of its products at the exposition, despite the fact that the wine industry represents many millions of capital in the county alone. Wetmore-Bowen Co. of San Francisco made a small but creditable exhibit.

The winemen of Southern California are particularly gratified over the selection of B. R. Kittredge, the head of the great Sonoma Wine & Brandy Company, of New York, as the successor of Percy T. Morgan as the president of the California Wine Association. Mr. Kittredge's long connection with the California wine business, thorough knowledge of the needs of the industry and his ability, point to a most successful conduct of the affairs of this great corporation.

Alden & Thompson, proprietors of the Hotel Nadeau, have taken over the cafe privilege, formerly farmed out and have thoroughly remodeled and rebuilt the old building formerly so occupied and are now conducting therein in connection with the hotel a thoroughly up-to-date cafe and restaurant, an institution much appreciated by the patrons of the popular old Nadeau Hotel.

Two applications for winery licenses were made to the Board of Supervisors, during the month. The Artesia Vineyard Company at Artesia and the Ettienne Bros., Incorporated, at Lamanda Park, both of which applications were ordered advertised.

The Anheuser-Busch Brewing Company are planning the erection of a $300,000 modern bottling plant in this city. Ground has already been purchased and a five story building will be erected at once and ready for occupancy by June first, by F. A. Heim & Co., the Anheuser-Busch Southern California agents.

The Police Commission has issued the last of the 200 retail and 90 wholesale liquor licenses that Los Angeles is permitted to have according to ordinance. These went to James E. Brady, retailer, 1021 East Seventh street, and Morley & Gastor, the wholesale license.

The City Council has finally decided that long vexed problem as regards the status of the oyster cocktail. In their wisdom they decided it to be a drink beverage, thus allowing it to be sold on the streets without the protection of a restaurant license.

City Prosecutor Guy Eddie has discovered another field for pernicious activity. He has discovered that the locker system installed by the members of the Jefferson Club is a "violation" of the law and has caused the arrest of several of the officers of the club to bring the matter before the courts in a test case.

The Customs Department of the Federal Government of Southern California, has since the opening of Los Angeles harbor by the steamship companies making it a regular port of call, become quite important, and has very considerably passed the million per month mark in importations direct. Much of the credit of this is due to the work of Guy B. Barham, Southern California's custom house broker who has been an earnest advocate of direct importation among the merchants of not only this city but all Southern California.

The Southern California Vineyard Co., of Uplands, Cal., with vineyard and winery at Cucamonga, has been incorporated with $75,000 capital, of which $30,000 has been issued. The company now offers $10,000 worth of stock at par $1 per share. There are no liabilities. The assets consist of a 60-acre seven-year-old vineyard, stone winery, concrete buildings and wine on hand, the whole valued at more than $30,000. With the proceeds from the sale of 10,000 shares it is intended to erect two more stone buildings and install additional cooperage for holding and maturing wines. The management of the company expect to sell direct to the consumer.

A modern bottling plant will be erected by the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Company at North Main and Albion streets, Los Angeles. The project will cost $300,000. The new plant will be occupied June 1 by F. A. Heim & Co., the Anheuser-Busch agents.

LOUISVILLE DEPARTMENT

G. D. CRAIN, JR., Regular Correspondent, 305 Keller Bldg., Louisville, Ky.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 25.—"The Kentucky whisky market is in the best condition of its history."

This is the statement which meets one everywhere, and Main street distillers and wholesalers are smiling the smile that won't come off. The demand, considering the time of year, is almost unprecedented, and business is holding up in a way that is giving satisfaction to everybody concerned.

The local market seems to be entirely cleaned up, as far as old whiskies are concerned. There is little stock of either 1909 or 1910 on the market, distillers who produce for the wholesale trade, having sold out their holdings almost to the last barrel. The retail trade is calling for goods steadily, and the result is that the market has a substance and strength that is remarkable.

Prices have been advancing in view of this situation, and from 2 to 10 cents has been added to the selling price of nearly every age that is held in anything like large quantities. The prospect is that if the situation continues to show improvement, and if the demand increases as it has done for the next few months, still further increases will be chalked up.

The general situation offers sufficient reason for the heavy production that is now going on. Every distillery in the State is operating to its capacity, and the predictions which have been made for several months previous in the PACIFIC WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW will be fulfilled without question. As a matter of fact, it looks as if the statement that 40,000,000 gallons will be made this year is too conservative, as the prospect is now that at least 41,000,000 gallons will be the aggregate of the crop. Other statements are heard on the street, and optimists believe that even the record of 1893, when 45,000,000 gallons were produced, may be surpassed.

The distilleries will probably run for several months longer this year than they have done in a long while. Usually many of them begin to close in April or May, while a few run until June. Already, however, there are indications that practically all will operate until the month of roses, while some distillers are planning to continue through July and until August is well begun. This is another reason for believing that the crop will be far in excess of expectations at the beginning of the season.

Reference was made last month to the discussion the situation caused by the recent decision of Judge Archibald in the Federal Court at Pittsburg. The decision was to the effect that warehouse receipts issued by the distiller on his own goods are not good collateral. This decision caused a considerable stir here, as the use of receipts of this nature has been general. For a time it was thought that a guaranty company would be formed for the purpose of handling the situation and giving surety as to the validity of the receipts. This was made unnecessary, however, by an opinion of Kennedy Helm, attorney of the Kentucky State Bankers' Asociation, who investigated the matter exhaustively and made a report. He said that in Pennsylvania, where the decision was rendered, the common law governed, because there is no statute regulating the use of the warehouse receipts. In this State, however, their use is regulated and protected by a State statute, and there is not the most remote danger of loss growing out of their use as collateral. He advised bankers to accept them as heretofore. This opinion was a great relief not only to the bankers, who have from $10,000,000 to $15,000,000 every year tied up in the whisky warehouse receipts, but to every branch of the whisky trade.

The local trade was considerably stirred by the action of the Federal Grand Jury, now in session, in calling before it several prominent straight whisky men. J. A. Wathen, of the Kentucky Distillers & Warehouse Company, was one of those who was called as a witness, the investigation being conducted by R. C. Shelley, special revenue agent of the Government. The fact that Capt. Shelley was in charge led to the belief that the investigation had to do with matters affecting the tax payment on whisky, especially as only those connected with distilleries were called. The grand jury made no report in the matter, however, and it is supposed that the cases have been dropped. No information was given out, of course, by any of those who were called before the grand jury.

An interesting question, affecting practically every distillery in the State, has been raised by the State Board of Health, which has sought to compel the Kentucky Distilleries & Warehouse Company to cease disposing of the slops from two of its distilleries in Anderson county by allowing them to run into streams which empty into the Kentucky river. It is alleged that their disposal in this way is a menace to health. The company has secured a temporary restraining order against the State Board of Health, and the case will be argued shortly to determine whether the injunction shall be made permanent. The distillers assert that the slops are not a nuisance and that they are dissolved in the streams in such a way that they are in nowise dangerous. In the event that the State Board wins its case, it is likely that all of the distilleries in the State which have not done so already will be compelled to equip their plants with drying machinery for the disposal of the slops. Many of the whisky houses have found that a commercial feed can be made in this way which is salable at a good price and which soon pays the cost of installing the driers.

George G. Brown, of the Brown-Forman Company, has been in the limelight locally on account of an act of unusual character. Mr. Brown, in company with Hugh L. Barret, another well known local business man, has discharged an obligation of over $12,000 incurred twenty years ago in connection with a tobacco company in which they were interested and which failed with considerable liabilities. They paid as much of the debt at that time as posslible and were discharged from obligation to their creditors. Mr. Brown, however, took out an insurance policy, which was to mature in twenty years. The policy, which was written in an endowment form, has just matured, and Mr. Brown used the proceeds of it to pay the remaining part of the obligations incurred more than 20 years ago. The Citizens' National Bank of Louisville, one of those which profited by this step on the part of Mr. Brown, presented to him a handsome silver vase suitably inscribed. The incident, showing an unusual sense of moral obligation, attracted wide attention. Mr. Brown is now traveling in California, where his firm has extensive interests.

Reports which have reached Louisville from Richmond, Va., indicate that the distilling of whisky may be abandoned to a large extent in the Old Dominion capital. Distillers have been given orders by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to disconnect pipes leading from distilleries to rectifying plants, and they have closed their distilling houses, asserting that if the old practice is no longer to be allowed they prefer to buy their whisky in Louisville and other markets. Commissioner Cabell declared there is no reason for this assertion.

Over The Sparkling Wine Cup

CALIFORNIA WINES DISCUSSED

By Horatio F. Stoll.

THERE is no doubt that much good will come from the luncheon of the Home Industry League of California given at the Palace Hotel on Friday, March 10th, at which a number of leading California wine men were the guests of honor. This organization, which has already accomplished much good in its brief career, expressed a desire to co-operate with the wine men, saying that if it was pointed out to them how they could "boost" our native wines, they would gladly do so.

Nearly a hundred members, besides the guests, were seated at table, and much surprise was expressed among the wine men that ice water only was provided, but Mr. C. J. Wetmore promptly supplied the omission and ordered every one served with a glass of Cresta Blanca Sauterne.



THE WINE PRESS OF THE WORLD

—Courtesy of the San Francisco Evening "Post"

The guests were welcomed by Col. George Pippy, and then Mr. P. C. Rossi was introduced by President F. C. Parker. In the course of his pithy remarks, Mr. Rossi said:

"The failure of the vintage abroad has done much to open the eyes of the European nations to the merits of California wines. However, the shipment of one or two million gallons of wine abroad is nothing in itself. The real benefit to California is the standing it gives our wines in the estimation of people who learn that the California product is of such quality that it is good enough for the European connoisseurs to buy and drink. This one fact has caused many firms in America to turn to the domestic product to replace the supplies they have hitherto obtained across the water. This will prove a permanent benefit to us. Consumers will become habituated to drinking California wines and will not change so long as we give them a satisfactory article. I consider this the biggest feature of the entire matter. * * *

"Encouraged by the favorable protective tariff and the tendencies of the American people to recognize the merits of our native wines, the Italian-Swiss Colony has undertaken the manufacture of the finest sparkling wines, naturally fermented in the bottle. At great expense, and after much coaxing, we succeeded in luring to California Charles Jadeau, one of France's most famous champagne experts. For the past two years, he has been working at Asti and is producing sparkling white and red wines, which when they are put on the market in a few months will prove not only a success, but a revelation to all.

"I do not intend to praise our sparkling wines further myself. I always have a hesitancy about telling how good our wines are, for I prefer to let the other fellow throw the bouquets. I realize that there are many other good California wines made, and when I taste something good, I appreciate it, no matter by whom it is manufactured. Likewise, if I think that we can improve on our own methods, I do not hesitate to confess the fact."

"For years we have been experimenting on the production of sparkling wines, which while they turned out to be excellent, were not such as to boast about. I realized that they could be considerably improved and that was the reason of the efforts made during my last visit to France to induce Mr. Jadeau to come to California. I have already had occasion to judge the results of his skillful work, and I hope that before many months I will have the pleasure of inviting you gentlemen of the Home Industry League to visit Asti, where you will be able to inspect our sparkling wine department, meet Mr. Jadeau and have a chance to taste and judge of our sparkling wines for yourselves."

Mr. M. F. Tarpey, who had just returned from Washington, D. C., paid a pretty tribute to the wine men who presented 200 cases of wine to the Congressional delegation, saying that it had contributed much to show the hospitality of the generous Californians and had figured in many a little dinner that was planned to land another vote.

Mr. Tarpey recited many experiences he had in the East where hotels and cafes had tried to impose other than California wines on him when he ordered the latter. But he said he always insisted on getting California wines and did get them.

He also expressed the hope that the viticultural industry would be represented at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition with a splendid exhibit which would show the world the progress we have made in wine making during the past fifty years.

L. R. Rogers, of Las Palmas Winery, Fresno, declared that the Home Industry League could aid the wine men greatly if they attempted, first, to teach the American people to buy a wine for its merits and not for the label; second, to get the hotels to put the price down to a reasonable figure; and third, to give their moral support in legislative matters.

He deplored the attempt of the Anti-Saloon League to injure our industries with their unreasonable Wyllie Option Bill and told of his encounter with the Rev. Dr. Bristol when he attempted to "dry up" Fresno.

"It was only by holding the wrath of God over the head of our Mayor," he explained, "that we got him to veto a measure which would have discredited the industry from which Fresno County derives its largest revenue."

C. J. Wetmore, who is one of the charter members of the Home Industry League, spoke of the recognition California wines were receiving purely on their merits. He suggested that if all loyal Californians would always insist upon getting a home wine, the large Eastern hotels would feel obliged to carry them.

Theodore Gier called attention to the local option fight that was being waged at Sacramento, and expressed the hope that the Home Industry League would show its interest in our viticultural industry by addressing a strong telegram to the Senate asking the upper house to protect the viticultural, hop and barley industries by opposing the Wyllie Option Bill as originally passed by the Assembly.

President Parker, who has been interested in the eight-hour and the liability bills, facetiously remarked: "I am glad to see that there are others who have legislative troubles." But he said that the Home Industry League stood ready to do all in its power to aid the wine interests and that if a committee of three, which he appointed, would put in concretet form a telegram to Senator L. T. Juilliard, he would be glad to sign and forward it at once.

P. C. Rossi, C. J. Wetmore and J. A. Hieronimus were selected to word the message, which read as follows:

"The Home Industry League of California, in meeting assembled to-day, unanimously resolved that the Senate be asked not to recede from its position in regard to the Wyllie Local Option Bill."

It is to be hoped that all the representative wine houses will promptly ally themselves with the Home Industry League, for there is no doubt that this new boosting organization can aid them materially in crystallizing public opinion in favor of the viticultural industry and in making known to the world the merits of California wines.

A Noted Visitor from the Islands

MR. J. C. COHEN is up from the Hawaiian Islands on a six weeks' visit, most of which time will be spent in San Francisco and the bay cities. He is one of Honolulu's principal business men and represents the Italian-Swiss Colony throughout the islands. He reports that business in general is very good and the prospects better than ever.

"During the past year our tourist travel has doubled," he informed me, "and the large number of troops sent by the Government as well as the influx of skilled and ordinary laborers, who are employed in the development of Pearl Harbor, dredging and building drydocks and fortifications, have done much to stimulate business.

"The people of Honolulu consider themselves almost a part of San Francisco, and when the news was cabled that your city had been chosen as the Exposition City for 1915, the event was celebrated with almost as much enthusiasm as if the metropolis of the islands had won the coveted prize. You may be sure we will send a great exhibit, for we are doing big things down there and raising any number of new products.

"For example, we are going into the rubber business. Our trees are now just beginning to arrive at an age when they are ready to be tapped and there is no question that this industry will prove profitable in localities where the land cannot be used for any other purpose. We are also growing sisal, a species of hemp. The quality is very fine and cordage manufacturers are buying it up as fast as they can get hold of it.

"Cotton is also a success, the samples examined having been pronounced superior to anything grown in the South Sea Islands. The texture is finer even than the American or Southern product, and of course it will bring a larger price. Our tobacco, too, is of such high quality that it is now classed as 'wrapping' tobacco. It has a large silken leaf and is considered nearer to the Sumatra product than any American tobacco. Fortunately it has not the bitterness of the Sumatra weed. I am confident that it is only a question of time when it will be in general demand for wrapping purposes.

"Our pineapple industry is going ahead with such leaps and bounds that it threatens to rival our sugar output. A temperance drink known as 'pinectar,' the pure juice of the pineapple, is having a tremendous sale, surpassing even the popularity of the juice gotten out by the Dole Company. Thousands of additional acres are being set out in pineapples and some of our biggest packers, like the California Fruit Canners' Association, Libby, McNeil & Libby, and others are establishing canneries in the Islands to supply the demand.

"As for prohibition, the subject is absolutely dead. At the plebiscite last year, the liquor interests won out by a decisive vote of 4 to 1. In Honolulu, the trade is regulated by a Board of License Commissioners who have the power to give licenses and rescind them for cause. They are strict but fair, and the result is that every objectionable feature is promptly and satisfactorily dealt with. Even the rabid prohibitionists concede that the liquor business, as handled at the present time in the Islands, is as near perfection as can be found anywhere.

"California sweet wines are especially popular in the Islands. The Hawaiians and Japs drink sweet wine very freely. Beer is sold over the bar at 10 cents a glass in Honolulu and so is an equal amount of sweet wine. For years sake was imported to the Islands in large quantities for the Japanese, but they have acquired a taste for California sweet wines, and as a result the demand for sake is decreasing every year. And strange to say, intoxication also among the Hawaiians and Japs is on the wane since they have taken to drinking California wines."

Recent Liquor Legislation

NEWS from the front tells of several reverses recently suffered by county option and prohibition forces. The legislative battle is being waged in many States. A few days ago the Governor of Indiana signed a bill that substituted the municipal and township unit for the county unit, which had been in force two years. The issue was fought out in the campaign of last fall and the party committed to a repeal of the county option law won.

The Anti-Saloon League county option bill was defeated the other day in the Minnesota Legislature, and the same thing happened to the bills of that organization in the Nebraska and Washington Legislatures.

In Maine a bill is pending to resubmit to the people the question of State-wide prohibition. The Governor recommended such a measure and it is reported that the necessary two-thirds vote of the Legislature will support it. The forces opposed to prohibition on principle are supported on the resubmission issue by the element that is disgusted over failure to keep out "blind pigs."

In connection with the issue now up in Maine, the action of Alabama in repudiating the prohibition law and of Oregon in substituting the municipal unit after a county option law had been in force six years is instructive.

LASH'S BITTERS
TONIC LAXATIVE

New French Laws for Champagne Wine

NOTWITHSTANDING the law against adulterating food products enacted by the French Chambers on August 1, 1905, and the law of December 17, 1908, which established the boundaries of the region, the wine produced from grapes grown within which alone is permitted to be called champagne, there have been committed recently a number of serious infractions of this law.

Several champagne manufacturers are now under indictment for having bought at reduced prices wine grown in other parts of France, and, after applying to it the methods applied in making champagne wine, sold it as such, thus doing serious damage to those producing champagne wine strictly within the limits of the champagne district and the limits of the law. The honest manufacturers of champagne wine have therefore for some time appealed to the French Government to have the existing laws amended in a manner that such business would be made impossible. The Government gave these appeals due consideration. Action, however, was accelerated when, in January, a number of small vine growers, owing to the very poor harvests of grapes during the last three seasons, of which the last was a total failure, had been reduced to such poverty as to have to accept assistance from the Government and from the wine merchants for their mere wants of life.

REMEDIAL MEASURE PASSES HOUSE OF DEPUTIES.

The French Congress (Chambres des Deputes), upon urgent recommendation made by the Government, under date of February 6, 1911, passed a law, a translation of which reads as follows:

Measures to be taken to guarantee the origin of champagne wine in the region whose boundary was fixed by the law of December 17, 1908, to be the champagne district.

Art. 1. On being forwarded from the presses, magazines, and cellars of cultivators of wine in the territory legally delimited as the "champagne district" all wine coming from this district must be accompanied by a certificate of origin issued by the excise officer.

Art. 2. In order to be entitled to be named "champagne" all sparkling wines must originally come from the vintages and wines grown in the champagne district, in which also they must have been stored, handled, and completely prepared in premises which must be separated from any premises containing wines from other districts, and access to which can be had only from the public thoroughfare. A transfer of wine from one of these premises to another can be made only upon the production of a certificate of origin issued by the excise commissioner.

Dating from the promulgation of this law, a delay of three months will be accorded the merchants who (a) make or have made since September 1, 1910, champagne wine coming from the champagne district and wine from other districts at the same time; (b) those who have only one magazine, or if they have more, they can be entered only through one door from the public highway.

As an exception to paragraph 1 there could be kept in the premises designated by this paragraph the wines destined for the private use of the manufacturer and his employes, under the limits and conditions agreed on annually by the departmental commissioner of indirect taxes.

As another exception it could be permitted for a period not longer than one year after the promulgation of this law that wine other than the original champagne wine can be kept together with the original champagne wine, provided that it had been there at the time of the declaration provided for in article 4; also such wine as had been placed there by virtue of the second paragraph of this article.

During the delay granted as per the foregoing paragraph a special account of wine coming from the original champagne district must be kept in these mixed magazines; this account will be subject to the same rules and the same penalties as is the general wine account. This special account is to serve as a basis for the declaration of the origin when the wine has to be moved.

Art. 3. After a delay of one year, dating from the promulgation of this present law, the bottles containing sparkling wines from the champagne district, taken from the separate premises, must be provided with a label containing the word "champagne" in well legible characters. The boxes or other receptacles likewise must be marked with the same word.

One month after the promulgation of this law the bottles at the time of recorking (degorgeage) must be closed by a cork marked "champagne" on the part which is contained in the neck of the bottle.

Art. 4. The merchants and manufacturers subject to the rulings of article 2 shall, within eight days after the promulgation of this law, declare at the excise office the amount of their stock of original champagne wine. The commissioner of indirect taxes shall have the right to demand proofs of origin and to reject all or part of these proofs. Appeal can be taken from this before a court of arbitration formed by one expert chosen by the excise commissioner, one by the appellant, and, in case of disagreement, a third one to be appointed by the president of the civil court.

Art. 5. All infractions of this present law shall be punished by confiscation of the wine, by a penalty of from 500 to 5000 francs ($96.50 to $965), independently of the penalties which could be pronounced upon application of the law of August 1, 1905. Such infraction will be proved and prosecuted in the same manner as are violations of the laws concerning indirect taxes.

This law, which it is believed will be sanctioned by the Senate and will be promulgated soon, has been received with great satisfaction by the honest wine manufacturers as well as by the vine growers, and should be received with satisfaction by all consumers of French champagne wine.—From Consul W. Bardel, Rheims.

Local Wine in Toronto Market

CALIFORNIA wines—particularly those which are the product of Sacramento—are finding great favor in Toronto, Canada, among the French residents of that section, according to the statement of T. W. Horne, citizen and business man of Toronto, who is in Sacramento this week visiting his old friend C. F. Rich, manager of the California Winery.

DISPLACING FOREIGN WINES.

"Before the California companies commenced sending their samples to Toronto," said Horne, in the course of an interview with a *Bee* reporter this morning, "the wine market of that section was entirely controlled by European producers. Those who have sampled the stock sent from Sacramento were agreeably surprised at the quality and excellence of the California product."

Horne is here largely on a pleasure trip, and leaves with Rich for San Francisco this evening in the latter's machine. After seeing the sights of the California metropolis, the two will probably make the trip by auto to Los Angeles, over the Coast road, and finish up with a tour of Southern California.

PLEASED WITH SACRAMENTO.

The Toronto man is very much pleased with Sacramento and stated that, from all he had seen and heard of the productiveness of this valley, it was simply marvelous.

"Until recently in Canada," said Horne, "we heard but little of California, except as a resort for sick people. During the last two years, however—whether from some system of advertising or other reasons, I know not—everybody is talking California. It may be because more of our people are traveling in the United States now than formerly—for during the last few years our farmers have become very prosperous at grain farming and most of them and their families now spend the winter traveling around America and Europe.

"Then, too, I believe the reciprocity negotiations between the two countries have been largely responsible for making the people who are engaged in business the more careful in informing themselves regarding things in the United States."—*Sacramento Bee,* March 7, 1911.

Famous Russian Dancers Perplexed

ACCORDING to Ben H. Atwell, who acts as advance agent for Mlle. Pavlova and M. Mikail Mordkin, who danced themselves into favor in San Francisco a few months ago, the great Russian artists have a very poor idea of American liberty.

"They were informed," says Mr. Atwell, "that to give a performance in New York on Sunday would be to court arrest. Two weeks later we gave Sunday performances in Chicago and it was difficult to convince them that they would not land in jail. Immediately after that we opened a new theater in a Michigan city en route to Detroit. After the performance they could get nothing to drink with their dinner because the local ordinance forbade selling liquor after 10 o'clock. The limit was reached in Toronto a few days later, when Mordkin was compelled by the local authorities to wear tights lest his bare legs should shock the sensibilities of the public.

"A few days later we were in Iowa and again they could get no wines with their meals, or at any other time. To prevent this annoyance we put a well-stocked private dining car on our own train. Within forty-eight hours the authorities at Lincoln, Neb., made the train crew pull down the curtains of the diner because they were in doubt whether it should be raided as a 'blind pig.' The Russians were angry, but they had to pass the day living by gas light. Cigarettes and tea are the two most important factors in a Russian's enjoyment. In many States and a large number of cities the sale of cigarettes is prohibited by law. After experiencing much inconvenience, they sent to New York and received a consignment of cigarettes that would stock a good-sized store.

"When Oklahoma was reached the porters on our private cars collected the drinking glasses in the lavatories and locked them up. When the Russians set about completing their toilette in the morning and found no glasses there was a near-riot. The porters were obdurate, explaining that under the State law they would be fined and sent to jail for permitting the glasses to be used. It is a hygienic regulation. We had to make a stop at the first town we reached and purchase an individual supply.

"The next day we rolled into Texas. While all were dining the train stopped for water and an officer came aboard and arrested us because liquors were being served. There is a specific State law against drinking on a train. We fixed the matter up in a hurry by paying a fine and costs, but for the remaining four days we were in Texas neither wines nor liquors were served with meals. It was utterly incomprehensible to the Russians why a State that permits the sale of a commodity in hotels, cafes, etc., should make the consumption of that commodity on a train a criminal action. They are in love with the energy shown by Americans, with the rush and bustle, with the climate, the business opportunities and with the individual character of Americans, but no amount of argument can convince them that we enjoy as full a degree of personal liberty as is possible in Russia."

A Canadian lawyer tells an amusing story of a bailiff who went out to levy on the contents of a house. The inventory began in the attic and ended in the cellar. When the dining-room was reached, the tally of furniture ran thus:

"One dining-room table, oak;

"One set chairs (6), oak;

"One sideboard, oak;

"Two bottles whisk, full."

Then the word "full" was stricken out and replaced by "empty" and the inventory went on in a hand that straggled and lurched diagonally across the page until it closed with:

"One revolving doormat."

Exports From Spanish Vineyards

CONSUL ROBERT FRAZER, JR., of Valencia, submits the following review of the Spanish vineyard output:

The total exports of Spanish wines during the past year are officially valued at about $16,310,000, of which ordinary red wines represent $4,318,000; Malagas, $2,920,300; sherries, $2,220,500; and white wines, $1,145,000. The changes in tastes of consumers of Spanish wines is evidenced by the continual decline in exports of sherries, which was $1,003,000 less than in 1908, while Malagas continue to gain in favor and improved $1,028,000. White wines also increased $79,000, but ordinary red wines have receded $681,000.

The past season's wine crop is the shortest during the last 20 years, being estimated at slightly under 15,000,000 hectoliters (396,255,000 gallons), the average of recent vintages being computed at $24,000,000 hectoliters (634,008,000 gallons). Hence, though the export demand continues dull, prices of ordinary wines have advanced sharply since the beginning of 1910 from 11 to 20 pesetas per hectoliter ($1.98 to $3.60) in this region, and stocks are said to be nearly exhausted.

The exceptional shortage of wine is attributed to neglect of cultivation consequent on long continuance of unremunerative prices, reduced area of vine plantations, and destruction of plants by phylloxera and a variety of cryptogamic pests. Home consumption of wine has also been stimulated by the recent suppression of the heavy octroi or municipal tax on wine entering Spanish cities and which amounted in most cases to over 150 per cent ad valorem.

Exports of fresh grapes amounted to $2,012,200, an improvement over the previous year of $383,000, while raisins reached $3,714,300, an increase of $391,000.

The Disappearing Drunkard

THAT old and leading journal, the New York Tribune, in its issue of May 27th, calls forcible attention to a great truth, which while known to all observers of the signs of the times, is apt to be overlooked in the onrush of the multitude of topics that engage public attention. This truth is that the old time drunkard, who erred by excess, by the abuse rather than the use of alcoholic beverages, is fast decreasing in numbers and in prominence in society.

The editorial in the Tribune is called for by the remark of Mayor Gaynor of New York City, when signing the inebriates' bill that "there used to be five topers to one you see today." This may not have been based on comparative statistics but it accurately represents the strides made in this country in the elimination of drunkenness. The Mayor's comment was evidently meant to apply to last thirty or forty years, in which such great changes have occurred in the economic and industrial conditions of the people of this country. Indeed, economic pressure has had infinitely more to do in keeping men from indulging in excess than all the efforts of professional agitators against the evils of intemperance, which demonstrates that the true and effective method to eliminate the drunkard is by the general uplift of society and not by any sumptuary laws. These by their very character are bound to make matters worse, owing to their running contrary to the nature of man as constituted by creation, so that progress can be made only by the action and consent of the inner force of his own will.—*Criterion.*

A Colusa dispatch states that by agreement among the holders of two licenses, saloons have been closing there at midnight Saturday, remaining closed through church hours in the morning and opening at noon, closing again at 6 o'clock. This measure has been regarded with favor by the local authorities and it is proposed to pass an ordinance to that effect, making the measure permanent.

CHARLES MEINECKE & CO.

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Jerez, Spain ..... SHERRIES

WARRE & CO.
Oporto, Portugal ..... PORTS

SCHRODER & SCHYLER & CO.
Bordeaux, France ..... CLARETS, ETC.

EDUARD SAARBACH & CO.
Mayence, Germany ..... HOCK WINES

C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR
Nuits, France ..... BURGUNDIES

MACKIE & CO.
Islay, Scotland "WHITE HORSE" SCOTCH WHISKY

BOORD & SON
London, Eng. ..... BOORD'S OLD TOM AND DRY GINS

BOUTELLEAU & CO.
Cognac, France ..... COGNAC BRANDIES

J. J. MEDER & ZOON
Schiedam, Holland ..... SWAN GIN

JOHN RAMSAY
Islay, Scotland ..... SCOTCH WHISKY

DUBLIN WHISKY DISTILLERY CO.
Dublin, Ireland ..... IRISH WHISKY

GREENBRIER DISTILLERY CO.
Louisville, Ky. ..... "R. B. HAYDEN" WHISKY

J. A. J. NOLET CO.
Baltimore ..... DOUBLE EAGLE GINS

JOS. S. FINCH & CO.
Pittsburg, Pa. "GOLDEN WEDDING" RYE WHISKY

FREUND, BALLOR & CO.
Torino, Italy ..... ITALIAN VERMOUTH

A. BOAKE, ROBERTS & CO.
London, Eng. ..... BREWERS' MATERIALS

Wine Association to Make No Change in Policy

THE election of Benjamin R. Kittredge as president of the California Wine Association will not be followed by any change of policy or any changes in the management of the different departments of the association, according to a statement made yesterday by George P. Beveridge, local manager of the association, who has just returned from a business trip to San Francisco.

Beveridge asserted yesterday that Kittredge's ideas of the management of the California Wine Association harmonize in every respect with those of the larger stockholders and that for this reason there will be no radical changes in the conduct of the corporation.

Regarding conditions for 1911, it was asserted yesterday that the prospects are exceedingly bright for a prosperous year for wine grape growers. It is not known whether the Wine Association will announce prices any earlier this year than it did last. It is understood, however, that some, growers have already been making contracts, but it is believed that they have made provision that they shall receive the prevailing market price when the goods are delivered.

Beveridge declared yesterday that it really was of no benefit to announce prices as the growers would only wait to see whether they were going to rise or fall. He also favored a contract which would not compel the wine makers to pay cash, asserting that wholesalers never pay cash for the wine they get. He remarked yesterday that the Wine Association found that term payments were more satisfactory all around last year.

The resignation of Morgan, as president of the California Wine Association, a position which he held for sixteen years, was made necessary by his failing health. The fight through which he went to keep the California Wine Association above water, after the San Francisco fire, broke him down and he now intends to take an extended vacation.

Benjamin R. Kittredge, the new president of the association, is a man of much wealth, who has been identified with the wine interests of California for many years. He has been a resident of New York for the past ten years, but prior to that time was associated with George H. West & Sons at Stockton. He and Frank West are joint owners of the Lucerne vineyard at the present time.

Kittredge is also interested heavily in the Sonoma Wine & Brandy Company. He is at present in San Francisco and expects to remain on this Coast.—*Fresno Republican,* March 7, 1911.

High School Students Instructed in Wine-Making

ON Wednesday afternoon at the local High School at the request of the faculty, Mr. Vicander, the expert chemist at the Lachman & Jacobi winery in East Petaluma, addressed the members of the classes in chemistry and physics of the High School, on the science of wine making. His address was most interesting and instructive and he carried the pupils from the grape to the wine in its perfect manufactured condition, ready for consumption.

After the address was concluded and the pupils had asked and been answered numerous questions on the interesting subject, the classes were taken over to the winery by Mr. Vicander who escorted them through the monster plant and carefully explained every process of manufacture, blending and refining.

The lessons were decidedly instructive and the pupils acquired more information on the subject than they could learn from their books in many days.—*Petaluma Argus,* March 8th.

Italian-Swiss Colony's New Sparkling Wine

CHARLES JADEAU, the famous champagne expert, after a three months' visit to France, is again at work at Asti, busy filling in the neighborhood of 300,000 bottles of sparkling wines. Last year, it will be remembered, the output was 250,000 bottles, 150,000 of which were champagne and the other 100,000 sparkling burgundy. These wines, which are naturally fermented in the bottle and have acquired an excellent sparkle, have now reached the last stage, and as soon as the new bottling is completed, they will be disgorged and in a few months the public will have its first opportunity to taste the Italian-Swiss Colony's latest achievement.

In order to distinguish their new California champagne from their Asti Special, Sec, which has been on the market for several years, the Colony has selected a striking name for Mr. Jadeau's white sparkling wine, a name that is distinctive of California and at the same time fittingly describes the color and quality of the fine wine that is sure to add new glory to our State in every part of the world.

The disgorging process, by the way, is a very delicate operation and requires great skill. "If the workman is not expert," remarked Mr. Jadeau the other day, "part of the deposit remains in the bottle and is mixed with the wine, or all the wine goes out and is lost. Both are very bad. In the first place, the wine is thick and undrinkable, while if the second mishap occurs, but an empty bottle remains in the hands of the workman."

For months, at Asti, the sediment of the wine has been settling on the corks of the bottles which have been placed neck downward in large stands resembling in form an inverted "V." When the wine is perfectly clear, the "disgorging" takes place. The workman performing this process, wearing a leather apron, takes into his left hand a bottle with the neck downwards, while holding in his right hand a hook, by means of which he removes the clamp that holds the cork tight, then taking hold of the cork with a pair of pincers, he carefully loosens it, and the moment it threatens to leave the neck of the bottle, he turns the latter upwards, so that its mouth is directed towards the aperture of a butt in front of him, called the "disgorging cask." With a great noise the cork, followed by all the lees deposited on it, and likewise followed by a small portion of the wine, bursts into the butt intended to receive it.

Of course, no bottle is opened unless its contents are perfectly bright, and, to make sure of this, the cellar master first examines every one by the aid of a candle.

Freed from its sediment, the uncorked bottle is immediately placed on a movable frame, where a strong spring presses it against an Indian rubber head, fitting its mouth, a further escape of carbonic acid thus being prevented. Another employee, by means of an ingeniously constructed machine, then replaces in each bottle the quantity of champagne that was spilled in disgorging. Then the bottle is conveyed under the corking machine, where the final cork, branded with the firm's name and softened by means of steam, is inserted. The compressed cork is pushed so far into the neck of the bottle, that the upper half, freed from pressure and endeavoring to resume its original dimensions, projects over the month of the bottle.

Another ingeniously constructed machine is next set to work to fit the cork, with a tin capsule. Then it is wired and the bottle is ready for its final elaborate cap and label.

Andrea Sbarboro departed for the East on Saturday, March 18th, to attend a Congress of Italians that will convene in Philadelphia to consider the question of Italian immigration and other matters pertaining to "Italy in America." After a short stay in New York, he will sail for Genoa en route to Turin where he will attend the opening of the great Italian exposition on April 29th. He expects to be back within three months.



The Julius Levin Company

Distributors

SAN FRANCISCO CALIFORNIA



FROM FEBRUARY 20, 1911, TO MARCH 20, 1911.

Destination	Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
To Alaska	1	51	$ 33
" British Columbia	80	1,266	782
" Central America	50	25,586	9,295
" China	....	1,819	862
" Hawaiian Islands	230	76,186	31,589
" Japan	100	5,744	2,967
" Mexico	....	870	362
" South America	1	3,746	1,955
" Society Islands	....	2,121	559
" Samoan Islands	....	100	50
" Samarang	....	206	206
" Korea	5	.....	49
" England	....	5,150	2,525
" Germany	....	51,050	13,550
" France	....	3,600	1,440
" Italy	....	68	20
" Holland	....	1,650	480
" Switzerland	....	7,500	2,500
" New York	539	1,001,823	323,003
" New Orleans	....	112,400	25,505
" other Eastern cities	1	83,482	27,375
Total	1,007	1,384,418	$445,107

WHISKY.

Destination	Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
To Alaska	....	9	$ 14
" Central America	35	216	1,315
" Hawaiian Islands	397	4,711	33,797
Total	432	4,936	$35,126

5 cs Whisky in Bond to Central America.

BRANDY.

Destination	Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
To Central America	1	.....	$ 10
" Hawaiian Islands	15	152	458
" New York	6	621	798
" London	....	98	98
Total	22	871	$1,364

BEER.

Destination.	Packages Bottled.	Packages Bulk.	Value.
To Alaska	1	.....	$ 9
" Central America	29	.....	311
" Hawaiian Islands	79	15	1,068
" South America	9	.....	85
" Society Islands	46	3	212
Total	164	18	$1,685

MISCELLANEOUS.

Destination.	Packages and Contents.
To British Columbia	2 cs Tamarindo
" Central America	11 cs Grape Juice, 1 kg Vermouth
" China	2 cs Grape Juice
" Hawaiian Islands	48 cs Liquors, 1 cs Ale, 69 cs Grape Juice, 12 cs Mineral Water, 5 cs Fruit Juice, 2 cs Curacoa, 2 cs Kummel, 1 cs Rock and Rye, 18 cs Vermouth, 1 cs Bitters, 7 cs 2 hf csks Rum, 1 hf csk Cognac, 1 cs Cocktails, 41 cs Champagne, 2 cs Ginger Wine, 178 cs 5 bbls Gin, 12 cs 10 gals Cordials
" Japan	1 cs Champagne, 3 tanks Alcohol
" Mexico	1 cs Cherries in Maraschino, 6 cs Liquors
" New York	10 cs Grape Juice
" Society Islands	2 cs Grape Juice
" Chemulpo	4 cs Grape Juice
Total	439 cs 5 bbls 1 kg 3 tanks 3 hf csks 10 gallons
Value	$5,724



Domestic.

FROM FEBRUARY 20, 1911, TO MARCH 20, 1911.

FROM SEATTLE—Per steamer Admiral Sampson, February 21.

30 hhds Beer .....Tacoma Bottling Co.
10 bbls Beer .....Tacoma Bottling Co.
60 hf bbls Beer .....Tacoma Bottling Co.
50 qr bbls Beer .....Tacoma Bottling Co.
130 hhds Beer .....John Rapp & Son.
42 bbls Beer .....John Rapp & Son.

FROM PORT TOWNSEND—Per City of Pueblo, February 23.

5 cs Champagne .....Francis Draz & Co.

FROM SEATTLE—Per steamer Watson, February 23.

18 cs Grape Juice .....Order.
60 hhds Beer .....Tacoma Bottling Co.
15 bbls Beer .....Tacoma Bottling Co.
30 hf bbls Beer .....Tacoma Bottling Co.
40 qr bbls Beer .....Tacoma Bottling Co.
100 hhds Beer .....John Rapp & Son.
190 bbls Beer .....John Rapp & Son.
160 hf bbls Beer .....John Rapp & Son.
240 qr bbls Beer .....John Rapp & Son.

FROM SEATTLE—Per steamer President, February 27.

35 cs Ale and Stout .....Lang & Stroh Co.
1 cs Mineral Water .....Santa Rosa.

FROM PORT TOWNSEND—Per steamer Umatilla, March 3.

2 cs Whisky .....Redding.
2 bbls Whisky .....Marysville.
1 bbl Whisky (in bond) .....Jeese Moore-Hunt Co.
5 cs Bottled Beer (in bond) .....Order.

FROM SEATTLE—Per steamer Governor, March 7.

3 csks Beer .....Order.

FROM SEATTLE—Per steamer Watson, March 7.

60 hhds Beer .....Tacoma Bottling Co.
15 bbls Beer .....Tacoma Bottling Co.
30 hf bbls Beer .....Tacoma Bottling Co.
40 qr bbls Beer .....Tacoma Bottling Co.
9 cs Whisky .....E. G. Lyons & Raas Co.
2 cs Whisky .....Order, Sacramento.
390 hhds Beer .....John Rapp & Son.
30 bbls Beer .....John Rapp & Son.
240 hf bbls Beer .....John Rapp & Son.
80 qr bbls Beer .....John Rapp & Son.
25 csks Beer .....John Rapp & Son.
5 cs Cordials .....Augenblick-Mani Co.

FROM PORT TOWNSEND—Per steamer Pueblo, March 11.

20 cs Lime Juice .....Lang & Stroh Co.

FROM SEATTLE—Per steamer M. F. Plant, March 13.

8 cs Gin .....A. D. Shaw & Co.
60 hhds Beer .....Tacoma Bottling Co.
15 bbls Beer .....Tacoma Bottling Co.
30 hf bbls Beer .....Tacoma Bottling Co.
40 qr bbls Beer .....Tacoma Bottling Co.
120 hhds Beer .....John Rapp & Son.

FROM SEATTLE—Per steamer President, March 13.

10 hampers Champagne .....W. B. Sanborn.
3 cs Whisky .....Order.
5 cs Whisky .....Los Angeles.

FROM SEATTLE—Per steamer Buckman, March 11.

20 bbls Beer .....Tacoma Bottling Co.
100 hf bbls Beer .....Tacoma Bottling Co.
110 qr bbls Beer .....Tacoma Bottling Co.
130 hhds Beer .....John Rapp & Son.
10 bbls Beer .....John Rapp & Son.

FROM SEATTLE—Per steamer Watson, March 16.

120 hhds Beer .....John Rapp & Son.
101 bbls Beer .....John Rapp & Son.
116 hf bbls Beer .....John Rapp & Son.
80 qr bbls Beer .....John Rapp & Son.

FROM PORT TOWNSEND—Per steamer Umatilla, March 18.

8 cs Creme de Menthe .....A. Cora & Co.
50 cs Champagne .....Francis Draz & Co.

BEER IN TRANSIT.

To Los Angeles .....125 bbls 20 hf bbls 2 casks bottled
" Oakland .....75 hhds 25 bbls 80 hf bbls
" San Jose .....138 hhds 34 bbls 116 hf bbls 140 qr bbls
" Bakersfield .....27 hhds 47 bbls 96 hf bbls
" Fresno .....60 bbls 110 hf bbls 20 qr bbls
" Alameda .....90 hhds 10 bbls 100 hf bbls 150 qr bbls
" Vallejo .....25 bbls 10 hf bbls
" Stockton .....80 bbls 70 hf bbls 20 qr bbls
" Reno .....130 casks
" Lancaster .....1 bbl
" Las Vegas .....150 qr bbls 20 csks

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SPARKLING AND VINTAGE WINES
CHAMPAGNES
809 MONTGOMERY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

IMPORTS BY SEA.

Foreign.

FROM FEBRUARY 20, 1911, TO MARCH 20, 1911.

FROM HAMBURG—Per Uarda, February 21.

60 cs Wine ... A. H. Lochbaum, San Francisco.
00 cs Bitters ... American Mer. Co., San Francisco.
20 cs Wine ... De Fremery & Co., San Francisco.
21 cs Bitters ... American Mer. Co., San Francisco.
1 cs Whisky ... Cal. Wine Association, San Francisco.
2 cs Whisky ... Cuyamaca Club, San Diego.
15 cs Rum ... C. Meinecke & Co., San Francisco.
10 octs Rum ... C. Meinecke & Co., San Francisco.
50 cs Liquors ... C. Meinecke & Co., San Francisco.
00 cs Gin ... De Fremery & Co., San Francisco.
60 cs Liquors ... Continental Dist. Co., Seattle.
00 cs Whisky ... Meinecke & Co., Seattle.
50 cs Gin ... Continental Dist. Co., Seattle.

FROM NEW YORK (via Salina Cruz)—Per Nevadan, February 21.

5 cs Kimmel ... Tillmann & Bendel, San Francisco.
8 cs Brandy ... J. Castaloupes, San Francisco.
2 cs Wine ... J. Castaloupes, San Francisco.
28 cs Whisky ... J. C. Haslain San Francisco.
6 csks Sherry ... F. Draz & Co., San Francisco.
2 bbls Gin ... C. H. Kamm, San Francisco.
10 kgs Gin ... C. H. Kamm, San Francisco.
43 cs Whisky ... M. Wolf, San Francisco.
10 cs Liquors ... M. Wolf, San Francisco.
26 cs Whisky ... Rathjen Bros., San Francisco.
25 cs Liquors ... Rathjen Bros., San Francisco.
5 cs Brandy ... Panin & Garbarino, Portland.
65 bbls Whisky ... Van Schlinger Co., Portland.

FROM EUROPE—SAME VESSEL.

13 octs Whisky ... Sherwood & Sherwood, San Francisco.
20 bbls Stout ... Sherwood & Sherwood, San Francisco.
90 bbls Ale ... Sherwood & Sherwood, San Francisco.
3 cs Liquors ... M. Fidel, San Francisco.
10 cs Whisky ... H. Jevne & Co., Los Angeles.
50 cs Beer ... Robertson & Son, Portland.

FROM NEW YORK (via Salina Cruz)—Per Mexican, February 23.

3 cs Wine ... M. Marks, San Francisco.
3 cs Wine ... H. Rothschild, San Francisco.
13 cs Wine ... F. Bopp, San Francisco.
2 bbls Wine ... A. D. Shaw & Co., San Francisco.
5 cs Liquors ... A. D. Shaw & Co., San Francisco.
5 kgs Gin ... South House Wine Co., San Francisco.
55 bbls Beer ... Muller & Co., San Francisco.
3 cs Brandy ... Van Vales & Co., San Francisco.
34 cs Liquors ... St. Francis Imp. Co., San Francisco.
5 cs Champagne ... St. Francis Imp. Co., San Francisco.
5 cs Stout ... St. Francis Imp. Co., San Francisco.
2 cs Beer ... St. Francis Imp. Co., San Francisco.
9 cs Whisky ... C. H. Kamm, San Luis Obispo.
2 bbls Whisky ... C. H. Kamm, San Luis Obispo.
29 cs Wine ... F. de Bary & Co., San Francisco.
33 cs Brandy ... F. de Bary & Co., San Francisco.
12 cs Whisky ... F. de Bary & Co., San Francisco.
8 cs Brandy ... Rogers & Voges, San Francisco.
10 cs Brandy ... Order, Oakland.
20 cs Whisky ... Sherwood & Sherwood, Portland.

FROM EUROPE—SAME VESSEL.

50 cs Brandy ... F. Draz & Co., San Francisco.
1 butt Wine ... Lemley, Levy & Co., San Francisco.
25 cs Wine ... St. Francis Imp. Co., San Francisco.
10 cs Wine ... J. Levin & Co., San Francisco.
00 cs Beer ... Finley & Co., San Francisco.
5 octs Brandy ... E. Martin & Co., San Francisco.
10 octs Whisky ... C. Meinecke & Co., San Francisco.
00 cs Wine ... Blumauer & Hoch, Portland.
20 cs Gin ... Robertson & Son, Portland.
20 cs Wine ... Silver Grill, Tacoma.
00 cs Gin ... Lovejoy & Co., Honolulu.
26 cs Wine ... Los Angeles Wine Co., Los Angeles.
14 cs Gin ... Los Angeles Wine Co., Los Angeles.
10 cs Spirits ... Los Angeles Wine Co., Los Angeles.
80 cs Gin ... Hilf Mer. Co., Los Angeles.
13 cs Spirits ... Hilf Mer. Co., Los Angeles.
10 cs Liquors ... Hilf Mer. Co., Los Angeles.
25 bbls Stout ... Sherwood & Sherwood, Los Angeles.
10 cs Rum ... Sherwood & Sherwood, Los Angeles.
5 cs Gin ... Sherwood & Sherwood, Los Angeles.
5 octs Brandy ... Jevne & Co., Los Angeles.

FROM KOBE, JAPAN—Per Asia, March 3.

56 cs Sake ... Kagawa & Co., San Francisco.
80 csks Sake ... Kagawa & Co., San Francisco.
45 csks Sake ... Mutual Supply Co., San Francisco.
00 csks Sake ... N. A. Mer. Co., San Francisco.
44 cs Sake ... N. A. Mer. Co., San Francisco.
80 csks Sake ... Sonoma Wine Co., Los Angeles.

FROM KOBE, JAPAN—Per Mongolia, March 10.

00 csks Sake ... N. A. Mer. Co., San Francisco.
60 csks Sake ... Murai & Co., San Francisco.

FROM NEW YORK (via Salina Cruz)—Per Nebraskan, March 3.

2 bbls Gin ... Logamarsino Co., Santa Barbara.
5 csks Gin ... Logamarsino Co., Santa Barbara.
10 cs Wine ... Chapman & Wilberforce, San Francisco
20 cs Gin ... Muller & Co., San Francisco.
10 octs Gin ... Muller & Co., San Francisco.
3 bbls Gin ... Muller & Co., San Francisco.
13 bbls Whisky ... Muller & Co., San Francisco.
180 cs Whisky ... Muller & Co., San Francisco.
370 cs Whisky ... W. H. Campbell, San Francisco.

FOREIGN—SAME VESSEL.

25 cs Benedictine ... De Fremery & Co., San Francisco.
50 cs Fruit Juice ... Goldberg, Bowen & Co., San Francisco.
200 cs Wine ... Pascal, Dubedat & Co., San Francisco.
60 cs Champagne ... Chapman & Wilberforce, San Francisco
50 bbls Whisky ... Susquemac Dist. Co., San Francisco.
23 cs Wine ... Pabst Cafe, Oakland.
200 cs Champagne ... Macondray & Co., San Francisco.
15 csks Wine ... American Mer. Co., San Francisco.
50 cs Wine ... F. Reiss, San Francisco.

FROM ANTWERP—Per Skipton Castle, March 4.

100 cs Liquors ... J. Levin & Co., San Francisco.
575 cs Mineral Water ... Apollinaris Co., San Francisco.
50 cs Amer Picon ... James de Fremery & Co., San Francisco
14 octs Cognac ... James de Fremery & Co., San Francisco
70 cs Stout ... American Mer. Co., San Francisco.
75 cs Mineral Water ... Tillmann & Bendel, San Francisco.
100 cs Cognac ... Levaggi, Granucci & Co., San Francisco
200 cs Cognac ... Roth & Co., San Francisco.
25 cs Cognac ... Bertin & Lepori, San Francisco.
20 cs Wine ... Bertin & Lepori, San Francisco.
100 cs Whisky ... M. Augenblick & Co., San Francisco.
360 cs Whisky ... Sherwood & Sherwood, San Francisco.
25 cs Whisky ... A. Cora, San Francisco.
220 cs Gin ... A. Cora, San Francisco.
69 cs Liquors ... A. Cora, San Francisco.
40 cs Brandy ... A. Cora, San Francisco.
25 cs Rum ... A. Cora, San Francisco.
100 cs Whisky ... J. Levin & Co., San Francisco.
312 cs Mineral Water ... James de Fremery & Co., San Francisco
195 cs Gin ... Rathjen Mer. Co., San Francisco.
5 cs Bitters ... Rathjen Mer. Co., San Francisco.
100 cs Gin ... Pascal, Dubedat & Co., San Francisco.
90 cs Gin ... Theo Gier Wine Co., Oakland.
8 cs Bitters ... Theo Gier Wine Co., Oakland.
2 cs Rum ... Theo Gier Wine Co., Oakland.
100 cs Gin ... Winedale Co., Oakland.
145 cs Gin ... Roth & Co., San Francisco.
5 cs Bitters ... Roth & Co., San Francisco.
100 cs Amer Picon ... American Mer. Co., San Francisco.
250 cs Fernet ... American Mer. Co., San Francisco.
100 cs Vermouth ... American Mer. Co., San Francisco.
53 cs Bitters ... Naber, Alfs & Brune, San Francisco.

FROM HAMBURG—Per Galgate, March 5.

50 bbls Whisky ... Laventhal Bros., San Francisco.
660 cs Mineral Water ... Order, San Francisco.
132 cs Wine ... Meyer, Wilson & Co., San Francisco.

FROM NEW YORK (via Salina Cruz)—Per Missourian, March 9.

28 cs Wine ... F. de Bary & Co., San Francisco.
5 cs Whisky ... F. de Bary & Co., San Francisco.
1 csk Whisky ... F. de Bary & Co., San Francisco.
3 bbls Whisky ... E. Marre & Co., Oakland.
2 kegs Whisky ... E. Marre & Co., Oakland.
4 bbls Wine ... F. Zimmerman, Portland.
1 bbl Wine ... Fleckstein, Meyer & Co., Portland.
1 bbl Wine ... Blaumauer & Hoch, Portland.

FROM EUROPE—SAME VESSEL.

84 cs Liquors ... Goldberg, Bowen & Co., San Francisco.
50 cs Brandy ... Rathjen Mer. Co., San Francisco.
25 cs Brandy ... Borgfeldt, Propfe & Co., San Francisco
25 cs Brandy ... Goldberg, Bowen & Co., San Francisco.
50 cs Beer ... J. W. Petersen, San Francisco.
50 cs Brandy ... J. W. Petersen, San Francisco.
25 cs Whisky ... A. F. Thane, San Francisco.
2 hhds Fruit Juice ... Lyons & Raas, San Francisco.
50 bbls Whisky ... Fleckenstein & Co., Portland.
50 bbls Whisky ... Continental Dist Co., Seattle.
40 cs Liquors ... Goldie & Co., Seattle.
47 cs Wine ... S. Hyde, Seattle.
86 cs Wine ... Hackfeldt & Co., Honolulu.
4 cs Mineral Water ... Hackfeldt & Co., Honolulu.
1 cs Whisky ... A. W. Bottomley, Honolulu.
25 cs Brandy ... Last & Co., Los Angeles.
5 csks Brandy ... Last & Co., Los Angeles.
6 cs Beer ... Finlay & Co., Los Angeles.

FROM NEW YORK (via Salina Cruz)—Per Isthmian, March 13.

5 cs Liquors ... Borgfeldt, Propfe & Co., San Francisco.
5 bbls Gin ... Wilmerding, Lowe & Co., San Francisco
25 cs Whisky ... F. Gunther, Bakersfield.
5 cs Liquors ... F. Gunther, Bakersfield.
25 cs Bitters ... Muller & Co., San Francisco.
200 cs Wine ... Levaggi, Granucci & Co., San Francisco
11 cs Wine ... Chapman & Wilberforce, San Francisco.
18 cs Wine ... C. F. Schmidt & Peters, San Francisco.
524 cs Gin ... Wilson Dist. Co., San Francisco.
3 bbls Whisky ... Rothschild Bros., Portland.
25 cs Whisky ... Rothschild Bros., Portland.
2 bbls Wine ... Blumauer & Hoch, Portland.
6 cs Wine ... Kline Bros., Portland.
2 kgs Wine ... Kline Bros., Portland.
4 bbls Wine ... Coblentz & Co., Portland.
25 cs Wine ... H. Fleckenstein, Portland.

FROM EUROPE—SAME VESSEL.

100 cs Beer ... Muller & Co., San Francisco.
135 cs Beer ... Lang & Stroh, San Francisco.
25 cs Lime Juice ... Lang & Stroh, San Francisco.
23 cs Whisky ... Los Angeles Wine Co., Los Angeles.

FROM KOBE, JAPAN—Per America Maru, March 16.

50 csks Sake ... Macondray & Co., San Francisco.
150 csks Sake ... N. A. Mer. Co., San Francisco.
30 cs Sake ... N. A. Mer. Co., San Francisco.
50 cs Sake ... S. Ishimutsu, Los Angeles.
51 csks Sake ... S. Ishimutsu, Los Angeles.

FROM ANTWERP—Per Inverkip, March 16.

200 cs Gin ... A. Cora, San Francisco.
100 cs Whisky ... A. Cora, San Francisco.
200 cs Whisky ... Rathjen Bros., San Francisco.
200 cs Gin ... Rathjen Bros., San Francisco.
51 cs Liquors ... Rathjen Bros., San Francisco.
100 cs Whisky ... Rathjen Mer. Co., San Francisco.
100 cs Gin ... Rathjen Mer. Co., San Francisco.
100 cs Whisky ... M. Augenblick & Co., San Francisco.
50 cs Gin ... M. Augenblick & Co., San Francisco.
30 cs Liquors ... M. Augenblick & Co., San Francisco.
700 cs Whisky ... A. D. Shaw & Co., San Francisco.
500 cs Gin ... A. D. Shaw & Co., San Francisco.
410 cs Whisky ... J. Levin & Co., San Francisco.
1435 cs Gin ... J. Levin & Co., San Francisco.
60 cs Liquors ... J. Levin & Co., San Francisco.
25 cs Liquors ... A. Guirlani & Bros., San Francisco.
100 cs Brandy ... A. Guirlani & Bros., San Francisco.
200 cs Gin ... A. Guirlani & Bros., San Francisco.
200 cs Gin ... Borgfeldt, Propfe & Co., San Francisco.
50 cs Liquors ... Borgfeldt, Propfe & Co., San Francisco.
4 csks Cognac ... De Fremery & Co., San Francisco.
100 cs Cognac ... De Fremery & Co., San Francisco.
200 cs Gin ... De Fremery & Co., San Francisco.
25 cs Wine ... A. Vignier, San Francisco.
4 csks Wine ... A. Vignier, San Francisco.
630 cs Absinthe ... A. Vignier, San Francisco.
50 cs Kirsch ... A. Vignier, San Francisco.
100 cs Liquors ... A. Vignier, San Francisco.
50 cs Cordials ... A. Vignier, San Francisco.
100 cs Whisky ... C. Meinecke & Co., San Francisco.
1780 cs Beer ... H. P. Finlay & Co., San Francisco.
5 csks Cognac ... Bertin & Lepori, San Francisco.
75 cs Aquavit ... Naber, Alfs & Brune, San Francisco.
155 cs Wine ... St. Francis Imp. Co., San Francisco.
300 cs Whisky ... G. S. Nicholas & Co., San Francisco.
51 cs Punch ... Simon, Levy & Co., San Francisco.
101 cs Liquors ... Continental Dist. Co., Seattle.

100 cs Gin .....Sherwood & Sherwood, San Francisco.
100 cs Gin .....Crown Dist Co., San Francisco.
125 cs Gin .....Levaggi Co., San Francisco.
225 cs Gin .....Jesse Moore-Hunt Co,, San Francisco.
100 cs Gin .....James Raggi, San Francisco.
100 cs Gin .....Hall, Luhrs & Co., Sacramento.
100 cs Gin .....Samuel & Co., San Francisco.
100 cs Gin .....Wichman, Lutgen & Co., San Francisco.
150 cs Gin .....Goldberg, Bowen & Co., San Francisco.
100 cs Gin .....Levaggi, Granucci & Co., San Francisco
100 cs Whisky .....A. D. Shaw & Co., Portland.
50 cs Gin .....A. D. Shaw & Co., Portland.
2 bbls Wine .....Descamps & Marco, Portland.
62 cs Wine .....Descamps & Marco, Portland.
10 cs Cognac .....Woodward, Clark & Co., Portland.
110 cs Wine .....Blumauer & Hock, Portland.
300 cs Gin .....Blumauer & Hock, Portland.
200 cs Gin .....Continental Dist. Co., Portland.
170 cs Gin .....Rothschild Bros., Portland.

FROM NEW YORK (via Ancon)—Per Olson & Mahoney, March 19.

780 cs Liquors .....J. H. Spohn & Co., San Francisco.

FROM LIVERPOOL (via Seattle)—Per Buckman, February 27.

1 hhd Whisky .....Pacific-Union Club, San Francisco.
50 cs Gin .....A. D. Shaw & Co., San Francisco.
500 cs Whisky .....A. D. Shaw & Co., San Francisco.
50 cs Whisky .....Hotaling & Co., San Francisco.
5 octs Spirits .....American Mer. Co., San Francisco.

IMPORTS BY RAIL IN BOND.

FROM FEBRUARY 20, 1911, TO MARCH 20, 1911.

Via New York—
4 cs Wine .....From Hamburg.
Via Buffalo—
10 cs Whisky .....From Canada.

PLUMAS is again on the list of "wet" counties. On March 10th the Board of Supervisors voted to issue two saloon licenses under stringent regulations with a limit to the number of saloons in the county and a license fee of $400 a year. Plumas has been "dry" since last September and the sentiment has been shown to favor the issuing of saloon licenses under strict regulations.

The new license ordinance is one of the most stringent in California, with heavy penalties for the violation of its provisions. No saloons are allowed within a distance of four miles of any camp where twenty-five or more men are employed. All drinking in saloons must be done within full view of the street, and there is an anti-treating provision worded in unmistakable language.

Bellingham, Washington, is going crazy on the prohibition question. Prosecuting Attorney Bixby declares that the intent of the local option law is to remove temptation, so he has filed an information against J. Aronson of Seattle, charging him with having violated the local option law by soliciting orders for intoxicating liquors within a dry unit. Under the local option law of 1909, voted on by the citizens of Bellingham, at the last election, it is a crime to sell, solicit orders for, store, give away or otherwise dispose of intoxicating liquors. In advertising the sale of liquors, thus soliciting orders through the medium of a newspaper published in a dry unit, Aronson is charged with having violated this law.

At Dunsmuir a non-partisan alliance of business men has been formed for the purpose of reducing the number of saloons by the novel method of drinking less. The campaign inaugurated by it is said to be meeting with fair success. According to newspaper reports the "drink less" organization is not a wing of the Anti-Saloon League, but rather a citizens' alliance for the purpose of reducing the number of saloons. In the organization there are steady drinkers who have taken the pledge temporarily to assist in weeding out some of the too numerous drinking places.

"Kanucks" Like California Wines

DURING March T. W. Horne, a business man of Toronto, Canada, paid a visit to his friend T. W. Rich, manager of the California winery at Sacramento. In a recent interview Mr. Horne said: "Before the California companies commenced sending their samples to Toronto the wine market of that section was entirely controlled by European producers. Those who have sampled the stock sent from here were agreeably surprised at the quality and excellence of the California product. Until recently in Canada we heard but little of California, except as a resort for sick people. During the last two years, however—whether from some system of advertising or other reasons, I know not—everybody is talking of California. It may be because more of our people are traveling in the United States now than formerly, for during the last few years our farmers have become very prosperous at grain farming, and most of them and their families now spend the winter traveling around America and Europe.

"Then, too, I believe the reciprocity negotiations between the two countries have been largely responsible for making the people who are engaged in business the more careful in informing themselves regarding things in the United States."

Mr. Horne expressed himself very much pleased with Sacramento, and stated that all he had seen and heard of the productiveness of the great valley was simply marvelous.

Everett, Washington, is now experiencing the usual lack of funds by having listened to the prohibitionists and closed the saloons. As the Supreme Court refused to sanction a supplemental tax levy, the Mayor and Council have been forced to reduce the city's running expenses $50,677. First went the city lights, $12,800, and then every department of the government suffered from the pruning knife, except the Fire Department, until the above sum was reached. From another source comes the report that because of the low state of city funds, the women of the city have had to get out and clean the thoroughfares, and lay the dust by means of the garden hose. A local paper says: "Everett, with Bellingham, has been having its troubles since it became Carrie Nationized."

Late in February the railroads, upon advice of their respective legal departments, changed their view as to the ruling of the Siskiyou County liquor ordinance, and both the Southern Pacific and McCloud River railroad companies began to ship liquor to private individuals in "dry" territory. Previously this was supposed to be contrary to the ordinance and had not been permitted since the county first went dry.

A Sisson dispatch says that the railroads claim it is not illegal to ship liquor in dry territory to private individuals for their own use, but they require the shipper of such goods to write on the bill of lading that the liquor is for a private individual and not a saloon or store.

At the end of February, a Boise, Idaho, dispatch stated that prohibitionists in Idaho had abandoned all hopes of securing prohibition through constitutional amendment or otherwise, for the Senate killed a joint resolution providing for submission of the question to the people by a vote of 13 for and 10 against. A two-thirds vote was needed to carry the resolution, or 16 votes for. This action keeps Idaho out of the prohibition column.

BRANDY PRODUCED

OFFICIAL REPORT

FIRST DISTRICT—Month of January, 1911.	Tax Gals.
Produced and bonded in this district, this does not include figures of production in 6th (new) district	29,979.0
Received from other Districts, California	4,654.5
Received from special bonded warehouse, other District, California	5,920.4
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, Eastern District	1,309.0
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, Eastern Districts	36,292.9
Exported	99.5
Tax paid	62,314.2
Used in Fortification of Wines	14,638.2
Remaining in bond, February 28, 1911	1,854,825.2

FOURTH DISTRICT—Month of February, 1911.	Tax Gals.
Produced and bonded in this district	39,916.6
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, First District, California	6,563.3
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, Eastern District	
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, First District, California	
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, Eastern Districts	2,997.9
Exported	
Tax paid	8,293.2
Used in Fortification of Wines	950.3
Remaining in bond, February 28, 1911	681,117.0

SIXTH DISTRICT—Month of February, 1911.	Tax Gals.
Produced and bonded in this district	1,834.0
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, First District	
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, Fourth District	4,934.1
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, Eastern District	
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, Eastern District	11,953.4
Tax paid	4,394.4
Used in Fortification of Wines	
Remaining in bond, February 28, 1911	252,201.9

SWEET WINES PRODUCED

FOURTH DISTRICT—Month of February, 1911.	Pkgs.	Tax Gals.
Brandy withdrawn from distillery for fortification	13	950.3
Brandy withdrawn from special bonded warehouse for fortification		
Brandy actually used for fortification	13	950.3

	Wine Gals.
Port produced	2,636.55
Sherry produced	1,399.54
Angelica produced	
Muscat produced	
Tokay	
Malaga	
Madeira	
Total sweet wine produced in February, 1911	4,036.09

As It Is In Visalia

AT Visalia those believing in personal freedom, temperance and the growth and development of that city, are publishing some very useful literature in the local press. The *Delta* gives a resume of the experience of Josephine County, Oregon; that paper says: "Prohibition in Josephine county, failed dismally. The sum of it is that drinking goes on just the same and the city (Grants Pass) loses $6000 license fees. and the county $3000." The *Delta* winds up its homily as follows, alluding to the present state of the liquor question in Visalia:

"Here you are again! Vote the saloons out, confiscate property built up under the sanction of law—and what do you get? Law-breakers, blind-pigs, and an increase in drinking. VOTE AGAINST PROHIBITION AND KEEP OUT THE PROHIBITION DIVES."

It is sincerely to be hoped that the voters of Visalia will take the *Delta's* excellent advice, and refuse at the coming election in April to listen to the temptations of that demon of unrest and internal strife—Prohibition—"tempt he ever so wisely."

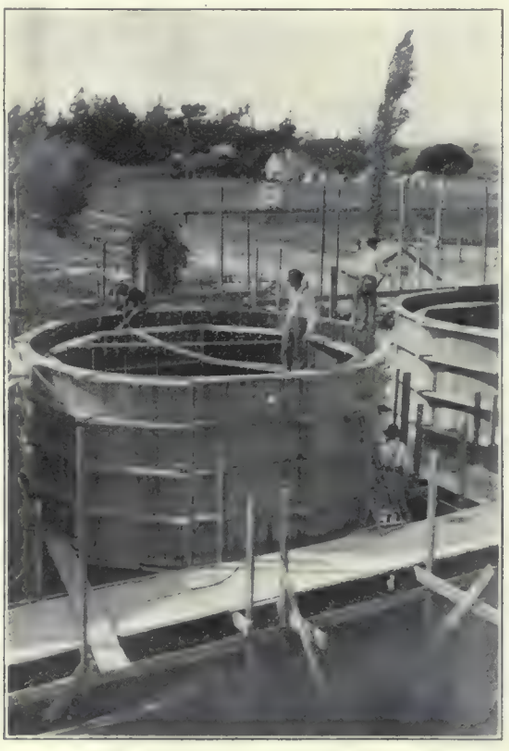
A Striking Object Lesson

AT the beginning of March the Pacific Improvement Company, according to F. C. Finkle, a well known Los Angeles engineer, made proposals to build a tourist hotel in Redlands that will cost anywhere from $500,000 to $1,000,000. According to the same authority the building will contain not less than 300 rooms, and would surpass the Glenwood Mission Inn at Riverside, the Potter at Santa Barbara and many of the big hotels of Southern California. A more sightly place for a fine hotel could not be found than the Heights of Redlands. The building would be of reinforced concrete and everything in connection would be the best to be had. The grounds that would be constructed would be as beautiful as any in the south. There is, however, one condition attached to the proposition, and that is that the city trustees will grant a twenty-year license for the necessary hotel bar. With that granted Mr. Finkle says that the hotel is a certainty.

How Concrete Figures in a Modern Wine Plant

OF THE many improvements which have been added to the modern wine plant, one of the most important is the cement tank. While the idea of substituting cement tanks in place of the customary wood tanks originated in France, other countries have followed the example in rapid succession. In California, the cheapness of the redwood tank has been a great factor in the retention of the wooden tank; but the cost of maintenance, the relatively short life, and the losses due to leakage and evaporation, have increased the running expenses to a very high degree.

When oak was used, the running expenses were less, but the first cost was a great deal more, and it is now so high that the oak tank is hardly used today. On the other hand, the extreme good quality of the cement made in California and the cheapness of the other materials, have resulted in its use by some of the largest firms in California, and in every case the tanks have proven entirely satisfactory. The first cost of the cement is not so high as the oak tank, and while it is a little higher than the redwood tanks, the benefits derived from using this material more than compensate for the difference in the first cost.



Preparing the Forms

In one case where 18 tanks were built under the plans and supervision of Maurice C. Couchot, at Petaluma, for the firm of Lachman & Jacobi, the saving alone on the leakage and evaporation amounted to more than 2½ per cent per year, and as the tanks are each of 33,000 gallon capacity, the total being nearly 600,000 gallons for 18 tanks, this saving proved quite a consideration. Besides, there is practically no maintenance, and furthermore, the tanks being built of fireproof material, the saving in insurance amounted to nearly 2 per cent Mr. Couchot, who has made a specialty of wine tanks, tells me that the total saving due to the installation of the 18 cement tanks, including absence of leakage and evaporation, fire, insurance, maintenance, etc., amounted to 4½ per cent of the total value of the wine stored.

The tanks installed at Petaluma are 18 feet inside diameter and 18 feet inside height; the walls are seven inches, which is more than is necessary, and are provided with proper reinforcement. The roof is flat and the bottom is 12 inches in thickness. The tanks are provided with manhole drain, two 2½ inch connections at the bottom and one 2½ connection on the roof.

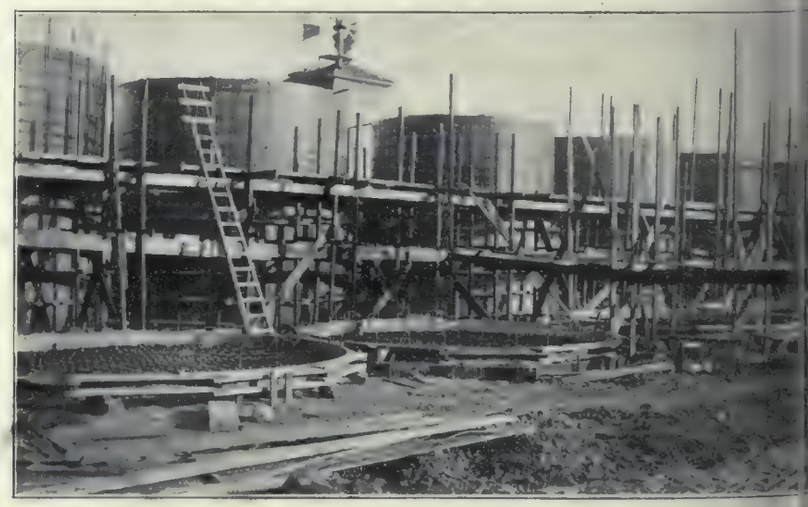
The present knowledge of this work permits of a much lighter structure. Tanks can be built with a minimum thickness of two to three inches; the inside can be plastered and coated so as to be absolutely waterproof and acid proof against sulphur fumes when the tanks are cleaned, and the taste of the wine will not be affected by the cement or will the aging process be retarded in any way. Some wine makers preferred to have the tank



Reinforcing the Roof

glass-lined. This was done very successfully on six or eight of the 18 tanks mentioned above. These tanks are made single instead of a number in a battery, for protection in case of earthquake, and also to have but one kind of stresses in the structures.

A visit to any of the large wineries in the interior of the State demonstrates the many novel and important uses to which reinforced concrete can be put in the construction of an up-to-date wine plant. For example, the first building to attract your attention at Asti, is the Italian-Swiss Colony's new



Eighteen reinforced concrete wine tanks in course of construction at Petaluma

reinforced concrete structure devoted to the sparkling wine department. It covers 50 by 100 feet and is two stories in height. The upper floor is one large, airy room devoted to the bottling, while the ground floor is divided into two vaults, 25 feet by 100 feet.

One of the chief advantages of a concrete building for a champagne cellar is the ease with which the temperature of the vaults may be controlled in both the hot summer months and the cold winter season in Sonoma County. This is important, because the atmospheric conditions play a very important part in the process of fermenting wines in the bottle.

They are piled up in stacks, 20 high, in a temperature of from 68 degrees to 72 degrees F., and there the development of the "sparkling" takes place. The bottles are placed horizontally on wooden planks, so that single bottles when exploding, cannot damage others in the neighborhood. The formation, in the bottle, of carbonic acid and its intimate combination with the wine takes place with great energy in the temperate store-rooms, so much so, that in spite of the great precautionary measures and untiring watchfulness on the part of the employees, a considerable percentage of the bottles explode at this state. When the formation of carbonic acid in the bottle has reached a certain degree, the temperature of the concrete cellar can be promptly cooled in order to retard its formation.



Dr. Arthur Lachman (right) and Mr. M. C. Couchot, Civil Engineer

Looking at the simple Mission exterior of the building, the feature that most attracts the eye is the ornamented tiled roof, worked out in a gray and red pattern that is quite effective. The flat, diamond shaped cement tiles were all made at Asti, with a moulding machine specially imported from Italy. They are 1 by 1½ feet in size, about two-thirds of an inch thick, and so moulded that each tile fits into a groove of the other, making one solid mass absolutely waterproof.

Just opposite the champagne department is the distillery, the framework and foundation of which are of reinforced concrete. At the foot of the building are a row of peculiar looking concrete flower pots, that are used in the manufacture of cream of tartar. Altogether I counted forty of them, and by actual measurmenet, I found these vats were 4 feet 6 inches in height, 19 feet top circumference and 13 feet at the bottom.

Cream of tartar is one of the Italian-Swiss Colony's valuable by-products, and is obtained from the lees or sediment of the new wine. When the alcohol has been extracted in the distillery, the hot lees are pumped into a sluice that fills the crystallizing vats, each of which holds a thousand gallons. Then the liquid is permitted to stand until it is as cool as the atmosphere will make it. Usually it requires five or six days. During the chilling of liquids, the cream of tartar is precipitated, the crystals adhering to the bottom and sides of the cement vats as well as to the whisks of hemp that are suspended from the center.

When the liquid has thoroughly cooled, the hemp covered with crystals is removed and spread out to dry on the concrete cover of the largest wine tank in the world, which is carved from the solid rock and lined with a two-foot thickness of Portland cement, with a glazed surface.

There are a number of glass-lined 30,000 gallon capacity fermenting tanks at Asti and all the buildings have massive concrete foundations. It is interesting to know that every bit of rock used in the concrete work of the Colony was obtained on their land and the entire work has been performed by their own versatile employees.

Even the visitor who passes Asti on his way in to Mendocino county gets a glimpse from the car window of other unique



How the Tops, or Covers, of Lachman & Jacobi's Concrete Wine Tanks at Petaluma Were Handled

ways in which concrete has been utilized. On the left hand side, in front of the huge winery, he observes a large concrete facsimile of the Colony's well known wicker-covered Tipo bottle, while on the right hand, opposite the station, are several broken pillars and beams modeled in concrete that suggest the straggling ruins of some ancient classic edifice. It is the entrance to the picturesque grounds of Andrea Sbarboro's summer home.

The "Villa Pompeii" is built of concrete and will stand as a monument to the energy and thrift of the founders of the Italian-Swiss Colony for centuries to come.

Mr. Sbarboro, by the way, tells of an interesting discovery he made in connection with the columns that form a peristyle enclosing his court garden. These columns are solid reinforced concrete with a 2-inch outer casing of white Terrazo, consisting of a coating of cement with crushed white marble chips polished to a true surface. When he recently visited Pempeii again, a number of pillars were pointed out to Mr. Sbarboro by a guide as being part of a house that was in course of construction at the time the ancient city was blotted out under the fiery wrath of Vesuvius. Mr. Sbarboro examined them carefully and to his surprise found that they were constructed, 2,000 years ago, on practically the same principle used at Asti, that is, with a 2-inch outer covering of chipped marble and filled with concrete.

Deserved Praise For Southern Pacific Company

STOCKTON advices state that railroad freight service has been greatly improved since division headquarters have been established in that city by the Southern Pacific. This has been the case particularly in the handling of the 1910 grape crop. So much so, that the management of the George West & Son winery, which handled last fall the largest vintage ever received by a single winery in the United State, was so well pleased with the railroad accommodations that it expressed its appreciation of the services rendered in a letter addressed to Division Superintendent Brennan. This says in part:

We have absolutely no claim to make against the Southern Pacific in loss or damage in transit for the entire season. In the middle of the season there was about two weeks we were kept guessing. During one single day of 24 hours we received from all lines 59 carloads of grapes, aggregating about 1100 tons, and were it not for the prompt switching service granted by the Southern Pacific Company we would have certainly come to a standstill. The total number of cars of grapes received at El Pinal was as follows:

From the Southern Pacific, 688 cars. From the Central California Traction Company, 223 cars. From the Stockton Terminal & Eastern Railroad Company, 33 cars. From the Santa Fe, 44 cars. From the Western Pacific, 19 cars.

All of the cars of the Western Pacific and a larger part of the Santa Fe came into El Pinal over the Southern Pacific tracks. * * * *

In writing you about the transportation afforded us this fall, we do not forget to mention our appreciation of the service rendered us at Lodi, Woodbridge and Urgon, which was entirely satisfactory. Yours very truly,

GEORGE WEST & SON, Inc.,
By Louis S. Wetmore, Assistant Secretary.

IF the members of the 1911 Legislature have nothing else to their credit, as far as the liquor trade is concerned, they certainly deserve praise for passing a bill making it a felony to run a blind pig. The Senate by a vote of 21 to 8 changed the offense of selling liquors without a license from a misdemeanor to a felony. Saloonmen in this city as a rule, not only pay for the necessary licenses, but spend a great deal of money in keeping their establishments clean, sanitary and attractive. As law-abiding citizens they deserve protection, and the bill in question is a matter of simple justice as far as they are concerned, and also a much needed protection to the general public.

Manager John Hagan of the Humboldt Brewing Company, doing business in Eureka, states that it is decided to erect a handsome three-story office building upon a part of the company's property on First street, in that city, now occupied by an old building formerly containing a steam beer plant.

Northwestern Brewmasters Discuss Beer

RECENTLY the Pacific Northwest Brewmasters' Association held a banquet in Seattle, Washington, attended by 200 ladies and gentlemen, the guests being all connected with the association. Jacob Schaefer presided and speeches were made by C. W. Loomis, who declared that the time was near at hand when beer would displace stronger drink; C. L. Beckman, Alvin Hemrich, Otto Drumm of Tacoma, Paul Lassig of Everett, Albin Otto, Paul Schultz of Vancouver, Louis J. Vetterman of Spokane, E. Heinrich of Tacoma, Franz Berg and others.

E. Heinrich of Tacoma, chemist for the Seattle Brewing and Malting Company, eloquently urged the cessation of the agitation against the sale of beer, because of that liquor's influence in holding the consumption of stronger liquors in abeyance. He traced the history of brewing for the past century, declared that it was now conducted scientifically, and that the food value of beer should be considered in the daily economics of the people. He said in part:

"Misinformed persons have been in conflict with the facts, for fermented and malted liquor is the one thing that can keep a community from running riot. Restrictions put upon its sale and manufacture only increase the sale of distilled liquors and does not benefit the community."

At the business meeting of the association previous to the banquet the following officers were elected: President, John Miller; vice-president, E. Otto; secretary, John Hemrich; treasurer, J. H. Beckman.

DOWN at Bakersfield the people, press and courts are heartily sick of the "blind-pig" question, and without waiting for the act of the Legislature, making the sale of intoxicating liquors a felony, to become law are giving the blind pigites severe punishment. Justice Flournoy recently sentenced John T. Roche, found guilty of selling liquor without a license, to sixty days at the county jail. The justice stated that he believed in protecting legitimate business interests and inasmuch as a saloonman is engaged in a legitimate business enterprise, he is entitled to protection from the proprietors of blind-pigs. I believe that the only way to stop such traffic is to impose jail sentences on the proprietors, and in the future every man who is convicted on such a charge in my court will serve a term in jail without the privilege of paying the cash alternative."

LASH'S BITTERS
TONIC LAXATIVE

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IMPORTERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS
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J. & F. MARTELL, Cognac	Martell Brandy
JOHN DE KUYPER & ZOON, Rotterdam	Holland Gin
CANTRELL & COCHRANE, Belfast	Ginger Ale and Sarsaparilla
MELLWOOD DISTILLERY, Cincinnati, Ohio	Mellwood Whisky
STOLL & CO., Lexington, Ky.	Bond and Lillard Whisky

IMPORTERS OF
VINTAGE WINES, STAPLE CORDIALS, BITTERS, ABSINTHE, PRESERVES, OLIVE OIL, ETC.

—MARKET— CONDITIONS

DRY WINES:—March proved to be a really good month in the California wine trade, even better than was anticipated. The reports from the various sections of the country give good promise that the demand will continue, barring the dropping off during the hot season in the east.

The local option law which was passed at the recent session of the Legislature, providing for the supervisorial district, has at this writing not been signed by the Governor, but viewing the situation from a political standpoint, it seems politically logical that Governor Johnson will approve the bill. At the same time, it should be remembered that prior to his election, Mr. Johnson assured close personal friends in the wine industry that he would never do anything officially to injure that industry, because he appreciated its great value to the people of California. We will now see whether or not Governor Johnson regards this local option law as a menace or otherwise to the vast wine industry of this State.

Exports of wines by sea during the month ending March 20th were of unusually good volume. The totals were 1010 cases and 1,384,418 gallons, valued at $445,107. Imports of wine totaled 1619 cases 8 barrels 33 casks 2 kegs and 1 butt.

SWEET WINE:—Trade in sweet wines is moving along in harmony with the dry wine situation. The Fourth District was the only one producing wine in February. The total was only 4036 gallons.

BRANDY:—Business is fairly good, all conditions considered, and the prospects favorable. Production in the State during February aggregated 82,947 gallons.

There remained in bond in the State on February 28th, 2,768,144 tax gallons.

WHISKY:—The whisky trade, with the exception of the local field, has been quite satisfactory throughout the Coast. This, notwithstanding the recent advances in matured goods. The Northwest has given a particularly good account of itself and the return of dry territory to wet has aided much in bringing up the volume of business to a more satisfactory basis. The dilatoriousness of the Panama Pacific Exposition people in selecting the site for the Exposition, is undoubtedly largely responsible for the unnatural slackness in business of all kinds in San Francisco.

It goes without saying that the announcement of the location of the big show would start an endless line of enterprises and turn loose great volumes of money that are now in savings banks or safe deposit vaults. It is probable that the committee's announcement will not be made before the latter part of May.

Exports by sea were of fairly good volume, the totals being 432 cases, 4936 gallons, valued at $35,126.

Imports by sea were 4671 cases, 289 barrels, 23 octaves, 1 cask, 1 hogshead and 2 kegs. The principal import of gins was 9526 cases.

Miscellaneous exports were of small volume, the value being $5724.

IMPORTATIONS:—Trade with the importers during the month has been quiet in common with many other lines, but this situation is regarded as merely temporary, general opinion being that there is nothing in sight to retard a general improvement in all lines of business.

Importations by sea for the month ending March 20th were of fairly good volume. The figures follow:

IMPORTS BY SEA:—Beer, 2328 cases, 1200 hogsheads, 508 barrels, 766 half barrels, 680 quarter barrels, 28 casks; Wine, 1619 cases, 8 barrels, 33 casks, 2 kegs, 1 butt; Whisky, 4671 cases, 289 barrels, 23 octaves, 1 cask, 1 hogshead, 2 kegs; Gin, 9526 cases, 12 barrels, 5 casks, 10 octaves, 15 kegs; Brandy, 432 cases, 10 octaves, 5 casks; Cognac, 425 cases, 14 octaves, 9 casks; Rum, 57 cases, 10 octaves; Sake, 130 cases, 866 casks; Liquors, 1797 cases; Bitters, 417 cases; Mineral Water, 1627 cases; Ale and Stout, 660 cases, 215 barrels; Champagne, 320 cases, 10 hampers; Grape Juice, 18 cases; Fruit Juice, 50 cases, 2 hogsheads; Benedictine, 125 cases; Kimmel, 5 cases; Spirits, 23 cases, 5 octaves; Fernet, 250 cases; Vermouth, 100 cases; Amer Pican, 450 cases; Absinthe, 630 cases; Kirsch, 50 cases; Cordials, 55 cases; Aquavit, 75 cases; Punch, 51 cases; Lime Juice. 45 cases.

IMPORTS BY RAIL IN BOND:—Wine, 4 cases; Whisky, 10 cases.

BEER:—The weather has, the latter part of the month done much in behalf of the brewer, and the thirsty soul who craves the rich brown bock, can now gratify his craving. The beer men look for a very prosperous season this year as well as for other years to come.

Imports by sea domestic and foreign combined totaled 2328 cases, 1200 hogsheads, 509 barrels, 756 half barrels, 680 quarter barrels and 28 casks.

It would appear from the following dispatch that, besides suffering from three bad seasons in succession, the last of which was almost a total loss, the viticultural industry in France is diminishing in a serious degree. The dispatch says: "Wine culture has been steadily decreasing in France. Last year that republic imported 164,260,906 gallons of wine. Large tracts of vineyards have been abandoned since 1875.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

WANTED.—A Rhenish wine merchant, widower, of Neustadt-a-Haardt, Germany, who has maintained an extensive export trade of Rhine-wine to the United States for many years and is well known in the American wine market, desires to locate in California, on account of the numerous failures of the wine crop on the Rhine, which were even surpassed by the famous perfect failure of vintage 1910. Thoroughly experienced in the cultivation of vines and in the scientific treatment of wine, especially as regards the equalization of the ordinary and middle grades of Rhine-wines. Any person, firm or company desiring the services of an educated and thoroughly informed employee or associate, who is capable of writing on the subjects of grape-culture and wine, will receive a prompt reply by addressing: "Plinius Palatinus Americanus," postlagernd Neustadt-a-Haardt, Germany.

FOR SALE—80 acres in South San Joaquin Irrigation District—no better land in the valley; 40 acres in grapes. Small house, barn, windmill and tank, well located for a winery, on R. R. station. Will sell at a sacrifice on account of sickness. Box 467, Escalon, Cal.

WINE MAKER—POSITION WANTED—Young wine maker, graduated from a school of viticulture in Germany, two years in California, wants position now or later, where he has opportunity to advance. Wages no object to start. Box 389, Vina, Cal.

PACIFIC WINE & SPIRIT REVIEW
JOURNAL OF VINICULTURE.

R. M. WOOD.....EDITOR
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PUT THE EXPOSITION IN THE PARK

California to Try Local Option

THE thirty-ninth session of the Legislature, which came to a close on March 28th, will long be remembered by the liquor interests of California. It resulted in the passage of the Wyllie Local Option Bill, after it had been amended somewhat within reason, and while it will not work any great hardship to the wine industry, it paves the way for further legislation along these lines, which may prove eventually dangerous and destructive.

The history of this bill, introduced on January 6th, is indeed interesting. Originally it called for county option and early in the session passed the Assembly with one slight amendment by an overwhelming vote of 55 to 21. In the Upper House, however, on February 20th, it was practically riddled to pieces, the Senate, by a vote of 23 to 17, changing the unit to the township and adding a series of amendments that were drafted by Senator L. T. Juilliard of Santa Rosa, and were intended to protect the wine, barley and hop industries of the State.

When the newly amended option bill was sent back to the Assembly, it was promptly turned down, and then a joint committee of both houses tried to redraft the bill so that it would be satisfactory to all sides. But it only took a few hours to convince the six members of the committee that they could not agree, so they sent in a report to that effect and the bill was promptly turned over to a Free Conference Committee.

The selection of this committtee on March 9th resulted in a bitter row, into which a dozen Senators precipitated themselves. Senator Juilliard attempted to secure the naming of a Senate committee which would have a majority of its members chosen from among those in in the Upper House who voted with the majority when the county unit plan in the bill, as it came from the Assembly, was changed to the township unit.

In refusing to accede to Juilliard's request, Lieutetnant-Governor Wallace made an extended statement, in which he declared that the liquor interests had opposed him in the campaign, distributed literature telling of his principles in the matter of liquor, and had failed thereby to defeat him.

"The saloon men let the issue be known, and the issue in the campaign is the issue before us now—the liquor question," Wallace said. "When the people of California disregarded the saloon men and voted for me, I believe they showed where they stand in this matter. I feel that they would have me represent them here with the principles for which they cast their ballots."

Mr. Wallace was evidently in a very different frame of mind than when he inferred, in a letter to the WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW, dated December 22, 1910, before the session began, that if a local option bill was introduced, he would let it go on its merits and not adopt an antagonistic attitude. He claimed also that he would not be the "father" of a local option bill. Events have proved that his real role was that of "wet nurse," for had he not packed the committees, and used his influence to push through an option bill of some kind to "make good" with the public, the chances are the Wyllie Local Option offspring would have died before it was many weeks old.

Realizing the danger in the final crisis, Wallace appointed John W. Stetson, of the township majority in the Senate, and Newton W. Thompson and Miguel Estudillo, of the county unit minority, as the Senate Conference Committee. The Assembly, named by Senator Hewitt, who also favored local option, was composed of Rosendale, of the township unit minority in the Assembly, and Cronin and Randall, of the county unit majority. Thus, when the committee met on March 13th, there were four who voted for the county unit plan and two for the township unit.

When they found that Stetson and Rosendale were determined on the township unit, the other four members sent in a report suggesting as a compromise that the supervisorial district be the option unit. At the same time, they wiped out most of the Juilliard amendments, especially the one permitting restaurants, hotels and cafes to serve wine with meals. Sections 16 and 17, however, differ considerably from the original Wyllie Local Option Bill, and show that the fight of Juilliard for the winemakers and grapegrowers was productive of some good results. They are considerably amended and now read as follows:

"Sec. 16. The keeping of alcoholic liquors in cellars, vaults or warehouses, receiving orders at such cellars, vaults or warehouses for said liquors, and the shipping of the same therefrom; provided said liquors are not distributed to any person or place in no-license territory within the county of which such cellars, vaults or warehouses are located, except when delivered to a common carrier for shipment to a place outside of said no-license territory.

"Sec. 17. The keeping of alcoholic liquors on the premises where manufactured, receiving orders at said premises for such liquors, and the shipping of the same from such premises; provided said liquors are not distributed or delivered in no-license territory within the county in which such premises are located in quantities of less than two gallons, and are not delivered to any places or place in such territory within said county except as follows: (a) to a common carrier for shipment to a place outside of said no-license territory; (b) to other manufacturers of alcoholic liquors at the premises where they manufacture such liquors; (c) to cellars, vaults or warehouses where such liquors are stored or distributed as provided in the sixth paragraph of this section; (d) to any person at his or her permanent residence; (e) to registered pharmacists at their places of business."

The Assembly, on March 15th, by a vote of 51 to 21, adopted the supervisorial unit and other amendments suggested by the Free Conference Committee, and when the bill was considered in the Senate the following day, it passed by a decisive vote of 28 to 12.

A Howl From Sturgeon Bay

Nobody works in our town—
Haven't a thing to do;
Business gone to blazes,
Saloons and markets, too.
Farmers gone to Wet town,
Of us they're awful shy;
Sales 'way down and taxes up
Since we went dry.

Inconsistent Native Sons

IN June, the Native Sons of the Golden West are to hold another convention, when, it is said, steps will be taken to rescind the rule forbidding the members to use any wines or beer in their parlors when they have their jinks, smokers, banquets or other entertainments. The moral effect of this absurd rule is great, for it casts an undeserved slur on our viticultural and hop industries and enables Easterners to argue "If your own Native Sons do not serve California wines on festive occasions, how can we be expected to use them?"

Two years ago, in Marysville, an attempt was made to wipe out this mistake, but the matter came up so unexpectedly that those who favored granting permission to the members to use wine in the parlors of the Native Sons were unprepared and unorganized, and as the President was a confirmed Prohibitionist and looked upon wine as "the breath of hell," the matter was decided adversely and the wine men were given another slap in the face.

It was about this time that they began to awaken to the fact that even though their product was not wanted in the N. S. G. W. parlors, their financial assistance was very welcome. There are a great many parlors in the State and they are constantly doing things that need coin. The first people to whom they go for contributions are always the wine men, whose purse they seem to look upon as bottomless. Heretofore the response has always been generous and so it was a great surprise when they suddenly found the people interested in California's great wine industry irresponsive to their appeals for advertisements, funds to make up various deficits, etc.

A great light began to dawn upon them. They realized they were hurting an industry in which over $150,000,000 is invested; they saw the ridiculous side of their ruling which banished wine from their parlors, but allowed them to use it anywhere else; above all, they missed the liberal financial contributions. As a result, they are now planning to change the order of things and reinstate themselves in the good graces of the wine men.

It is to be hoped that the latter will remain firm and refuse to contribute another cent to the Native Sons of the Golden West until they have rescinded their objectionable ruling. The quickest way to accomplish this is to turn them down cold every time they ask for help, impressing upon them forcibly the fact that they must boost California wines if they expect any future favors.

Who Will Build "Hades" for 1915?

IN the San Francisco *Call* of March 11th, an elaborate drawing was shown picturing "the first structure actually planned for erection on the Panama-Pacific Exposition grounds." The front of the building was most ornate, with fountains and statuary adorning the approach, or what was designated as "The Primrose Path," leading to the depths of "Hades," as the main portion of the building will be known. It will extend back into an imitation mountain and the different caverns will be devoted to dining rooms, buffets and a large cafe or banquet hall. "The waiters," we are told, "will be garbed as devils, and the scenic effects will involve the use of the most modern stage mechanisms." The further announcement was made that the building was to be erected at a cost of "$50,000" by a "large wine concern."

While the *Call* is to be complimented on its enterprise in showing its anxious readers what the "first structure planned for erection on the Panama-Pacific Exposition grounds" will look like, we very much fear that it has been passed an advertising "lemon," for we doubt if any California wine concern will spend $50,000 on such a project. Right now, we are making strenuous efforts to convince our Legislature that the viticultural interests of this State have nothing to do with the vulgarity and objectionable atmosphere which surrounds the resorts which have led to much of the radical legislation at this session, and the appearance of this "scoop" in the *Call* was most inopportune. News items like this will not help matters.

The winemen of California should frown upon such an enterprise. We want cafes, plenty of them, but prefer the tenderloin atmosphere cut out. For if we cannot popularize our wines on their merits, taken in conjunction with the hundreds of choice dishes that can be evolved from California products, our winemen ought to confine themselves to a Viticultural Palace where their goods may be shown in a dignified way. This "Hades" scheme will certainly give the W. C. T. U. and Anti-Saloon League further ammunition to "knock" the winemen and prejudice the public against our viticultural interests.

Lodi Grape Men Are Very Hopeful

LODI (San Joaquin County), March 16.—From authoritative sources and weather conditions the present outlook for the growers of the section is the brightest in years. Grape men especially are very hopeful of this season's yield and unless something unforeseen happens over 1000 more carloads of grapes will be shipped this year than last. At present the vineyardists are plowing and getting the soil in shape, this work having been retarded on account of the heavy rains.

It is stated that the proposed treaty with Canada will admit California grapes free of duty into Canada and that will take exactly 50 cents a crate off the present cost of laying down Northern California grapes in Toronto. At that rate the Tokays could be profitably marketed throughout Canada.—*Sacramento Bee.*

WE are glad to learn that a considerably larger acreage than usual of new vines is being planted in the fertile Livermore Valley this year. The stock is all resistant, and most of it is a new variety to this country, imported from Southern France. It is believed to be especially adapted to the soil and climate of that locality. The new grape is said to be rich in juice and excellent for wine purposes. The growers expect to make a wine from it that will excel even the wine of the same grape in France, and hope to export a portion of their product to Paris.

The Sauterne varieties predominate, and the acreage planted is according to the local press to be, as far as obtainable, as follows: Theo. Gier Company, 30 acres; C. H. Wente, 15 acres: Concannon Estate, 8 acres; Louis Mel, 6 acres; Wetmore-Bowen Company, Cresta Blanca vineyard, 10 acres; John Gilcrest, Escondido vineyard, 10 acres; C. A. Buckley, 10 acres; G. H. Hughes, 2 acres; Mrs. Sara B. Smith, Olivina, 5 acres; C. L. Crellin, Ruby Hill vineyard, 10 acres.

THE stockholders of the Farmers' Mutual Winery at Victor met during the present month, and elected the following officers and directors to serve for the ensuing year: R. F. Green, president; Fred Figge, vice-president; directors, Clark Snyde, R. M. Lockie and Carl Fenner. The annual report showed the winery to be in a very prosperous condition and entirely out of debt. The plant and real estate was shown to be worth $27,000 after liberal reductions for wear and tear, etc.

This is the winery's third season, and although at the opening of the first season the books showed a debt of $18,000, when the bills for the sale of brandy are collected the winery will be out of debt and have a clean slate. The members are therefore jubilant, for they have splendid prospects of good seasons ahead, as the wine outlook has not been better for years than it is at the present time.

OF INTEREST TO RETAILERS

Modern License Law in Indiana

THOMAS R. MARSHALL, Governor of Indiana and probable candidate for the Democratic nomination for President of the United States, on March 7th gave to a representative of the National Model License League the following authoritative and emphatic statement of his position on the liquor question:

"To begin with, let it be understood that I am not a saloon man.

"I believe in the doctrine of local self-government, which in Indiana I have construed to mean the city and the township as units, rather than the larger units.

"I have serious doubts as to the possibility of the enforcement of any prohibitory law until the sentiment of a community rises to the degree that the use of intoxicating liquors in that community is frowned upon. I believe that the city and the township have the right to outlaw the saloon.

"Upon the other hand, I do not believe from the viewpoint of constitutional government, that I have any right to compel any one to adapt his mode of life to my mode of life.

"I have, therefore, felt that until people come to believe that the excessive use of intoxicating liquors is detrimental, not only to the individual citizen, but to the State at large, that in all those communities where a majority of the people do not want the saloon excluded, it should be strictly regulated. In other words, I believe that where people will drink, it is infinitely better to have them obtain liquors openly at licensed saloons rather than in dark and surreptitious ways at illegal places. I have, therefore, been much impressed with the regulatory features of the Proctor regulation law which I, as Governor of this State, have just approved.

"This law divorces the brewery from the saloon. I believe that the brewery-owned saloon is one of the chief causes of irritation upon the part of the people.

"This law fixes a limitation of one saloon for not less than five hundred inhabitants and the Board of Commissioners, at its first session, may raise the limitation to one to one thousand.

"The license fee is ample but not exorbitant.

"I do not believe it is so much the question of the size of the fee as the character of the licensee, which determines the conduct of the saloon. Conviction of a felony is a bar to the granting of a license. Any one twice convicted within four years of violation of the liquor laws, or convicted of five violations in his life can not secure a license. This will eliminate from the business many undesirable men. A license may be revoked or suspended for allowing immoral women to frequent the place, and for gambling, and must be revoked upon the holder's third conviction of violation of the liquor laws. The remonstrance laws of Indiana are preserved and strengthened.

"I was opposed to the transfer of the license in the beginning, but now I believe that the transfer is the best reward that can be hung up before a saloon keeper to induce him to obey the law, and the fact that the license is renewable from time to time, so long as the man obeys the law, is a very potent factor in eliminating the saloon from politics.

"The most serious feature from the standpoint of the State (and I hope people will distinguish between the standpoint of the State and the standpoint of the church) is that the saloon keeper has been in politics. I believe he has been in politics because it has been necessary that he might obtain and retain his license.

"Therefore, this legislation, which now enables him to renew and transfer his license, so long as he is a law-abiding citizen, takes him out of politics.

'There are many other admirable features in this regulatory measure and I hope and believe its adoption by the general Assembly will result in such a careful management of the saloon business as to take it entirely out of politics and bring about good order and absolute obedience to law."

On the morning of March 10th the Russ building, on the west side of Montgomery street, extending between Bush and Pine streets, was partially destroyed by fire, and an injury inflicted to the amount of nearly $100,000. The damage to the building is confined to the northwest corner and rated at $15,000. A number of stores, real estate offices and a cafe were practically gutted. The Russ Saloon, belonging to Seymour Korn, was the greatest sufferer by the fire, and Mr. Korn estimates his damages at $18,000, with less than $5000 insurance. To this must be added loss of business during the time the saloon remains closed, for the Russ was extremely popular and doing a large business. Proprietor Korn has the sympathy of his many friends, and many inquiries are being made as to the date of the reopening. The fire is attributed to a cigarette carelessly tossed aside.

What was once the thriving little city of Parker, Arizona, has gone dry and like other foolish communities will now have to scrape along as best it can without the income derived from saloon licenses. The drys won the recent election by 45 votes to 36 for personal liberty and well regulated saloons.

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OF INTEREST TO RETAILERS

San Mateo Prosperous and Beautiful

PICKING a fine day, which was a somewhat difficult task at the beginning of March, a jolly party went to San Mateo, partly on pleasure and partly on business bent. There was W. A. Ross of W. A. Ross & Brother, of New York; John Renner, his distributer in California; Arthur Bering, with Francis Draz & Co., and a representative of THE REVIEW.

While business generally was found quiet, the liquor dealers of this bright and growing city were found fairly satisfied with the outlook. There appeared to be a general feeling that the future of the district depended upon annexation with this city, and as far as could be judged by appearances, a movement in that direction would be unanimously endorsed. W. M. Roberts, cashier of the National Bank and President of the Board of Trade, stated he had just returned from Sacramento where he had been doing his best to further the passage of the bill which would confer upon the city and county of San Francisco the power of expansion. In his opinion the interests of all the San Mateoans would be benefited by annexation to San Francisco.

A visit was made to the store of E. Buchman & Company, the leading wholesalers, who had a fine showing of the best brands, including Ross & Company's Auk's Head Ale and Porter. Buchman & Company are also distributers for Paul Masson's champagne, for which, together with many other first class wines and liquors, there is a growing demand among many of the wealthy residents of the surrounding country. In fact this wholesale store showed that any reasonable desire could be satisfied without going away from home.

The following retailers received a visit: Bree & Ross, P. Thorsen, H. J. Hippen, Hugh M. Loughlin, Bart Theehan, and Sabadin's restaurant. The showing made by the saloons visited was an extremely creditable one, which spoke well not only for the characters of the retailers, but also of the city government. Altogether San Mateo and vicinity is not only a lovely place for residence, but the city bears every indication of doing a remunerative trade in all the lines of business usually covered by cities within a short distance of a metropolis.

Another handsome saloon has been opened on that busy block of Market street lying between Ellis and Eddy street. Considering the number of saloons already there, all that can be said is that the Helbush Company was extremely lucky in obtaining a license in this very choice location. "The Relay" runs through the neck of the gore formed by Market and Ellis streets and therefore enjoys the advantage of drawing transient custom from both. The main feature is a long and handsome bar of superb wood work, backed by a splendid mirror which reflects the entire interior of the saloon. It has a bright, cheerful appearance, and is of course stocked with the best the market affords in the way of wines and liquors. It is a handsome, quiet and restful resort, which with its conveniences of all kinds, should attract large custom, and prove a successful business enterprise. The Helbush firm is a well known caterer to the public's wants in the liquor line, and should make good at its new stand.

Duc De Montebello Is World-Famed Champagne

IT has taken several centuries of careful and costly experiments to produce the best grades of champagne wines of which the world partakes today. Necessarily the first improvements had to be made in the vines producing the grapes from which the wines were made. Different soils and climate were tried, and now of all the world's territory only a comparatively small area of land in sunny France is capable of producing the very best quality of champagne, the famous international beverage of the bon vivant and connoisseur, and there is only one variety of vine, the "Vert dore," which produces the grape from which the most perfect wine is made. Other varieties produce larger crops, but the wine made from them is lacking in delicacy. As a consequence of this restriction the price of the best champagne wine is twenty or thirty times greater now than it was a century ago.

The most widely known champagne, which is a vintage wine made from thoroughly ripened grapes, and to which no alcohol has been added to offset acidity, as is the case in inferior qualities, is that known as the Duc de Montebello champagne. It stands without a peer at the head of the list of the world's most famous wines.—*San Francisco Post.*

As expected, the Santa Rosa City Council has raised saloon licenses from $60 to $100 a quarter, grocers selling by bottle from $10 to $50, drug stores from $10 to $25, and restaurants, hotels and cafes from $20 to $40. The new ordinance also prohibits the sale of wines, beers, porters or ales in the latter places between the hours of midnight and 6 o'clock in the morning.

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SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. TAMPA, FLORIDA



P. J. Morand, a Chicago wine dealer, is here for the purpose of studying the situation and buying wines.

George Robinet, president of the Mumm Champagne Company, has arrived from New York and is stopping at the St. Francis.

Claus Schilling of C. Schilling & Co., pioneer California wine man, arrived in Germany with his family safely, in the middle of March. He will take a well earned rest.

Geo. G. Brown of the Brown-Foreman Co., proprietors of the famous Old Forester whisky, is on the Coast on a trip combining health and business. He was in San Francisco the latter part of the month.

President B. R. Kittredge of the California Wine Association recently visited Santa Rosa and inspected the local plant of the company. He spent the day with the Santa Rosa manager, William H. Lumsden, and took a prolonged automobile ride to acquaint himself with the surroundings.

Lachman & Jacobi are working upon the shipment of 1200 barrels of wine to New York at their Petaluma winery. Farnsworth's express company are busily engaged hauling the consignment from the winery to the landing of the steamer Gould, which will deliver it in this city for Eastern shipment.

A dispatch from Lodi states that F. J. Post has leased his 68-acre vineyard, five miles south of Lodi on Cherokee lane, to M. N. Westover of San Diego, who will take possession immediately. The lease extends for a term of one year, together with extension if desired.

Frank W. Thompson, one of the most successful and popular salesmen among the wine and liquor trade of this city, has accepted the position as representative of F. F. Muller & Co., 121 Second street. Messrs. Muller & Co. succeeded to the agencies for all the lines carried by the Johnson-Locke Co., to which they have added other leaders. Mr. Thompson reports business good with him and improving.

A. M. Finlayson, a partner in the London Wine & Spirit Company, of New York, noted for its product of London Club Gins, is at the St. Francis. Mr. Finlayson was formerly head distiller with Booth & Company in London. He came here 27 years ago, and was the first man to ever distill English type gins in America. His example is now being followed by other well known English gin distillers, who are at present supplying the American market with London type gins made in New York. Henry Campe & Company are the Pacific Coast agents for the products of the London Wine & Spirit Company.

RUDOLPH DANNMEYER, superintendent of the Crown distilleries Company at the Haslett Warehouse Company's warehouse, was indicted by the Federal Grand Jury, and at the beginning of the present month gave bail in $2000 for his appearance in court.

The indictments charge that he removed, with intent to defraud the government, the following quantities of spirits from the warehouse: Count No. 1, 586.6 gallons of alcohol; No. 2, 77.61 gallons alcohol; No. 3, 134.78 gallons alcohol; No. 4, 331 gallons alcohol; No. 5, 880 gallons alcohol; No. 6, 110 gallons gin; No. 7, 149.40 gallons alcohol; No. 8, 90 gallons alcohol; No. 9, 104.20 gallons alcohol; No. 10, 100.5 gallons rum.

Munson G. Shaw, of Alex. D. Shaw & Co., New York, was in the city during the month, making a tour of the Coast, looking into the field for the celebrated brands of imported wines and liquors carried by his house. As a result of his observations and investigations Mr. Shaw is enthusiastic, not only as to the present situation, but the future. He finds something that was hardly expected, namely a live growing demand throughout the Pacific slope for the finer grades of imported wines and liquors. Mr. Shaw told the writer that in this line there was certainly an immense field to develop. This is the gentleman's first visit here and he will return home an able booster for San Francisco, whose pluck and enterprise he had not words to describe. Mr. Shaw speaking of the local situation said that he was highly satisfied with the progress of the branch house here, which was established by and is under the able management of Mr. Edwin Hammer.

The Baldwin Bar, undoubtedly one of the handsomest and most attractive saloons on Market street, is rapidly becoming a money-maker under the experienced handling of Kilborn & Hayden, who have earned the recognition of the public by their excellent management of The Ferry restaurant and bar down town. Owning now the two establishments, both first class in their different ways, this well known firm is prepared to cater to the wants of the public both night and day. Whether the commuter or the resident, it matters but little, as both now have an excellent chance to patronize Messrs. Kilborn & Hayden whether at No. 34 or no 844 Market street. It is a pleasure to see honestly earned success, and therefore the fact that the Baldwin Bar is proving remunerative to its proprietors, will be hailed with pleasure by all who know them.

We are sorry to learn that Harry M. Campe, while no worse in health than he has been for some time, is still too ill to take any active part in the business. His brother, George Campe, who succeeded him as the general manager of the well known liquor firm of Henry Campe & Company, this city, has a thorough knowledge of the business, having worked his way up through every department, and the managership of this large concern has now crowned his efforts with success. He states that the company intend extending their field of operations by appointing new agents and taking in fresh territory. Mr. Campe reported business as fair and gradually improving.

Oh, Rats!

AT Tacoma, Washington, a special election was held this month, to pass upon the merits of the proposed anti-treating ordinance. Out of a vote of 13,403, 8124 voted in favor of it, and 5279 against it. Henceforth it will be unlawful to buy a friend a drink in any saloon in the city. It may even be unlawful so much as to take your wife into a cafe where liquors are sold and buy her a glass of beer or a glass of champagne, unless the courts shall hold that a man and his wife are "one."

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Tacoma's Anti-Treating Law

THE anti-treating ordinance passed by the Tacoma municipal commission in December and referred to the voters of the city, carried on March 21st by a majority of over 2700 votes. It was the first referendum election in Tacoma under the new city charter. A heavy vote was cast for a special election, about 66 per cent of the total registration of 21,587 voters casting ballots.

The "freak" measure is called "An ordinance to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors in the city of Tacoma by the prohibition of treating and to provide a penalty for the violation thereof," and reads as follows:

Be it Ordained by the City of Tacoma:

Section 1. Every licensed saloon in the city of Tacoma shall be conducted on the plan of "No Treating"; and every owner of any such saloon shall post and keep posted in a conspicuous place within the bar of such saloon a white placard on which shall be printed in black letters not less than three (3) inches high, the words, "No Treating Saloon."

Sec. 2. It shall be unlawful for the owner of any licensed saloon in the city of Tacoma, or any agent, servant or employe of such owner, to sell any intoxicating liquor to any person to be drank on the premises by any other person, or to deliver to any person, other than the one buying the same, any intoxicating liquor to be drank on the premises.

Sec. 3. Every owner or any agent, servant or employe of such owner, of a licensed saloon in the city of Tacoma who shall violate any of the provisions of this ordinance, shall upon conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not exceeding $100.

In the election women displayed an active interest. Many said they had voted against the ordinance because they regarded it as a political scheme rather than a sincere desire to better conditions. Some of them were much displeased to learn that it had carried by the majority it received.

Among others who are puzzled as a result of the anti-treating law are the cafe keepers. Will it apply to dinner parties? is a question they are asking. They want to know if they will be guilty of violating the law if they sell a party of diners a bottle of wine. If such an action is construed as a violation, it has been suggested that the diners can still have their wine by contributing equally to the purchase.

Will the serving of wine or other liquors at a banquet be a law violation? is another general interrogation. Altogether the new ordinance apparently has furnished material for much debate.

Whether it will or can be enforced remains to be seen. Vancouver passed a similar ordinance some time ago and repealed it three months afterward on the ground that it had failed utterly to accomplish the reform intended. The measure was considered a freak in Vancouver and the ordinance indorsed in Tacoma has been widely commented on in the press of the country as a freak. However, many citizens evidently believed that there was merit in it and it is to be hoped that they will not be disappointed in their expectations.

Mexican "Comiteca" Liquor

"COMITECA" is the name given to a spirituous liquor manufactured in Comitan, State of Chiapas, Mexico; it is an exclusively local product, since in no other part of the country is anything similar produced; the species of maguey or agave from which it is distilled thrives only within a radius of 10 or 12 miles, outside of which the agave plants have, it is true, certain alcoholic properties, but in comparison little adapted to the distillation of this class of liquor.

Its specific properties are known only in a few States of this Republic and in Guatemala, as yet the only foreign market in which it has been introduced, due to the lack of proper conveyance facilities, this being also the reason the manufacture of "comiteca" has not grown in proportion to the inquiry from other parts of the country.

The liquor is distilled from "pulque," a beverage brewed from the sap of the maguey peculiar to Comitan, and which, as has previously been said, deteriorates if transplanted or sown elsewhere. To pulque is added a certain proportion of "naocha" (coarse dark sugar); then, for the sake of the tannin, the inner bark of a species of oak, styled in the native Indian dialect "pajulul," and last, distilled water. It is the maguey plant from which the liquor is extracted which gives to the "comiteca" the especial flavor and aroma.—From Consul Albert W. Brickwood, Jr., Tapachula.

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Malaga Wine: Cellar Work and Management

THIS wine is the produce of the rich grapes of that district of Spain of which the ancient and historic city of Malaga is the capital. It is amongst the richest of all white wines—fragrant in vinosity, very heavy and dark in color, sweet, and, so far as general taste is concerned, unfit for beverage, except as a liquer. In this country, it is considerably used to give body to thin sherry, whilst as a sacramental wine it has a large consumption in Ireland and amongst the Catholic clergy in England. Some of it, too, finds its way into whisky blends for mellowing purposes. It has been called a "lady's wine," because of its sweetness and generosity, but wine merchants' experience shows that ladies of the present day prefer something rather different. Old-in-bottle Malaga is not in much demand from the ordinary wine merchant's stock, except for the limited purposes already referred to.

In no other country in the world is the subject of viticulture so well understood or the commerce in wines so satisfactorily conducted as in France, and this remark applies more to claret, perhaps, than to any other of the wines of that country. The vineyards in the Gironde are large, owned, as a rule, by wealthy men, and managed on the most improved principles. Reference has already been made to the grading of clarets by "growths," as well as by vintage, and the leading vineyards—yielding "first-growth wines" have already been mentioned. These vineyards do not, however, by any means exhaust the list of those of great extent, and producing magnificent wines.

The fixing of a vintage wine in the case of claret is more difficult than in the case of other wines, as, owing to its delicacy and comparative instability, its capability for subsequent development is more uncertain when appraised in its early stage.

Apart from the classified wines, there are the well-known types of St. Julien, St. Estephe, St. Emilion, etc., usually so called from the name of the parish in which the vineyard is situated. These are the types generally imported in cask and bottled on this side.

As the besetting evil of claret is its acrid sediment, it is advisable to keep it in cask as long as possible before bottling, so that the great bulk of this sediment may be deposited, the wine being either racked off previous to bottling,, or the tap, previously put in, kept well up so as to be clear of the deposit. We do not advise that any claret, or other light wine for the matter of that, be kept very long in cask in the cellar. Two years, or three at most, is safer than longer. As already stated, claret should not be fined unless very necessary, at it deprives it of its body; but if found very necessary the whites of eggs should be used, and three or four weeks given to effect the brightening.

Claret, more perhaps than any other wine, improves more in bottle than in cask. Being so weak in alcohol and delicate in aroma, its liability to deterioration by any contact with air or extraneous matter is greater than in other wines.

The imports of bulk claret are almost invariably in one size of cask (the hogshead), and prices are quoted per hogshead by shippers and wholesale houses. The standard hogshead contains forty-seven gallons, and is calculated upon by cellarman to yield twenty-two dozens when bottled, allowing for ullage, breakages, and any sediment or cloudy wine that cannot be bottled. Whilst in the cellar claret casks should not be set bung up, but with bung so far down on one side that the wine inside the cask covers it, and so does not expose the ullage surface to a possible admission of air through the bunghole. There is no wine more generally or more extensively bottled for binned stock than claret, for the reason already stated, that no wine so quickly starts improving in bottle and shows so much improvement with age. Further, of course, is the fact that it is never sold or used in the draught state like the stronger wines, port and sherry.

It throws no crust, however long in bottle, beyond perhaps a sedimentary sort of film that has little hold; but it deposits a broken sediment of a very acrid and disagreeable taste, from which it should be carefully decanted before consumption, as it spoils the wine if floating in it. Usually it quickly deposits itself and can be easily left behind in the bottle on decanting. Before bottling off the wine should be examined in the cask, but it should not be so examined on its arrival in the cellar or until some days afterwards, when acclimatized. The bottles should be filled close up to the cork, in order that no space for air or oxygenation of the wine shall be left, and the corks should be completely covered with wax when dry enough for sealing. The old-fashioned "needle" or fine wine used by cellarmen when driving the cork has been supplanted by a contrivance with a similar object fixed in the corking machine, the object in using the needle being to exhaust by withdrawal the air compressed by the cork on to the surface of the wine in neck of the bottle.

After a bottle of claret has been opened, if not more than half consumed, the remainder would be well preserved and freed from any acidity due to disturbed sediment if, after standing for a while to settle, it were decanted into a half-bottle and promptly corked down. The vacuity in the original bottle induces flatness and excessive acidity if allowed to remain there. To drink a fine claret at its best its temperature should approximate not to that of the dining-room or place where consumed, and be not under 60 degrees. Usually the aroma shows itself at best with a temperature of about 65 degrees. The greatest care should be taken if the wine is old, when a deposit is certain, to avoid letting any of the sediment into the glass. All glasses should, if practicable, be filled in one decantation—the horizontal cant being steadily maintained—and the bottle should not be drained to the last glass. To ice fine claret—a thing that is never done by connoisseurs—is to obscure its charm. If in summer aroma and flavor must be sacrificed to coolness, let the sacrifice be of an ordinary rather than of a superior wine.

SAUTERNES.

These wines, so called from a parish of the name on the banks of the Garonne, in which the vineyards are situated, are really the white types of claret. The finest by far of all the wines in this category is that of the renowned Chateau Yquem, which indeed is almost the only chateau type of this wine known on our side. It is a wine of great finish and beauty, commanding a high price in all markets. Sauternes are particularly delicate and unstable wines, so much so that shipments in cask for export have to be treated with great care to ensure their keeping qualities, even for a comparatively short time. Hence we find the sulphuring of casks previous to filling a very common precaution, as, being delicate, the wines do not stand the addition of alcohol for fortifying. The usual or ordinary wines are the Graves, grown in a gravelly district near Bordeaux, and the quality of these ranges from ordinaire to very fine in both sweet and dry wines. The parish of Barsac, in the district, gives its name to a well-known and useful type of Sauterne. The alcoholic strengths of all these wines approximate those of claret—from 14 to 18 degrees proof, but their extractive value, or "body," is as a rule greater. Bottles of white or green glass are used for Sauternes when bottled in this country.

BURGUNDY.

This wine takes its name from a very large district in the east of France, some 100 miles southeast from Paris. The district

embraces portions of the departments of Cote d'Or, Yonne, and Saone-et-Loire, and contains the well-known towns, as centres of the wine-growing industry, of Dijon, Beaune, Nuits, and Macon. The district in the vicinity of these centres is thickly studded with vineyards, usually small but generally prolific. The best known of these are the Richebourg, Chambertin, Clos Vougeot, Romanee, Volnay, Pommard, Meursault, Montrachet, etc. For some years in the early part of the latter half of the last century the system of viticulture in this district was somewhat primitive and not so up to date as in the Gironde, but at the present day it is on a scientific and commercial basis, and all the vineyards turn out their product thoroughly well prepared. The system of concentrating the alcoholic strength and sterilizing Burgundies for better keeping purposes has always been more or less in vogue, but it is not now practiced to any considerable extent. The principle underlying the system is that the aqueous constituent is frozen, whilst alcohol, which resists ordinary freezing temperature, remains in the wine and is increased as the proportion of water is diminished when the solid frozen matter is removed. There is much difference of opinion as to the merits of freezing, those who disfavor it alleging that it impairs aroma and produces vapidity. White Burgundy has its centre in the Meursault district, and the best known of these wines are the Montrachet and Meursault types.

Chablis is the most generally recognized white wine of the Burgundy region and bears somewhat the same relation to Burgundy that Sauterne does to claret; that is, however, more stable and full-bodied than Sauterne, but cannot claim to be of so fine a type as the renowned Chateau Yquem of Medoc. It is a very agreeable wine, and goes well with fish, and especially oysters. In the cellar it must be carefully treated, and if racking from cask to cask is necessary, the new cask should be thoroughly cleansed and sulphured. In bottling, the bottles should be filled well up to the cork, as with clarets.

Burgundy in bulk is usually imported in hogsheads of from 48 to 50 gallons content, with a standard ullage of 48 gallons, calculated to yield twenty-two or twenty-three dozens bottled. In binning, this wine should be kept low in the bins, as it is best in the cool and more humid atmosphere of the cellar. It throws a crust much more than the fullest claret, but not a heavy one, so that the bottles must be decanted gently to secure being run off bright. Whilst in cask it is a good plan to place a well-moistened sack or piece of canvas over the cask to keep the wine cool and ensure humidity. The plastering with an inch thick of lime plaster the heads of Burgundy casks so as to make them imperative to air is a characteristic treatment for the preservation of the wine. A few years' ageing in bottle ensures a great improvement in aroma and flavor of Burgundy, especially the better type of wines.

Amongst consumers of red wines at table there is not usually a very hard-and-fast line of preference as between the wines of Bordeaux and of Burgundy. Those who put beauty of aroma and delicacy of flavor first give the palm to claret; but where generosity all round is required, the "bottled sunshine," as Burgundy has been called, is preferred. If the highest classes of both be compared it is probable that the first-growth wines of Bordeaux will be deemed superior to the best-class Burgundies; but taking the average below this class there is no doubt more satisfaction in Burgundy. Many of the middle-class clarets are thin and harsh when judged against the full and always generous wines of, for example, Beaune, Bolnay, Beaujolais, and other types of ordinary consumption. Although neither claret nor Burgundy should be diluted with water for drinking at table, yet it is done, and of the two the latter mentioned lends itself to the practice to greater advantage. Like claret casks, Burgundy hogsheads should be always kept quarter-bung down, so that the wine shall cover the bung-hole, and prevent any possibility of ingress of air through the bung becoming too dry. As with claret, too, it is not wise to retain the wine too long in cask, for, apart from the advisability of getting it into the bottle, there is always a risk of pricking in cask with a wine so lowly alcoholic and so susceptible to atmospheric influence and to cellar contamination.

Sparkling Burgundy and Chablis are very pleasant wines, but there is a general impression—probably well founded—that the best reputation of the wines of this region is not maintained in them. They are not in much favor in this country, and are not very generally stocked by distributing wine merchants. Burgundy is essentially a full wine, and one does not associate the sparkle with it as in the case of lighter wines.—*Wine Trade Review.*

Wine Production of the World Revised

THE following resume, compiled by our contemporary, *La Moniteur Vinicole,* of Bordeaux, shows the production of wines of the world during 1909, by countries. There has been a general falling off in the quantity produced, due to unfavorable climatic conditions:

	Moniteur Vinicole Figures. Hectolitres.	Bonfort's Figures 1909. Gallons.
France	54,445,860	1,438,296,283
Italy	41,398,000	1,093,610,966
Spain	14,767,911	390,123,905
Algeria	8,228,719	217,378,070
Austria	4,500,000	118,876,500
Portugal	3,100,000	81,892,700
Russia	2,400,000	63,400,800
Chili	2,300,000	60,759,100
Greece and Islands	2,200,000	58,117,400
Hungary	1,925,000	50,852,725
Germany	1,900,000	50,192,300
Roumania	1,700,000	44,908,900
Cape of Good Hope	156,600	41,369,022
United States	1,500,000	39,625,500
Turkey and Cyprus	1,500,000	39,625,500
Australia	142,300	37,591,391
Bulgaria	1,200,000	30,500,400
Argentine Republic	1,100,000	29,058,700
Switzerland	1,010,000	26,681,170
Servia	650,000	17,171,050
Brazil	400,000	10,566,800
Corsica	266,555	7,041,583
Tunis	252,000	6,657,084
Azores, Canary Islands and Madeira	120,000	3,170,040
Luxemburg	109,000	2,879,453
Peru	101,000	2,668,117
Uruguay	101,000	2,668,117
Bolivia	30,000	792,510
Persia	12,000	317,004
Mexico	11,000	290,587
Totals	217,796,422	3,967,083,677

School of Viticulture in Russia

CONSUL JOHN H. GROUT, of Odessa, reports that a school has been established at Tiraspol for the instruction of the viticulturists of the Russian Province of Kherson, whose vineyards were planted without regard to uniformity or quality of the vines, many varieties of grapes being grown even in the smallest vineyards. The output not being true to any sample and poor in keeping quality, realized less than one-half the price of that produced by the more experienced German settlers in the same province. The new school is expected in time to produce more satisfactory results.

French Wine Production and Prices

(From Consul General A. Gaulin, Marseilles, in continuation of reports in issues for October 4 and 20, 1910, and January 30, 1911.)

ACCORDING to a statement just issued by the Bureau of Indirect Taxes, the 1910 wine crop of France, not including Algeria and Corsica, amounted to 753,676,459 gallons, with stocks on hand of 92,368,865 gallons. These figures are the smallest recorded since 1890, during the phylloxera period. Corsica also fell below the average, with a production estimated at 3,778,556 gallons. Algeria, on the other hand, was favored with a comparatively large crop, amounting to 222,263,887 gallons, which means a prosperous year for that colony.

The following table summarizes the situation in France during the last five years:

Years.	Production. Gallons.	Value.	Area cultivated. Acres.	Average yield per acre. Gallons.
1906	1,375,774,273	$184,562,808	4,195,498	328
1907	1,745,381,311	215,647,320	4,075,134	428
1908	1,599,424,295	186,317,550	4,088,006	393
1909	1,438,296,493	192,936,689	4,016,996	358
1910	753,676,459	214,250,047	3,997,302	188

It will be observed that the value of last year's crop was practically equal to that of the bumper yield of 1907. The prices obtained by the growers were, on the whole, the highest quoted since 1886. The rise in values benefited almost exclusively, however, the Departments along the Mediterranean, which supply the bulk of the wines of current consumption. These Departments marketed their product at an average of $7.20 per hectoliter (26.4 gallons), against $2.49 in 1909 and prices ranging from 96 cents to $1.80 during the critical period 1904-1908. The year 1910 was indeed one of the most profitable in the history of the southern vineyards. As to the other sections of the country, the higher prices brought them only partial compensation. Conditions in certain districts were such that Parliament deemed it necessary to appropriate an important sum for relief purposes.

Increase in Alcohol Consumption

STATISTICS in regard to the liquor traffic developed in the taking of the census do not encourage the belief that prohibition laws are causing a decrease in the consumption of alcohol. Notwithstanding the extension of prohibitory laws over a large area of new territory, the consumption of beer and spirits in the United States has increased much faster than population.

While the population has increased a little more than eighteen per cent during the past ten years, the consumption of beer has increased more than fifty-one per cent. The returns of internal collections show that the increase in the distillation of ardent spirits has increased something like thirty per cent. Moreover, they show that a great number of Federal licenses for the sale of liquor are taken out in States where liquor-selling is absolutely prohibited by law. The Federal Government issues licenses for the sale of liquor in every prohibition State in the Union.

This is a convincing proof that prohibition is not prohibiting the sale of intoxicants, while the larger figures showing an increase of consumption do not indicate that prohibitory laws are decreasing the use of beer and spirits. If near-beers and other pretended temperance drinks containing from one to two per cent of alcohol were included in the statistical totals of liquor consumption the increase in alcoholic consumption would appear to be still more significant.

Coincident with this increase in the consumption of alcoholic drinks there has been a remarkable spread of the prohibition movement. In Georgia, North Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi and Tennessee the sale of liquor is absolutely prohibited. In South Carolina it is sold, ostensibly, at least, in only a few places and under severe restrictions. In three-fourths of the counties of Texas saloons have been abolished by local option, and in Kentucky and Virginia local option laws have enormously curtailed the number of saloons. In fact, it may be said that the liquor traffic is under legal ban all over the South.

But the revenue officers continue to destroy moonshine distilleries in prohibition territory and the Government continues to issue licenses for the sale of liquor in State where it is forbidden by local statute. It is stated that the areas under either State prohibition or local option contain over 41,000,000 inhabitants—nearly half the population of the entire country. Yet, in the face of that fact, we have the irrefragible evidence of the Federal tax gatherer that liquor consumption is increasing much more rapidly than the population. Theories are put to flight by statistical fact. There is the count of the number of inhabitants for comparison with the count in 1900, and the revenue returns tell how many barrels of beer and how many gallons of whisky paid tax in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1910, to be compared with the returns for the year ending June 30, 1900. There are also the licenses issued in prohibition territory.

From these figures it would appear that laws are as impotent to prevent the use of alcohol as they are to suppress the social evil. They may restrict, and perhaps reduce consumption, but cannot absolutely prohibit.—*Oakland Tribune.*



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A Venerable Wine

THE most celebrated of all the wines of Germany is known as rose wine, and according to a French contemporary it s jealously preserved in the Town Hall of Breme.

The wine has been in the vaults, so we learn, since 1621, when he conscript fathers had six great vats made at Johannesberg and six others at Hockheimer. Each received the name of one of the Apostles. It is an unwritten law that as soon as a bottle of wine is drawn from the vats a similar quantity of the same vintage is put into the tun, consequently they are always full.

Each of the tuns or vats in the Town Hall at Breme cost originally £48 and their capacity is 204 liters, or about 57 gallons. Now we have our French statistician again at work as to the cost of the upkeep of the cellar. He comes to the conclusion that each time a bottle of this wine is drunk it represents a sum of over £50.

During the war of 1870 the French occupied the town, and the officers, braving the anger of the Council of Breme, made free with their precious wine, and it was said that the town of Breme paid more to France than all the other towns in Germany. At the time of the Crown Prince's wedding we further learn that he was allowed one bottle, and one only.—*London* (Eng.) *Globe.*

It is pleasant to hear something from Arizona not tinged with he pharisaical humbug of the prohibitionist party, so when the Phoenix *Democrat* lustily sings the merits of the excellent wholesale liquor house of Melezer Bros., in that city, we heartily concur. This establishment has been eighteen years in existence, and is today one of the best known and reputable business houses in the country. It appears to be now the common practice to throw stones at all connected with the liquor traffic, so a little eulogy of a firm like that of Melezer Bros. does us good in these days of hypocrisy and fanatical puritanism, and also shows the *Democrat* to be a liberal and fearless journal.

LASH'S BITTERS
TONIC LAXATIVE

Sake Is Still Wine

AFTER a dozen years of dispute and litigation, "sake," the national drink of the Japanese, has been finally classed as "a still wine." This ruling by the Board of General Appraisers, received during the present month by the Collector of Customs, protects the government against refunds that would have amounted to approximately $1,750,000 had the ruling been adverse, to say nothing of the extra clerk hire in making the repayments. All duties on sake have been paid under protest since the agitation began.

This final decision is based on proceedings instituted by the Japanese importing firm of Komada & Co. in 1904. At that time the Collector classified sake as a still wine containing more than 14 per cent alcohol, and hence dutiable at 50 cents the gallon. The importers insisted that sake was not mentioned in the tariff schedules, hence should be taxed as an "unenumerated manufactured article" at 20 per cent ad valorem. The point in dispute is still further settled by the new tariff which specifies sake at the wine rate.

The Anaheim local press is justly jubilant in regard to the growing demand for the wines made there, which are stated to be "now reaching generally into the Middle West and East, where there is a demand for the goods, that promises to broaden into great proportions before long." The Rust winery, Hall & Walls, the California Wine Company, Swope Bros. and the Koenig winery are credited with spreading the fame and increasing the trade in Anaheim wines, by distributing these excellent productions widely throughout the United States.

Champagne To Come Higher

ADVICES from Paris to local wine importers indicate that an advance of between $5 and $10 a case on champagne is contemplated by the French wine growers this year.

Should the above information prove correct, it would appear that the necessary increase in the price of imported champagne on this side of the Atlantic should create a splendid opportunity

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SACRAMENTO VALLEY WINERY
SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA

SEATTLE AND NORTHWEST NEWS

SEATTLE, March 20.—Not long ago a well-known traveling man from San Francisco paid a visit to the Arctic Club here. During the course of his conversation, at dinner, he said: "Your town now has the name of being pharisaical. I do not think you have gone to that extent, but do you know that we can see an improvement in business in San Francisco from the coming of men who fear that Seattle is as narrow as Spokane?"

That traveler told more truth than has been heard here in a long time. It is said that the lumberjacks and fishermen now ask for tickets to San Francisco instead of Seattle. If they have not enough money for a fling down by the Bay they remain here another month or two, or until a second vacation. Portland suffered from this same trouble a few years ago. She became so narrow that nobody in search of a good time ever thought of visiting that town. The merchants got together and saw that some of the narrow laws were repealed, whereupon times got better.

Restaurant men of the type that cater to a cosmopolitan trade are growing very weary of the system of narrowness and espionage that prevails since the election of Mayor Dilling. Now, this is not to be understood as a reflection on the Mayor nor yet as a commendation of the old regime. From all accounts, Gill fell into the hands of those who abused his confidence, and the result was discriminations that should not have existed. On the other hand, Dilling could not be really broad on the liquor question if he wanted to be. As a legislator, he was always for the dry side of the ticket.

There was so much complaint about the old ordinance regarding bars where women drink that it has not been enforced, but there is talk that it will be, and the result is discouraging to the trade. It is almost certain that there will be interference with the saloons before long. There are some who agitate the daylight law, while others talk of midnight closing, which will probably be the compromise.

Colonel Tom Gilmore, president of the Model License League, has been rounding up some of the leaders of the trade in Seattle and it is said that there will soon be considerable activitiy of the organization up here. The principles of the League are generally understood, and all now lacking is the spirit of organization, and this is in the air.

Charles Manning came out some months ago in an interview in the Post-Intelligencer, taking strong ground that the trade in Washington was in sore need of organzing in such a way as to fight the narrowness of the Antis. His article was quoted far and near. As Charley had just been put out of business at Everett, it was believed that he would accomplish something—but nothing more has been heard of the organization. Some such firms as the Snoqualmie Company, running a beer hall on Pike, near Third, have about come to the conclusion that it is almost useless to attempt to organize the Washington saloon men for their betterment. The proprietor of this place recently made a public statement that time and again agreements had been broken, until the heart had been cut out of every movement to better conditions.

Mr. Manning is strong among the Royal Arch bodies up this way, yet he seems either unable to make the effort necessary to organize for the betterment of conditions, or has been lulled into quiescence by the fact that temporary victories have been won at Olympia. The victory there, however, was only negative. The Antis were for the time induced, by a good drubbing, to take to their heels. The Anti-Saloon League is more active than ever, however, and there are many evidences that it is destined to win many counties. There is no active campaign to prove that its representations about wine and beer, as well as about the stronger liquors, are fanatical.

Mayor George W. Dilling, who posed as a liberal man during the campaign, and who was supported by a number of saloon men who tired of Wappenstein and Gill, is gradually showing his colors. It has been charged again and again that he always was a Prohibitionist at heart and that his drinks have become farther between with the coming of age. When he was in the legislature some years ago he was always eager to hit the saloons a blow or vote dry.

He delivered an address on March 18, at the Lincoln Legion temperance service, in which he urged all present to swear that they would never take a drink of any kind of spirits, wine, or beer. All on the platform at the time were ministers of known Prohibition activity, except Mayor Dilling. It is said that he is shaping himself now to carry his views into effect and prevent the drinking of healthful wines or other beverages containing alcohol.

During ex-President Roosevelt's visit to Seattle (April 6), special efforts will be made to see that he is served, at the Washington Hotel, with nothing but Western products—those grown in Washington, preferably. The manager of the hotel has gone the limit to obtain chickens, fishes of sundry kinds, and every sort of food and drink from this State, much of it from the fertile Duwamish Valley. In the matter of drink, however, the manager had to call on California. The vintages of the Golden State will flow at the festal board. It is understood that an old brand of sauterne will be served. The name of the maker is not made public. As to champagnes, it is whispered that the Paul Masson and the Italian-Swiss brands have already been engaged. After the festivities at Dreamland are over on the night of the 6th, the Colonel will be turned over to the Press Club, where still further supplies of good beverages will be offered to all who want to try them.

There is an effort going on in the Press Club to introduce California wines, particularly the best known brands of champagne. Paul Masson's traveling man was here recently and made a good impression, while the Italian-Swiss representative has been active.

Aronson's stores are doing a good business in wines these days. Mr. A. Aronson is a believer in advertising and particularly in trying to show the people of this or any other State that Prohibition is a failure. He is likely to join forces with Charles Manning and others to map and carry to completion a campaign of education.

Francis Draz, president of the Pommery Wine Company, is due in Seattle in about two weeks. It is reported that his wines have been doing a good business in Washington this year.

The Luneta Cafe has succumbed to the spirit of illiberality in part, combined with over-confidence in the town and the location. It closed its doors some weeks ago and it will not be opened under the same management, if it is opened at all.

Henry Lapp, formerly of the Lapp Liquor Company, has opened a neat little bar at the Antlers Hotel, on Union street, opposite the *Post-Intelligencer office.* The Antlers has never had a bar before, but Henry is making a start sure to land him a favorite.

The Goldie-Klenert Distributing Company report brisk business in two lines—Cresta Blanca wines and Perfection Scotch whisky. The latter is a new line for the firm, but they say the public is lapping it up in good shape.

Scotch night at the Press Club, under the patronage of Matthew Dow, one of the best known business men here, exhibited twenty-seven kinds of Scotch whisky. Matthew Dow, dean of Scotch whisky experts, says there was not a bad brand on tap that night.

Johnny McIntosh, formerly of the McFarland Bar, is now at the Barker Hotel on Pike street, where he serves drinks to the queen's taste. He was formerly a well-known mixologist at the Press Club. This club has a busy bar—especially nights and Sundays, as there is a strict night law and Sunday closing rule; but clubs are exempt. The Press Club is not alone in this popularity, but it is one of the most popular places here.

Andrea Sbarboro's excellent books on the folly of Prohibition and the sobriety of wine-drinking nations have been read aloud here lately at two meetings of men who are intent on knowing the truth about wines. They made a deep impression.

Mr. S. Federspiel, assistant manager of the Italian-Swiss Colony, returned a fortnight ago from a month's absence in the East. He visited the leading branch houses of the Colony in the Middle West and New England States, and declares that California wines are winning recognition everywhere on their merits.

Liquor Traffic and The Grocery Store

THE *New England Grocer and Tradesman,* as everybody knows, has a large list of readers. We have many friends, indeed, all of our subscribers are our friends, and we have good friends among the retail grocers who sell bottled liquors. We do not believe in the liquor traffic, neither do we believe in so-called prohibitory liquor laws. This may, at first thought, appear to be inconsistent, but we believe that whatever calls for supervision should be dealt with in such a way as to produce the desired result.

We will assume that a thing ought to be entirely prohibited, or that it would be desirable to have it entirely prohibited. It is found beyond all doubt or question that it cannot be prohibited, hence it is better to control it than to enact a law against it which cannot be enforced. People will do certain things and no law of God or man will prevent them from doing them; hence, if such practice is against the public morals and opposed to the best good of the community, it should be controlled; that is, it should be allowed and legalized under competent and rigid supervision. People will have liquors; that is an indisputable fact. Now, inasmuch as they will have liquors, and inasmuch as nothing in heaven or earth can prevent them from getting liquors, as long as liquors are manufactured, is it not better that they should obtain them under the best conditions and surrounded by the best influences? If a man or woman will have intoxicating liquors, they will have them, and they will get them where they can, and is it not better, better for them, better for the public morals, better for the community, that they obtain their liquors in an orderly, well-conducted place? Is it not better for a man or woman who will have intoxicating liquors to obtain them at an orderly, well-conducted store, even a grocery store, than it is that they should obtain them at a barroom or a regular liquor store, such places being always frequented by questionable characters, mentally, morally and physically. We will not consider the point as to why certain people will have intoxicating liquors; whether they obtain them for the purpose of becoming intoxicated or whether they obtain them to be used in moderation as a beverage, does not enter into the question. Is it not better for the interest of the community and the public morals and the individuals themselves to keep them away from barrooms?

We have said, and we reiterate, that we do not believe in the liquor traffic, but inasmuch as it cannot be prevented, is it not best to make it as respectable, as inoffensive, as little degrading as possible? We do not believe that the laws should require grocers who sell bottled liquors to take out a liquor dealer's license. We put this squarely before the grocers and ask them to give it their calm, deliberative judgment. The liquor traffic cannot be prevented. We believe that many people contract the liquor habit simply by entering or frequenting places like barrooms, or liquor stores. We believe that many children contract the habit by being sent to barrooms and liquor stores by their parents. Would they be in the same danger if they were sent to a quiet, well-conducted grocery store where no smell of liquor exists and where no pernicious examples are seen?

Let us not be fanatics, but let us be fair and use ordinary, plain common sense.

It is fairly argued that many people will go to a grocery store to purchase intoxicating liquors who would not, under any circumstances, perhaps, even enter a barroom or a regular liquor store; and there is no controverting the force of this argument, for if it were not true there would be no liquor sold in grocery stores; at least, the fact that liquors are sold by grocers proves that it must be true.—*New England Grocer.*

Larne Vineyard Sold

Fresno.—The Sunnyside vineyard of 540 acres, five miles east of the city of Fresno, has been sold to Harvey W. Swift for a consideration said to be in the neighborhood of $200,000.

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The Value of Lactic Acid

Why It Is Fatal to Pathogenic Bacteria. How It Can Be Made Another Important By-Product of California Grapes.

IN an interesting article, in the *Stockton Record,* of January 3d, which should be published broadcast throughout the United States, C. A. Wetmore, discusses at length the importance of lactic acid in preserving the health of the nation. Incidentally, he suggests that steps should be taken to solve the problem of making lactic acid cheaply and abundantly in connection with California grapes. In the course of his remarks, he says:

"Nature provides many principles in wholesome articles of food and drink which disinfect the contents of the stomach before they can reach the lower intestines, and which may even reach, destroy and expell the enemy after it has gained permanent lodgment. The normal condition of the stomach and the pancreas is such that the infected food and drink which we all more or less consume every day is disinfected by acid principles; but few stomachs can be kept in perfectly normal condition on account of either surplus of food, bad cooking or indigestion. Therefore, in all countries, the common people have adopted simple remedies which they have found to be good for them, without knowing the reasons why.

"The Holland people know that buttermilk will cure diarrhoea in children, but they know little about the lactic acid which is the antiseptic par excellence for the farmer, whether in his sauerkraut, his salt pickles, his ensilages or his bit of old cheese to take after a hearty meal. The dwellers on the low malarious lands about the mouth of the Rhone think that claret is a necessity. The dwellers in tropic lands know that the acids of lemons and pineapples will cure internal troubles as well as external ulcers and skin diseases. The Chinese living on the water all their lives at Canton in communities of many thousands, where their water supply is very much infected, drink only hot tea. The Japanese in their camps in this State, whether on the reclaimed lands, in the vineyards during the vintage, or up in the strawberry fields near Florin, where they wear gum boots while picking fruit because the plants are grown on little ridges between water ditches—these Japanese have learned to supply themselves with wine by the barrel, a carload frequently going at one time to the Florin camp stores.

The substantial fact of importance is that the organic acids, such as the tartaric of the grape, the malic of the apple, the citric of the lemon and those of the pineapple are now known by scientific men to be fatal, even when in very small proportion to the volume of liquid, to those bacteria which are called pathogenic, or producers of disease in human beings. This is also true of the acetic acid in vinegar and the lactic acid of sour milk, old cheese and other substances which permit the lactic ferment to thrive. No one needs to have a sore on his lip, face, hands, or scalp who can get a lemon to squeeze upon it. No one needs to fear the danger of drinking water when he needs it and when he can not stop to boil it if he will always carry with him a small bottle of lactic acid, using ten or twenty drops in a large glass, or a lemon, or if he will mix a little claret or light white wine, with or without lemons, with the water at his meals. For dysentaries such as are common about mining camps, claret punch is a specific, a cure and a preventive, if used instead of beer or whisky, and, when better understood, beverages slightly acidulated with lactic acid may take the place of buttermilk, which many can not digest on account of the caseine contained in it, or in place of the wines, which many may have prejudice against or cannot obtain at reasonable prices.

"How to make lactic acid abundantly and cheap is a subject to take up in connection with grapes. It is a product of a peculiar fermentation of fruit sugar, just as it is of the sugar in milk, and some one might investigate the practicability of using grape juice. A ton of grapes ought to produce about 300 pounds of lactic acid. It is needed in the family and there would be large use for it in the textile dyeing industries if it were produced in sufficient quantities at low cost. Oxalic acid is now largely substituted in dyeing for what would be preferred—citric or lactic—but that is a poison.

A whole article is needed to tell even a little about lactic acid and its importance to the farmer in the preservation of hay, ensilage, salt pickles and olives.

"Scientific men, investigating the life habits and normal development of pathogenic germs, have demonstrated that the germs of Asiatic cholera, sown on old Stinton cheese, are killed in twenty-four hours.

"In distilling grain and malt, it was long known that by first producing a certain quantity of sour mash, which is rendered acid by lactic fermentation at a suitable high temperature, then raising the temperature so as to destroy the ferment germs and quickly cooling it, the mixing of this acid material with the main body of sweet mash would favor the alcoholic fermentation by suppressing the disease germs. The explanation of this practice and improvements upon it have followed the study of the lactic ferments. Lactic acid is produced naturally in the human body by friendly bacteria and certain organs of digestion.

"After I had called public attention to personal experiences in the cure and prevention of the common dysentaries of our mining camps by the simple use of claret lemonade, numerous investigations were made in different parts of the world, strongly proving that our best medicines are to be had in wholesome fruits and their products.

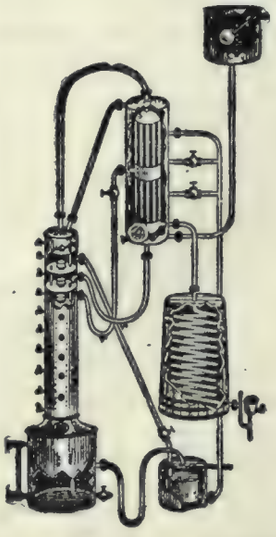
"Professor Bioletti of the State University sent to me the following record of an experience, when he was for six months engaged at Governor Stanford's winery at Vina, in the upper Sacramento Valley:

"Vina was at that time," said the professor, "notorious for the prevalence of malaria, and in that particular season there were more and severer cases of malaria than the oldest inhabitants could remember of having occurred before. The effect of

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wine in warding off malaria or the effect of other alcoholic stimulants in inducing malaria was very plain. On the ranch, which employed between three and four hundred men, the workmen were arranged in gangs. There was a 'white gang' consisting of Irishmen, Germans and negroes; a Chinese gang, and a French gang. Nearly all of the men in the white gang had a more or less severe case of malaria during that season, many of them dying. The same was true of the Chinese gang, but in the French gang so far as I learned, a gang of sixty men, there was only one case of malaria during the whole season. The only cause for this that suggested itself to me was that the Frenchmen drank wine, but seldom or never got drunk, whilst the white gang drank beer or whisky."

The freedom of the Japanese army during the war with Russia, from ordinary camp fevers has been commented upon all over the world. The Japanese had regular rations of their national beverage, "sake," which is a peculiar rice beer fermented at a temperature so as to produce an appreciable amount of lactic acid.

Sarah Bernhardt attributed her wonderful preservation of intellectual and physical vigor to her life-long practice of using lemon juice.

Two French bacteriologists, Messrs. J. Labrazas and A. Mercandier, in a paper contributed to the annals of the Pasteur institute, demonstrated that the light acid wines are distinctly antiseptic. They specially note the fatal effect of such wines on typhoid fever germs. They found that one kind of white wine destroyed the typhoid germs in fifteen minutes, while less acid wines from Burgundy and Grenache grapes, were effective in thirty minutes. They said: "By mixing equal parts of suspected water with white wine six hours before a meal, or with red wine twelve hours before it, all danger may be avoided, even without boiling, filtering or any other purifying process."

There are many who would not use wines but who may find safety in the use of lemonades and fruit juices, and now that grape syrup is on the market, it may be a preventive as well as cure of certain diseases, if all the acid is not removed. Such syrup should be in every army camp and on every ship, and in all railroad and mining laborers' eating houses. It should be served liberally to men working on the reclaimed lands.

A great many of my readers, however, do now use alcoholic liquors, and to them the advice to substitute at least once a day, claret punch, in place of other beverages, can be objected to by no one."

Drinking Customs a Century Ago

IT was the custom a hundred years ago to serve from fifteen to twenty different wines at banquets and dinners. I believe this great number was set upon the table more for display than with the intention of having each guest taste all of them. It gave every one a chance to make an agreeable selection from the wines presented and doubtless led to the consumption of large quantities of the beverage at every banquet, for in those days a man was not considered a "gentleman" unless he could drain glass after glass without showing the effects.

Horace Greeley, in his autobiography gives an interesting account of the liquor habit a century ago, when everybody from the minister down drank liberally. In the course of his remarks, he says:

"In my childhood there was no merrymaking, there was no entertainment of relatives or friends, there was scarcely a casual gathering of two or three neighbors for an evening's chat, without strong drink. Cider, always, while it remained drinkable without severe contortions of visage. Rum, at all seasons and on all occasions. No house or barn was raised without a bountiful supply of the latter, and generally of both. A wedding without 'toddy,' 'sling,' or 'punch,' with rum undisguised in abundance, would have been deemed a poor, mean affair, even among the penniless; while the more fortunate and thrifty, of course, dispensed wine, brandy and gin in profusion.

"Dancing—almost the only pastime wherein the sexes jointly participated—was always enlivened and stimulated by liquor. Militia trainings—then rigidly enforced at least twice a year—usually wound up with a drinking bout at the village tavern. Election days were drinking days, as they still too commonly are; and even funerals were regarded as inadequately celebrated without the dispensing of spirituous consolation; so that I distinctly remember the neighborhood talk, in 1820, after the funeral of a poor man's child, that if he had not been mean as well as poor, he would have cheered the hearts of his sympathizing friends by treating them to at least one gallon of rum.

"I have heard my father say that he had moved through the haying season of thirty successive years, and never a day without liquor; and the account of an Irishman who mowed and pitched throughout one haying, drinking only buttermilk, while his associates drank rum, yet accomplished more and with less fatigue than any of them, was received with much wondering incredulity, as though it had been certified that he lived wholly on air. Nay, we had an ordination in Amherst nearly fifty years ago, settling an able and popular young clergyman named Lord (I believe he is now the venerable ex-president of Dartmouth college) to the signal satisfaction of the great body of our people; and according to my recollection, strong drink was more generally and bountifully dispensed than on any previous occasion, bottles and glasses being set on tables in front of many farmers' houses as an invitation to those who passed on their way to or from the installation to stop and drink freely."

The proverbial wit of the Scotchman is brought out in the story of the man who was employed to cut grass on the lawn of a close-fisted old lady. She insisted that he must cut it very short, adding that one inch at the bottom was worth two at the top. He did it so well that she was moved to produce a whisky bottle and a tapering wine glass, which she filled about half full. "Fill it up, mem," requested John, "for it's no like the gress; an inch at the tap's worth two at the bottom."

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Public Sentiment Has Turned Against Prohibition

DURING the last six months public opinion has changed radically and the States that have adopted prohibition are preparing to reject it and they are preparing to adopt model license. The pity of it is that years have been wasted in bitterness and lawlessness and farcical law-making when the remedy was to be had for the acceptance.

When the National Model License League was organized, a little over three years ago, the press of the country exhibited an interest in the movement, but it also exhibited very great skepticism in commenting upon the utterances of those who spoke at our first convention, and in regard to the value of our resolutions.

The press seemed to believe, and the conclusion was reasonable, that the model license movement was born of the fear of prohibition, and this because the prohibition wave was at its height three years ago, and it seemed destined to sweep over the entire Southwest, Central West and a large part of the East.

Furthermore, the leaders of the Anti-Saloon League were tremendous factors, politically, three years ago, and they did not hesitate to make open threats to drive into political exile any men in public life who refused to accept their doctrines any more than they hesitated to make threats to drive from the pulpit ministers who took exception to their radical and very extreme ideas.

The press was skeptical insofar as we were concerned, and we do not blame it for being skeptical, but it was fair, and it was considerate, and it gave thought to our statements, and it made investigations for the purpose of finding out if the things we said were true or not.

When the President of the National Model License League, something over three years ago, in a speech made in New York, declared that the Anti-Saloon League was not a reform movement but a political movement, pure and simple and that the few men who controlled it were undertaking to dictate the politics, State and National, throughout the country; were undertaking to say who should be in Congress and in the Senate, and who should be elected as governors of the various States, and as members of the various Legislatures; and, furthermore, that these few men were becoming enormously wealthy through the contributions made to the Anti-Saloon League, the newspapers of the country, with some few exceptions, disagreed very radically with his utterances and expressed the belief that while State-wide prohibition might not be effective there could be no doubt that the Anti-Saloon League in fighting the lawless saloon was bringing about a great reform and in securing the adoption of local option, was bettering conditions in thousands of localities and helping the cause of temperance immeasurably.

When this League announced, however, that neither State-wide prohibition nor local option could do any material harm to the liquor trade in general, but would rather bring about an increased consumption of alcoholic beverages, the press was really amused and from every direction, from ministers and from speakers employed by the Anti-Saloon League, and from editorial writers, the question was hurled at us: "Then why is the liquor trade opposed to prohibition?"

This has been a very difficult question to answer satisfactorily and it required a showing such as has been made recently by the Internal Revenue Department of the United States Government to convince the press and the public that our conclusions were correct. We tried to explain that while prohibition does not hurt the trade as a whole, it does hurt the individual in the State or county in which prohibition is adopted and that while prohibition in Georgia, Tennessee and other States destroyed millions of property belonging to distillers and dealers in those States, it simply compelled the consumers in those States to purchase their liquors from dealers and distillers in other States and, of course, to that extent it benefited the distillers and dealers in these other States.

We knew that the passage of such laws was not intended to prevent anyone from buying or using liquor and that the result of such laws, outside of the destruction of private property and of revenues, was simply to compel the consumer to buy his goods through mail-order channels and to buy by the case rather than by the drink.

In speaking before the Ohio Legislature, something like three years ago, in opposition to the Rose Bill, I made the assertion that there was nothing in the bill that would interfere with the people in a county that might adopt local option under it securing all the wine, beer or whisky that they might desire, keeping it in their possession or giving it to others, and that in consequence it was not a prohibitory measure and I then offered an amendment which provided $100 fine and thirty days in jail if any man ordered liquor brought into a "dry" county or if liquor were found in any man's possession in a "dry" county and this amendment was opposed by the Anti-Saloon League and defeated because the Anti-Saloon League realized the fact that while people will vote for prohibition they will not vote for it if it promises to prohibit the voter from supplying his own requirements.

The men who are connected with this League have made a study of prohibition from the records of the past and we know that the movements in the 30's and in the 50's, and in the 80's had no effect on consumption and did not bring about any reduction in drunkenness so far as statistics show, but these movements cost millions of dollars in revenues and millions of dollars in private property destroyed, and millions of dollars expended in agitating the question and they brought about life-long enmities between former friends and they disrupted communties and they destroyed reverence for law.

We knew that the movement, which was started by the Anti-Saloon League about fifteen years ago, would be as barren of good results as the preceding ones and that it would be a much easier matter in these days than in the past to establish mail-order channels with which to supply consumers in so-called "dry" territory.

We knew, furthermore, that where people purchase their liquor by the case, whether of beer or whisky, they would consume far more beer and whisky than where they purchased it by the glass, as they might require it, just as men consume more cigars where they purchase them by the box than where they purchase a cigar as they need it.

We knew that while prohibition might destroy the property of saloonkeepers, and wholesalers, and distillers, and brewers, in certain States and counties, it would not hurt the business as a whole but would really enlarge its possibilities. We did not suppose, however, that the increase in the consumptive demand for alcoholic beverages would be so tremendous on account of prohibition as the figures of the Internal Revenue Department show that it has been. As an aggregate this increase is enormous.

Here in Kentucky, during the last seven years, the consumptive demand for whisky made in this State but shipped to all of the States has increased from 22,000,000 to 32,000,000 gallons, and this fiscal year the consumption promises to run to 35,000,000 gallons and in anticipation of a steady increase the production in Kentucky this year will run over 40,000,000 gallons.

Similar increases have taken place in Pennsylvania, in Maryland, and in other distillery States. Throughout the United States the increased consumption, as shown by actual tax-payments of distilled spirits during the last fiscal year and as against the previous year, amounted to about 1,000,000 gallons per month, and during the year the increase in the consumption of beer, as shown by the tax payments as against the previous

year, amounted in the aggregate to about 90,000,000 gallons.

These figures are stupendous and they are indisputable, and they are attracting the attention of the press throughout the country and they are proving conclusively that prohibition, whether in North Carolina, or Georgia, or Alabama, or Tennessee, or Oklahoma; and local option, whatever the unit may be, have proved to be an absolute failure as a means of lessening the demand and the consumption of whisky, wine and beer.

Prohibition can destroy private property and revenues and respect for law and the peace of communities and it can turn pulpits into political rostroms and otherwise sedate ministers of the Gospel into howling political Dervishes, but when it undertakes to interfere with the inalienable right of American men and women to order their lives as they see fit, it is invariably rejected, ignored, evaded or trampled upon as the occasion may suggest or demand.

In conclusion, I would repeat my statement of three years ago that the liquor trade has nothing to fear as a whole from the Anti-Saloon League or from any laws that it may persuade Congress or the various Legislatures or the people to adopt, and this, because the American people use about 23 gallons per capita of distilled and fermented liquors and they will continue to use these beverages regardless of any laws that may be adopted.

Furthermore, I will predict that the liquor problem will be finally settled in all of the States by regulation such as the press of the country has for years demanded and as the National Model License League advocates.

T. M. GILMORE,
President National Model License League.

Hops throughout the State are very scarce and will be cleaned up before the new crop comes in. A Santa Rosa dispatch says: "During the past few days hop shipments have been active, and the crop in Sonoma County is now practically cleaned up. Only 398 bales now remain unsold in the county. Mendocino's hop crop is entirely sold out, and less than 1000 bales remain unsold in Sacramento County. The State's entire visible supply is therefore only about 1400 bales, which is a condition almost unprecedented for this time of the year, and indicates an active demand for the coming season's crop.

A stranger went into a local drug store and asked for some whisky.

"I can't sell you any whisky," said the druggist.

"But I'm sick," persisted the stranger.

"That won't help any," replied the druggist. "It doesn't make any difference. I can't sell you any whisky for being sick."

"Well, what can you sell it to me for?" asked the stranger.

"The only thing we can sell whisky for in this town," said the druggist, "is for snake bites. Hold up now, don't ask me where to get bitten. No use. There is only one snake in town and he is engaged for three weeks ahead."

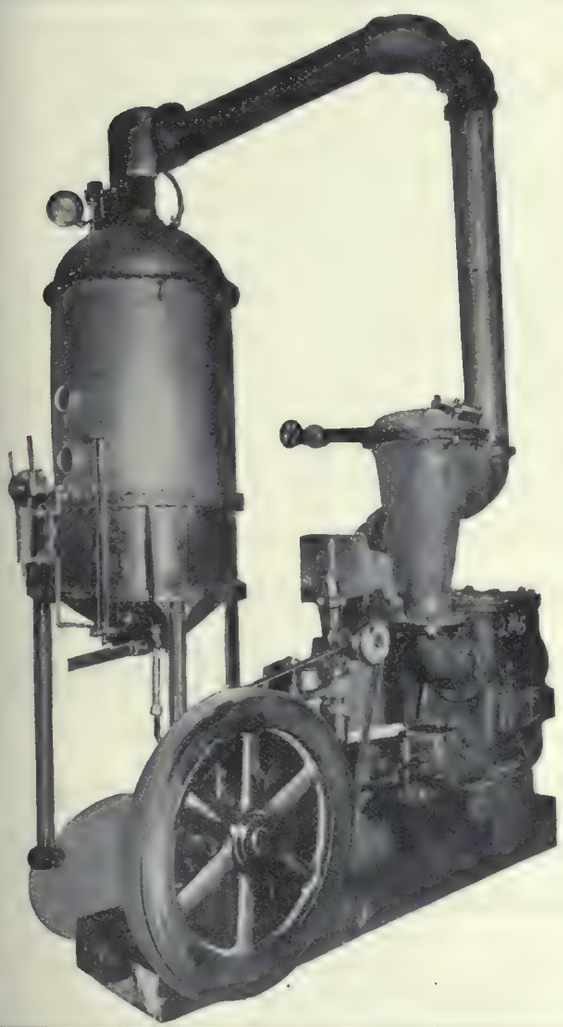
"Mama," asked little three-year-old Freddie, "are we going to heaven some day?"

"Yes, dear; I hope so," was the reply.

"I wish papa could go, too," continued the little fellow.

"Well, and don't you think he will?" asked his mother.

"Oh, no," replied Freddie, "he could not leave his business."



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INTERNAL REVENUE & CUSTOMS RULINGS

(T. D. 1681)

Distilled spirits—Equalizing in warehouse.

In a suit against the collector to recover taxes assessed against the distiller on account of equalizing spirits in warehouse, *Held* that an estimate of taxes evaded by equalizing based upon the comparison of regauges of packages previously withdrawn tax paid with those of the same age still in warehouse is legal.

Treasury Department,
Office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue,
Washington, D. C., March 6, 1911.

The appended opinion of the United States Circuit Court for the middle district of Tennessee, in the case of White Oak Distillery vs. Collector Sharp, is published for the information of all concerned.

ROYAL E. C. CABELL, Commissioner.

Circuit Court of the United States, Middle District of Tennessee, November Term, 1910.

White Oak Distillery vs. Sharp.

CHARGE TO THE JURY.

Gentlemen of the Jury:—In this cause both the plaintiff and the defendant have moved the court for peremptory instructions. It therefore becomes the duty of the court, as I construe the decisions of the higher courts, to find the facts in this case and instruct the jury as to the verdict that should be returned.

Since the formal closing of the evidence, it is proper to say that a number of the tabulations of the various documents in evidence have been submitted to me by counsel for both sides, with the understanding that those tabulations should be treated as in evidence.

One of those tabulations, or rather two of those tabulations, correcting minor differences of perhaps less than a gallon between the tabulations made by the two sides, show this fact: That on the 456 packages which were regauged as a basis of comparison by the officers, Bowers, Pierce, and others, there were originally 22,124.1 wine gallons, as shown by the original gauge, and that on the 456 packages that had been withdrawn on which they made the comparison as the basis of the reassessment, there were 22,106.7, as shown by the original gauge, making 17.4 more than in the 456 as regauged by Bowers, Pierce, and others.

That on the regauge of these packages there appeared in the 456 packages regauged by Bowers, Pierce, and others 19,930.5 wine gallons, and in the 456 packages originally withdrawn, with which comparison was made, there appeared 19,956.83 wine gallons, making a difference of 26.33 more wine gallons shown in the withdrawn packages. On the regauge of the 456 packages made by Bowers, Pierce, and others there appeared 20,200.8 taxable gallons, and on the regauges from which the other 456 packages were originally withdrawn there appeared 19,960.6 taxable gallons, the difference being or making this minor difference that I have referred to in the two tabulations, and, averaging it, that in the packages withdrawn orginally, the 456 packages, there were 240.2 less taxable gallons than in the 456 packages regauged by Bowers and Pierce. Deducting from that the 19.2 excess of proof gallons that the original of the Bowers packages had would make this final difference; and on the same basis the original packages, the original contents that were regauged by Bowers and Pierce, of their 456 packages, on the same basis, the original wine gallons showed 221.5 more taxable gallons than appeared on the regauges on which the other 456 packages were originally withdrawn.

Now, that fact I treat as in evidence and deduced from the tabulations furnished me by counsel, there being no substantial dispute, as I understand it, or disagreement, none at all in reference to that fact, which is treated as in evidence.

Now, on that fact, and on the other facts in evidence in this case, I find that the weight of the proof shows the following facts, which I find:

That in January, 1908, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for the United States made an assessment against the plaintiff in the sum of $4,199.14 for the spirit-tax stamps on 3817.4 taxable gallons of spirits produced by the plaintiff at its distillery in the collection district of Tennessee and removed therefrom from July, 1903, to July, 1907, without the payment of the tax required by law. That this assessment was certified by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to the defendant, who was then the United States Collector of Internal Revenue for the district of Tennessee, and who forthwith made demand on the plaintiff for the payment of the amount of this tax. That thereafter, on March 6, 1908, the plaintiff paid to the defendant as such collector said sum of $4199.14, said payment being made by the plaintiff to the defendant under protest and under circumstances indicating its intention to take steps to secure a refund or recovery of the same. That thereafter, about March 6, 1908, the plaintiff presented a claim to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue in the manner required by law for the refunding to it of the said sum which it had so paid the collector, and that said application has been pending in the office of the commissioner since said date and for more than six months and has never been acted upon or decided by him.

I further find that there was distilled and removed from the premises of the plaintiff, from July, 1903, to July, 1907, from its warehouse or warehouses, a number of taxable gallons of spirits in excess of the amount that had been shown by the reports of the gaugers at the time of the withdrawal of said spirits, and upon which the withdrawal was based and upon which the tax was originally due; that the regauges of the taxable spirits as made at the time the spirits were removed

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during said period of four years, upon which the taxes were based, were incorrectly shown in the amount of taxable spirits that was actually and in fact removed from the warehouse during said period by reason, in part, of the equalization of spirits in the said warehouse that had been made so as to bring up the proof of spirits that were below 100 proof by the admixture of spirits that were above 100 proof, and also by the transfer of spirits from packages showing less than the maximum Carlisle allowance to packages containing more than the maximum Carlisle allowance, and in part, by an incorrect return made of the volume and proof of the spirits regauged; that while this incorrectness does not apply to all of the regauges made by all of the gaugers during said period and which have been under investigation, some being perhaps entirely correct and others more nearly approaching correctness, but yet the general result of all of the regauges made during said period and of the reports upon which the taxes were paid, as I have stated, that during the said four years there was in fact a removal of spirits from the warehouse in excess of the aggregate amounts shown by the returns and on which taxes were paid.

That the weight of the evidence shows the substantial accuracy of the regauges of 456 packages made by the officers, Bowers, Pierce, and others, as furnishing the facts, as distinguished from the logical conclusions upon which the true amount of the taxable gallons that had been removed from the warehouse may be determined.

That on this basis, and having in view the other facts in evidence, the weight of the proof shows that on the 2805 packages in controversy removed from the warehouse from July, 1903, to July, 1907, there were approximately 1362.3 taxable gallons in fact removed from the warehouse which were not shown in the regauge and upon which the taxes were not paid at the time of the removal, but that the number of taxable gallons which thus escaped taxation did not amount to the 3817.4 upon which the reassessment made by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue was based; and did not, under the weight of the proof, exceed 1362.3 taxable gallons, as above stated.

That the tax which should have been paid on these 1362.3 gallons was, under the law, at the rate of $1.10 a taxable gallon, or $1498.53. That to the extent that the assessment made by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue of $4199.14 exceeded this sum of $1498.53 on the 1362.3 gallons shown by the weight of the proof to have been withdrawn without the payment of tax, this reassessment made by the commissioner was erroneous; but that to the extent of $1498.53, the tax on 1362.3 taxable gallons, the said assessment was valid and legal, and the plaintiff is not justly and equitably entitled to recover the same.

On these facts I charge you as a matter of law the plaintiff is entitled to recover of the defendant the difference between the $4199.14 paid under protest and the $1498.53, the sum plaintiff was justly indebted to the Government for the tax on spirits that had escaped assessment, namely, the sum of $2699.91, with interest from March 6, 1909, the day on which the same was paid to the defendant.

I therefore instruct you to return a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for the said sum of $2699.91, with interest from said date. You may return this verdict without leaving your seats.

Vermuth Protests Decided

No. 24873.—Leakage of Vermuth.—Protests 401466, etc., of W. A. Taylor & Co., et al. (New York.

The importers claimed that duty should have been assessed only upon the actual quantity of vermuth arriving in this country.

Somerville, General Appraiser: * * * The inference from the record is that the loss of the vermuth was due to leakage. While the importations were made under the tariff act of August 5, 1909, no change has been made in paragraph 296 of the act of 1897, which is the same as paragraph 307 of the act of 1909, so far as the classification of vermuth is concerned or the prohibition against allowance for leakage. On the authority of United States vs. Wile (178 Fed. Rep., 269; T. D. 30449), the protests are sustained as to the vermuth.

No. 24870.—Shortage of Vermuth in Bottles.—Protest 457785-35005 of Gallagher & Ascher (Chicago).

Somerville, General Appraiser: The importers claim an allowance in duty on the ground of a shortage or non-importation of certain bottles of vermuth reported by the appraiser to have been missing from the cases at the time of his examination.

In the case of United States vs. Wile (178 Fed. Rep., 269; T. D. 30449) the Circuit Court of Appeals held that vermuth was not a wine, cordial or liquor within the meaning of paragraph 296 of the tariff act of 1897, prohibiting any allowance for leakage of wines, liquors, cordials, etc. For this reason section 2921 of the Revised Statutes would apply, as interpreted by the Court in the case of United States vs. Park (77 Fed. Rep., 608). We therefore sustain the protest and reverse the collector's decision, with instructions to reliquidate the entry so as to make allowanace in duty for the bottles of vermuth reported by the appraiser as found missing. Note also In re Vignier, G. A. 6944 (T. D. 30160) and T. D. 30180.

Trademarks Sought to be Registered in the Patent Office

THE following trademarks have been favorably acted on by the Patent Office and will be registered at the expiration of 30 days unless objected to. Any person who believes he would be damaged by the registration of a mark is entitled by law to oppose it within the said time. All inquiries should be addressed to Edward S. Duvall, Jr., Patent and Trademark Lawyer, Loan & Trust Building, Washington, D. C., who will furnish particulars how to proceed.

Serial No. 53,173. Word: Kurnwood. Owner: C. Berry & Co., Boston, Mass. Used on blended whisky. Claims use since November, 1905.

Serial No. 48,599. Representation of a queen on a throne. Owner: John Kazmaier, Altoona, Pa. Used on stout and beer. Claims use since about July 30, 1896.

Serial No. 53,771. Word: CWA. Owner: California Wine Association, San Francisco, Cal. Used on wine. Claims use since August 1, 1910.

Serial No. 53,776. Greystone. Owner: California Wine Association, San Francisco, Cal. Used on hock-type wine. Claims use since January 1, 1895.

Serial No. 53,741. Word: Oasis. Owner: Wm. E. Barrs, Cincinnati, Ohio. Used on bottled straight whisky. Claims use since August, 1900.

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Geo. West & Son, Incorporated....Stockton, Cal.

California Wine Association.....
.....180 Townsend St., San Francisco, Cal.

Theo. Gier Co 575 Eighth St., Oakland, Cal.

Wetmore-Bowen .....
.....42-44 Davis St., San Francisco, Cal.

Italian Vineyard Co.....
.....1234 Palmetto St., Los Angeles, Cal.

Napa & Sonoma Wine Co.....
.....110 10th St., San Francisco, Cal.

Sierra Madre Vintage Co.....La Manda, Cal.

Barton Vineyard Co., Ltd.....Fresno, Cal.

A. Finke's Widow .....
....809 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.

E. H. Lancel Co.....
.....549 Washington St., San Francisco, Cal.

Alta Vista Wines Co.....
.....112-114 Tenth St., San Francisco, Cal.

Paul Masson Champagne Co..... San Jose, Cal.

Lachman & Jacobi .....
.....706 Sansome St., San Francisco, Cal.

French American Wine Co.....
....1821-41 Harrison St., San Francisco, Cal.

Italian-Swiss Colony.....
.....1235-67 Battery St., San Francisco, Cal.

Sacramento Valley Winery.....Sacramento, Cal.

BREWERS AND BREWERS' AGENTS.

Lang & Stroh Co..104 Clay St. San Francisco, Cal.

John Wieland Brewery.....
.....204 Second St., San Francisco, Cal.

Buffalo Brewing Co.....Sacramento, Cal.

Fred Krug Brewing Co.....Omaha, Nebraska

American Mercantile Co.....
.....514 Battery St., San Francisco, Cal.

Henry Weinhard Brewery.....Portland, Oregon
.....494 O'Farrell St., San Francisco, Cal.

Albion Ale & Porter Brewery.....
.....494 O'Farrell St., San Francisco, Cal.

Frank Fehr Brewing Co.; Louisville, Ky
Jas. De Fremery & Co., Agents,
.....519 Mission St., San Francisco, Cal.

Enterprise Brewing Co.....San Francisco, Cal.

Seattle Brewing & Malting Co.; Seattle, Wash.
John Rapp & Son, Agents.
..8th and Townsend Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

Sacramento Brewing Co.; Sacramento, Cal....
G. B. Robbins, Manager,
..14th and Harrison Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

WHOLESALE LIQUOR DEALERS.

A. P. Hotaling & Co.....
.....429 Jackson St., San Francisco, Cal.

Siebe Bros. & Plagermann.....
.....430-34 Battery St., San Francisco, Cal.

Rusconi, Fisher & Co.....
.....326 Jackson St., San Francisco, Cal.

Jas. Gibb.....1844 Geary St., San Francisco, Cal.

Sherwood & Sherwood .....
.....41-47 Beale St., San Francisco, Cal.

John Sroufe & Co...41 Drumm St., San Francisco

Jesse Moore Hunt Co., ...
Second and Howard Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

Cartan, McCarthy & Co.....
..Battery and Com'l Sts. San Francisco, Cal.

William Wolff & Co.....
.....52-58 Beale St., San Francisco, Cal.

Wichman, Lutgen & Co.....
.....431-435 Clay St., San Francisco, Cal.

L. Taussig & Co.....
.....200 Mission St., San Francisco, Cal.

George Delaporte .....
.....820 Mission St., San Francisco, Cal.

Breen & Kennedy; Thos. W. Costello, Mgr...
.....160 Pine St., San Francisco, Cal.

IMPORTERS.

Chas. Meniecke & Co.....
.....314 Sacramento St., San Francisco, Cal.

W. A. Taylor & Co.....29 Broadway, N. Y.

Simon Levy & Co.....
...346-48 Washington St., San Francisco, Cal.

Sherwood & Sherwood .....
.....43 Beale St., San Francisco, Cal.

Wm. Wolff & Co.....
.....52-58 Beale St., San Francisco, Cal.

L. Gandolfi & Co.....
.....427-31 W. Broadway, New York

Alex. D. Shaw & Co.....
.....214 Front St., San Francisco, Cal.

American Mercantile Co.....
.....514 Battery St., San Francisco, Cal.

J. F. Plumel & Co.....
.....63-65 Ellis St., San Francisco, Cal.

Chapman & Wilberforce.....
....705-707 Sansome St., San Francisco, Cal.

G. S. Nicholas & Co....41 Beaver St., New York

TANKS, COOPERS, COPPERSMITHS, ETC.

Pacific Tank & Pipe Co....Wine and water tanks, boxes, irrigation pipe and pipe for water systems.
318 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.; Equitable Bank Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.; Kenton Station, Portland, Oregon.

Geo. Windeler; wine and water tanks.....
.....144-154 Berry St., San Francisco, Cal.

Oscar Krenz, Copper and Brass Works.....
.....212-214 Fremont St., San Francisco, Cal.

Pacific Copper Works .....
573 Mission St., San Francisco, Cal.

Sanders & Co's. Copper Works.....
..Beale and Howard Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

DISTILLERS.

E. H. Taylor, Jr. & Sons.....Frankfort, Ky.

Julius Kessler & Co....Hunter Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

Wm. Lanahan & Son.....Baltimore, Maryland

Hiram Walker & Sons.....Walkerville, Canada

Western Grain & Sugar Products Co.....
.....110 Sutter St., San Francisco, Cal.

Susquenac Distilling Co.....Cincinnati, Ohio

Kirby Distilling Co.....Fowler, Cal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

INTERNAL REVENUE BROKERS.

F. E. Mayhew & Co.....
.....510 Battery St., San Francisco, Cal.

Youngberg & Son.....
.....509 Washington St., San Francisco, Cal.

WINE PRESSES, CRUSHERS, ETC.

A. Rossi & Co..322 Broadway, San Francisco, Cal.

Toulouse & Delorieux Co.....
.....405 Sixth St., San Francisco, Cal.

BILLIARD AND POOL TABLES, BOX FIXTURES

Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co.....
.....767-771 Mission St., San Francisco, Cal.

WINE AND BREWERS' HOSE, ETC.

Goodyear Rubber Co.....
.....589 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

SURETIES.

U. S. Fidelity & Guaranty Co.....
.....Nevada Bank Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.

BLENDING CORDIALS.

Barrett Co .....43 Front St., New York

BOTTLE WRAPPERS, ETC.

Zellerbach Paper Co.....
..Battery and Jackson Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

FILTERS.

Loew Manufacturing Co.....Cleveland, Ohio

BITTERS.

Lash Bitters Co.....
.....1721 Mission St., San Francisco, Cal.

L. Gandolfi & Co.....
.....427-31 West Broadway, New York

MINERAL WATER.

Aug. Lang & Co.....
..18th and Alabama Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

(SEE NEXT PAGE)

Review Buyers' Directory, Continued

CIGARS.

Boltz, Clymer & Co.....
.....312 Clay St., San Francisco, Cal.

S. Bachman & Co.....
Commercial & Front Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

HOTELS.

Capitol Hotel; Golden Eagle Hotel.....
.....Sacramento, Cal.

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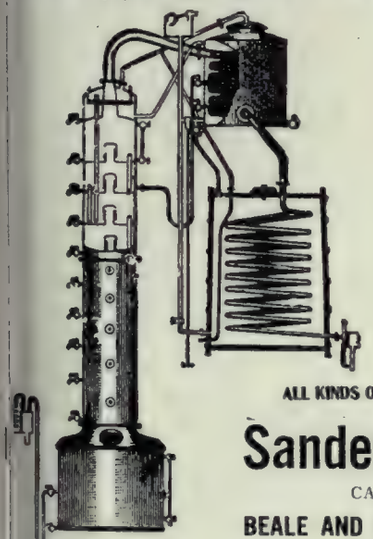
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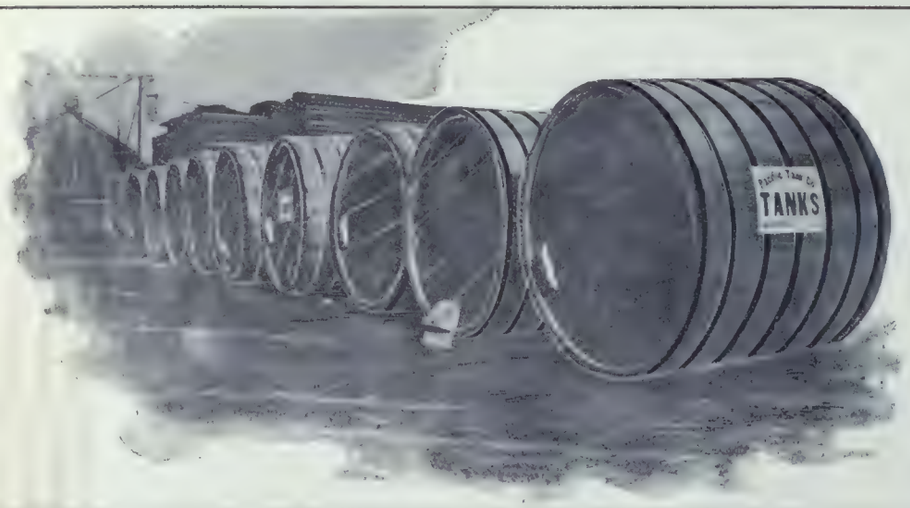
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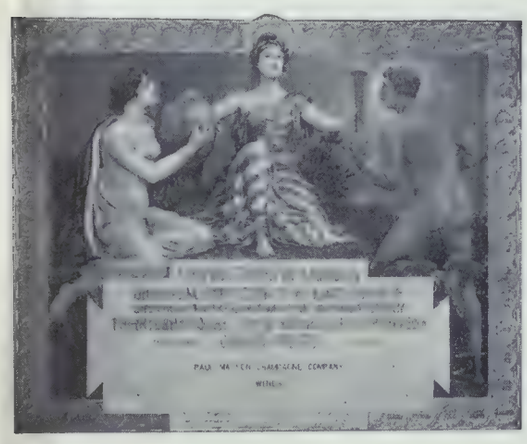
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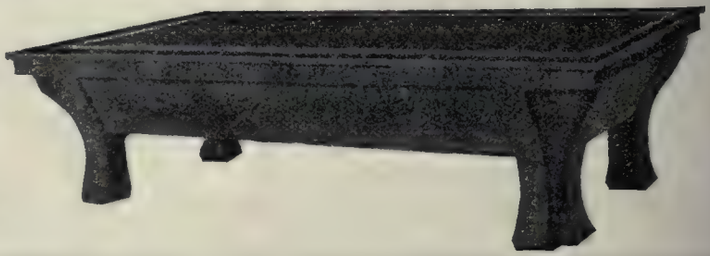
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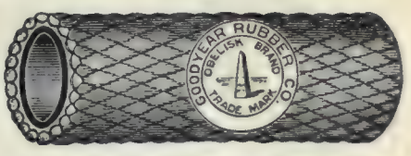
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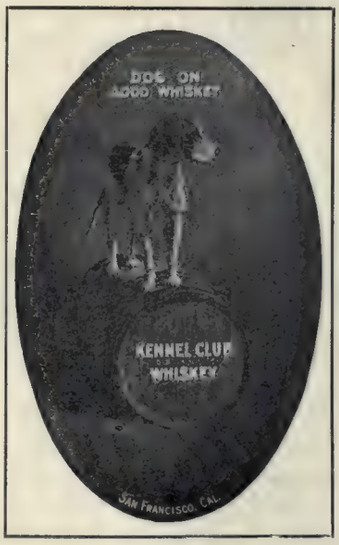
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SEATTLE AND NORTHWEST NEWS

Bellingham Killed By Prohibition

SEATTLE, April 20.—It is a cold fact that Bellingham's business men are disgusted over the situation since that formerly thriving town became "dry." Many firms that had prospered are now sadly handicapped when bills are presented, and the unprecedented fact of the failure of several large business houses is charged directly to the victory of the Antis.

The failures, through absolute bankruptcy, of the following houses, have cast a gloom over the business community: Cauffman Bros., dry goods dealers for many years, and leaders in their line; Cox-Overlack Clothing Company; Berens Jewelry Company, and one other large house the name of which does not recur to your correspondent at this moment.

It is said that the large house of Montague & McHugh, which conducts mills and a large dry goods house, has not taken in enough money to pay clerks and running expenses since the town was put in the Prohibition class. The firm, like many others, is making bitter complaint that the good old times are a matter of memory. Lest somebody may say that the argument connecting these failures and the prevailing dullness with the dryness of the town is far-fetched, let it be said that it is the argument made by the business men themselves and not by your correspondent or anybody else for them. They can show you cause and effect so plainly that there can be no doubt—and similar conditions prevail at Everett, which has been struck by the same blight.

"It is the narrowness of the laws that has caused these failures and the prevailing dullness," said a prominent merchant who did not want his name used, "and the immediate effect of the laws was to send our customers to more liberal towns, competitors of ours."

He then proceeded to show that hundreds of loggers—men who buy all sorts of goods, wares, and merchandise, especially if they can "wet them up" a little on pay day, now side-step Bellingham and visit Sedro-Woolley, which is still tolerant of the thirst of the masses. Sedro-Woolley's prosperity has greatly increased since the Antis won in Bellingham, and the coming of the business of the loggers is the cause of the increased prosperity.

On the other hand, Anacortes, which is close to the fishermen who used to visit Bellingham, has caught their trade, for Anacortes is still a place where a drop of poteen can be obtained in the open and where the hundreds of fishermen, sometimes thousands, of the contiguous region, can gambol on the village green within moderation.

Anybody who knows the lumberjack and the Coast fisherman will understand without too much diagraming that these rough and ready folk can not be pressed into meek regiments of cold water champions by the mere passing of a Prohibition ordinance. They will go where their simple needs can be supplied. When they spend their money for wine, beer, and other beverages they also spend it liberally for clothing and the necessaries of life. In answer to the argument that they were spending their money for liquor only, consult the "dry" goods men who have failed and are about to fail, the jewelers, and the rank and file of business men now suffering from the loss of trade.

DILLING'S NARROWNESS INCREASES.

Mayor George Dilling's administration is so narrow that many of those who supported him say they made a mistake. For example, there is Ole Hansen, one of the shrewdest business men of Seattle. Recently he said he was surprised that the Mayor had shown no disposition to broaden.

"There's something wrong with our heads here in Seattle," said Hansen, "or this kind of farce could not go on. First we elected a man who stood in, possibly through ignorance, with the crooks, the Wappensteins, the keepers of brothels. Then, when we wanted a broad-gauged, but honest man we get a man with views as narrow as those of an old-fashioned preacher. It seems to be all brothel or all church with us in this town."

Dilling is enforcing all sorts of old laws that have long been obnoxious to the public. He recently sat on a platform with Colonel Roosevelt, who praised those who had closed up Newark, Ohio. Looking toward Mayor Dilling, he spoke of "high moral purposes, clean executives, men who enforce laws to the letter." Dilling has been growing worse ever since. He has issued some sort of an order prohibiting grocers from selling goods on Sundays. The order bars canned goods, for example, but permits the sale of milk.

Business is already feeling the effect of the arbitrary laws and rulings enforced. Men who have the time and money to enable them to have a good time, wend their way to Portland or San Francisco, avoiding Spokane and Seattle. These towns are passing through the experience stage, and business will have to pay the bills.

Oddly, Dilling fights shy of the *Post-Intelligencer,* which made his fight and made the recall election possible. He is now said to be consorting with Colonel Blethen of the *Times,* although Blethen was Wappenstein's friend and the constant supporter of Gill. There is a general complaint that the new Mayor has forgotten his friends and is trying to make friends of his enemies. Even policemen who worked themselves hoarse for him have not been "taken care of" as promised.

There is one fight on, however, which is costing him friends—a fight with the women. They want a certain jailor removed because they say he is a brute. Dilling stands "pat" with the jailor, whose reputation is bad among newspaper men. To get even with Dilling, whom the women now begin to mistrust, their clubs are passing resolutions denouncing the jailor. The newspapers, of course, give these resolutions plenty of publicity. This is one war that will not down—and there are others.

We shall not have a Gill again, but every sign indicates that Dilling's successor will be a broader man than he is showing himself to be.

Fred W. Hempelmann, for some years with the Germania Cafe, is now head mixologist at the Press Club, a place where throngs gather every night after the theaters are over and about the time the morning newspaper men have finished their labors. This club is the visiting place of hundreds of good fellows "on the road." Actors, commercial travelers, and others who have friends in the profession of journalism find the club a haven of rest.

One of the most complete and beautiful wholesale and retail liquor houses in the Northwest is the Brown-Powell Liquor Company, at 611 Third avenue, this being a large, new building adjacent to two car lines. Both Brown and Powell are men well traveled and of more than ordinary attainments as business men and citizens. Their place is not only beautiful in all its appointments but it is orderly in the extreme. Their windows make a fine exhibition of California wines, especially of the goods of the Italian-Swiss Colony and of Wetmore-Bowen

Company. Like many other saloons here, in the absence of free lunches, which are prohibited by law, they have a cafe, with boxes where men may get a good luncheon or even a sandwich. Women are barred.

One of the most interesting visitors to Seattle this month was James McLeod, representing the Victorian Government. He has just been appointed Immigration and Publicity Commissioner to England, with power to see to certain advertising in the United States. He traveled over on a ship with some California wine men, who told him many things about the State. In summing up his conclusions concerning the United States, he said:

"Australians like California above all other States because of the climate, products, and laws. We also like the Californian wines. While on this subject I want to say that there is an excellent field for Californian wines in Australia, where their merits are not so universally known as they should be, especially the merits of one or two brands of your champagnes. I had some California champagne here in Seattle that I consider as good as the bulk of the brands that come from France."

Fred Winter, formerly in the cigar business in the Claus Spreckels building, has been in Seattle for some months, but has now gone to Vancouver. He and William Johnson, formerly in the saloon business in San Francisco, have a longing to get into the wet goods line again.

George Common, one of the best-known saloon and race-track men in the country, for many years located in San Francisco, and late of Seattle, has yielded to the desire to cross the line and has gone to Victoria, with hopes of finding a hotel location in that city or Vancouver. There is no chance for a bar outside of a hotel in British Columbia.

J. R. Molero, the well-known Italian-Swiss traveler, announces that he will reach Seattle and the Northwest early in May. His advance notices are held anxiously by a number of firms, because both he and his wines are popular in this section.

W. R. Klenert, of the Goldie-Klenert Company, has been visiting in Wisconsin. He reports times rather quiet in that part of the country and says there is much inquiry for chances in the West and Northwest, especially in California. The exposition talk, he says, has already invaded the Middle West and promises good results.

Jim Morrison, owner of Morrison's saloon at Second and University, has sold to "Scotty" Ferguson, owner of the building. The name of the place has already been changed to Ferguson's.

Taussig & Company announce that Seattle will soon have the pleasure of the company of their Mr. Diggles, who has a wide acquaintance in the Northwest. Mr. Diggles will visit the trade in general.

The movement for protection, started by Charles Manning of Everett, seems to have died away, as nothing further is heard from it. Recent developments indicate that times are considered too hard to raise a fund for the general education of the people on the liquor question.

Portland Tries "Model License"

AT Portland, Oregon, the so-called "model" liquor ordinance took effect on April 1st, and the License Inspectors were kept busy all day issuing new licenses. All liquor dealers had been notified that the new law would become effective, and they took the first opportunity to comply with the provisions. Penalties for violation of the law are now much more severe and are definitely fixed, so that it is mandatory upon the courts to impose at least the minimum punishment. For a first offense, the penalty is not less than $100 nor more than $250 fine, or imprisonment of not less than 50 days nor more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court. For a second violation the penalty is a fine of not less than $250 nor more than $500, or imprisonment not less than 50 days nor more than six months, or both, in the discretion of the court. A third offense absolutely revokes the license, and in addition imposes a fine of $500, or imprisonment of not less than six months, or both, in the discretion of the court, but the court has no discretion in the matter of the license, which must be revoked. A special provision makes a second conviction for violating the Sunday closing law also forfeit the license of the offender.

In Seattle, Washington, proprietors of family liquor stores and wholesale liquor dealers who desire to sell liquors in less than one gallon lots will be required to go into the market and buy an existing $1000 retail liquor license, if a plan decided upon by the license committee of the city council is carried out.

We learn from Portland, Oregon, that Old Heidelberg, the restaurant in connection with Turn Halle, at the corner of Fourth and Yamhill streets, in that city, that has been the mecca for tourists and residents of Portland for 28 consecutive years, was permanently closed by Kirschner and Hanno, proprietors, on April 1st, co-incident with the operation of the new liquor license ordinance. The firm took out no license for the grill and it was announced that it would never be opened again.

Natron, Oregon, at the end of March was the scene of two sudden deaths, and later another man was picked up on the streets in a stupor. While the deaths were attributed to heart failure by the coroner's jury, the cause is believed by many to have been bootlegger whisky. If so, this trouble, among many others, was caused by prohibition. Natron is the base of supply for a number of railroad camps, and is the center of a rough element.

The city council of Medford, Oregon, in the face of a protest by the Liquor Dealers' Association, adopted at the end of last month a new liquor ordinance. License is fixed at $1000 a year for retailers, $200 for social clubs and $400 for wholesalers. Saloons are required to close at 11:30 o'clock on Saturday night and not open until 5 o'clock Monday morning. On other nights the closing hour is midnight until five the next morning. Social clubs must observe the same hours of closing their dram departments as the saloons.

Because of the presence of a reclamation camp within the radius of six miles, as allowed by the laws of Arizona, sixteen saloons and two wholesale houses, were closed March 31 at Phoenix, Arizona, and one saloon at Tempe at the same time. It was thought that the same cause would make Mesa dry, but the saloons there escaped by a narrow margin. Phoenix is practically dry and a condition of arid thirst exists there unlike any within the memory of the oldest white inhabitant.

A Rich Harvest From Conventions and Festivals

By Horatio F. Stoll.

THERE is no doubt that the delay in announcing the site of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition has had a tendency to emphasize the quiet condition of business in San Francisco. People have had an unsettled feeling and are hoping that the welcome announcement will not long be delayed and that there will soon be "something doing" toward launching the big fair.

However, during the months of June, July and August—usually dull months—we are promised 200,000 visitors by the San Francisco Convention League, which has already succeeded in securing twenty-one conventions for San Francisco for 1911. The Eagles, the National Educational Association, the Sunday School Workers and the Typographical Union will represent some of the most prosperous people in America. W. R. Pringle, president of the Convention League, estimates that the visiting delegates will leave behind over $6,000,000 in this city, a larger sum than will be spent in any other city in the United States during a similar period.

The wine men don't figure much on the church workers and school teachers, but they do hope to be able to pluck some feathers from the Eagles and Typographical Union delegates who enjoy the good things of life.

The Convention League, by the way, is to be congratulated on its good work, which, as Mr. Pringle explained at the Home Industry League luncheon on April 20th, is the result of intelligent organization. "Formerly, when we wanted a convention," he said, "a few of us scurried around and gathered subscriptions from what business men we could reach handily. As a consequence a few did all the subscribing, while all reaped the benefits. Now we have formed the Convention League, grading the memberships into ten classes. Each member is pledged to subscribe various proportions of the sum needed when we go after a convention. The highest amount is $10 per $1000. The lowest is 50 cents per $1000.

"Heretofore when we went after a convention we found that we were opposed by organized bodies from other cities who usually won out by their organization and their ability to give pledges of support to the order holding the convention. Our league is patterned after the strongest of those that we were opposed by and we are now able to act with authority when asking people to come to this city.

"In order that the assessments for conventions may not be too great for the benefits to be reaped, we have made the presidents of the various commercial bodies our advisory board, and they decide whether the proposition is worth going after and just how far we can afford to go."

It is to be hoped that as soon as we get the exposition under way that the Portola Festival will be revived each fall until 1915. We need to start the people coming our way and nothing will advertise San Francisco better than a week's spectacular merrymaking, such as we enjoyed in October, 1909.

Up in Portland, they have done wonders with their Rose Carnival. The president of the association, in discussing how it has aided Oregon's metropolis commercially, recently said: "I feel perfectly justified in saying that the city of Portland could not have purchased for $1,500,000 in cold cash the same volume of high-class publicity that the Rose Festival has given our fair city in this short time and at a cost to the public of less than 3 per cent of that sum. There has been attracted to this city during the four former festivals, according to the figures that have been compiled by the local press, more than half a million visitors. As nearly as I have been able to get at the figures, the following is a fair estimate of what the Rose Festival has meant in the way of attracting people from outside of Portland, remembering, of course, that a large percentage of these figures are embraced in the attendance from the Pacific Northwest and the Coast States:

1907	50,000
1908	100,000
1909	150,000
1910	200,000

"The big addition as noted from the year 1909 to last year is the direct and immediate result of what the great transcontinental railroad systems have done for Portland and for the Rose Festival. Last year the management presented the situation to the traffic heads of the big trunk lines in such a convincing form that the Hill, Harriman and other lines went back to Chicago and told the Transcontinental Passenger Association that Portland had something that was worth inviting the whole country to see. The railroads were deeply impressed. They gave us the lowest rates that had ever been granted for any public exposition or attraction on the Coast.

"There are direct and simple ways of determining just what money there is put into circulation by such entertainments as the Rose Festival. It is very much in character like Elks' and other big conventions in this respect, and we have been advised that it is a most conservative estimate to place the added business of each visitor on such occasions at $10. With the figures given above, this means that the Rose Festival has brought in trade to hotels, restaurants, lodging houses and other concerns something like $5,000,000 in the four years. I venture to say this is an exceedingly low estimate, for many of the city's guests have come here and stayed the entire week and spent a great deal more money than that.

"When one considers the fact that the combined cost of all four annual celebrations since the festival idea was first conceived has been a trifle over $100,000, is there any further argument needed to convince the most skeptical that the festival is a good thing for Portland?"

No, indeed.

This year the festival will start off on June 5th, with a royal reception to Rex Oregonus, the merry monarch who rules the season of revels. It is planned to have a fleet of pleasure craft meet the King off the mouth of the Columbia River on his approach to Portland, and his stay in the city for a week will be a merry one. During two days, a shower of roses will be a surprise for the city's guests. The crowds lining the streets will be bombarded with millions of roses by over 100 girls in decorated cars. The horse and carriage parade, usually about five miles long; an automobile parade in which not less than 1500 automobiles covered with roses will appear; an historical spectacle at night on Multnomah Field, picturing the various stages of Oregon history from the coming of the first white man to the present day; a children's parade, in which not less than 10,000 boys and girls from the schools will take part; a big Indian pow wow and an encampment of Spanish War veterans of Oregon and Washington, will be other features that will be witnessed by a quarter of a million of strangers from every part of the Northwest.

Seattle has watched the success of the Portland Rose Carnival with eyes green with envy and early this year decided to enter the festival arena and put up a show that would draw people to Washington's metropolis during the week beginning July 17th, when the Puget Sound summer season is at the zenith of its glory.

Out of the long list of names submitted for the carnival, "The Golden Potlatch" was selected as the most appropriate for the

occasion. It is certainly distinctive and sectionally characteristic. The word "potlatch" is the name of an ancient festival of the Northern Indians, usually given by the chief or headman, who invited everybody for miles around to come and partake of his hospitality. That is what the Seattle carnival will do, and at the same time commemorate the first shipment of $2,000,000 of Alaska gold dust to Seattle on the Portland in 1898.

From the start, every interest got behind the project. High officials of the great transcontinental railway lines; high officials of other transportation companies; the president of the Chamber of Commerce; the president of the Commercial Club; the president of the Manufacturers' Association, and the president of the Central Labor Council, were appointed the vice-presidents of the carnival organization, and that fact alone is sufficient to guarantee the success of the undertaking. Besides the Board of Trustees is composed of one hundred representative men of Seattle, chosen from every sphere. In order to raise $100,000 to finance the carnival, a vigorous button sale has been inaugurated and there is no doubt that in a few weeks Seattle's public-spirited citizens will provide the necessary sum.

It has been decided that the initial day of the Potlatch, July 17th, will be known as Historical Day, and the opening celebration will consist of a water pageant, to be followed by a land parade, illustrating in elaborate floats and pageantry the principal events in the history of Seattle and the Pacific Northwest. Another interesting parade will be given on "Sea and Soil Day," when the products of land and water in the Northwest will be the subjects of the festival ceremonies.

The evenings will be taken up with an electric parade, Mardi Gras carnival, balls and banquets, when the people of Seattle and their visitors will cast dull care aside and make merry on the streets. The hotels and restaurants are expecting a tremendous rush and no doubt much of our choice California wines will be drunk and enjoyed, for they are well listed at every cafe and hotel in Seattle.

An Interesting Educational Trip Abroad

RALPH C. DEWEY and S. Bradford Dewey, sons of the pioneer New York wine man, H. T. Dewey, have departed on an extended trip through Europe which will take them into every great grape-growing and wine-making section on the continent. They will travel in the company of Prof. William B. Alwood, enological chemist of the United States Department of Agriculture, who has been invited to read papers before the wine conventions of Madrid, Spain, and Montpelier, France.

From New York they sailed for Gibraltar on April 13th in order to begin their viticultural studies in the large sherry houses in the Xeres district. They will next visit the Malaga provinces, reaching Madrid May 1st, where they will remain for five days during the festival time and to attend a wine conference with representatives from all over the world. They will then proceed through Spain, visiting the leading wine cellars, and then go to Montpelier, France, where they will be present at another important wine conference.

From that time on their itinerary will take them across Italy, traveling as far south as there are wine cellars of importance; then into Switzerland by way of St. Gothard, Lake Geneva, visiting grape-growing and wine-making places of note, entering France again at Lyons, to visit the "Cote d'Or," Burgundy and Bordeaux country; on, via Paris, into the Champagne district of Rheims and Epernay, after which they will go down the Rhine, visiting the principal German wine cellars. The time consumed will last about ten weeks.

Provisions of Utah's New Liquor Law

THE Utah legislature has just passed a liquor enactment which, with the signature of the Governor of that State, becomes a law. We give herewith the salient features of the new law:

Counties outside incorporated cities and towns are dry territory, and will not vote at the first election. Later, they may vote upon petition of twenty-five per cent of legal voters.

Local option elections must be held June 27, 1911, all over the State, except in county dry territory. Elections may be held each two years thereafter upon proper petition.

Each city, town or county outside of city or town shall constitute a separate unit and shall vote separately and independently.

No liquor shall be sold between 10 o'clock at night and 6 in the morning. The bill contains no prohibitive reference to clubs.

Discretionary powers to issue license are left with city councils, boards of town trustees and boards of county commission-

Any spirituous, vinous, fermented or malt liquor used as a beverage, regardless of percentage of alcohol, is defined as intoxicating liquor.

No license shall be granted to a person who is not a citizen of the State of Utah, nor to a partnership or corporation.

Liquor shall not be sold within 300 feet of a church or school house, except in hotel or drug store.

Retail license not less than $600 nor more than $2000; wholesale license not less than $400 nor more than $1000, druggist license not less than $200 nor more than $600; club license not less than $400 nor more than $1000.

There shall be clear, unobstructed view of the entire interior of saloons during closed hours.

Tables, chairs, benches, slot machines, gambling devices, booths, free lunches and lunches for sale are prohibited.

Married woman has cause for action against saloon keeper if she warns him not to sell liquor to her husband.

No city councilman, county commissioner or town trustee shall be interested, either directly or indirectly, in a saloon or a place where liquor is sold.

Where liquor is sold in violation of the law, a warrant for search and seizure may be issued. In case of a private dwelling, the warrant must be issued upon information filed by the chief peace officer or official attorney of the unit.

Receptacles containing intoxicants shipped from one part to another within the State must be plainly marked as to quantity and kind of liquor.

Where purchase price is paid for upon delivery, such delivery shall be considered a sale. C. O. D. packages cannot come into the State or be accepted in dry territory.

For violations of the provisions, a fine of from $100 to $5000 shall be imposed.

Once a license is revoked, another shall not be issued to the same person.

The well-known English gin distillers, Tanqueray, Gordon & Co., were recently granted an injunction by Judge Van Fleet of the Superior Court of San Francisco and were awarded costs of their action against Oscar Lazansky, who, it was charged, refilled the bottles of the company with an inferior quality of gin.

In Imperial City soft drinks must be real soft, for the Trustees have agreed to adopt an ordinance prohibiting the sale of any liquors containing even two per cent of alcohol.

The Champagne Situation

ONE of the sidelights that must have impressed itself on those who have followed the newspaper accounts of the iots in the champagne district of France is the fact that lthough it is admitted that for several seasons the grape crops n the restricted province have been comparatively small and did ot produce what are called "vintage" wines, the output of hampagne has been just as great as ever, showing that large uantities of wine and grapes have been purchased from other arts of France.

The department of Marne claims the exclusive right to call s wine "champagne" and its people, it will be remembered, a ear or so ago became destructively riotous because the wine- iakers of neighboring departments maintained that they could iake as good champagne as those of Marne and denied that the ame was a trademark owned solely by the orginal champagne istrict.

Marne at that time effervesced so violently that several thou- and troops were required to quiet it, and it was only appeased y a decision of the Government not to allow Aube to use the ame "champagne." Since then Aube has been agitating for a eversal of this decision and to such good purpose that the rench Senate, weary of the whole controversy, on April 11th dopted a resolution in favor of suppressing all territorial de- imitations. This caused an outbreak of lawlessness in Marne hich was only suppressed after 15,000 troops had been sta- ioned in the department. At the same time the Chamber of eputies sought to appease the rioters by annulling the action f the Senate and restoring to Marne its monopoly of the treas- ired name. It will be Aube's turn to indulge in riotous protests ext.

Champagne wine took its name from the old French province hampag, out of which the departments of Marne and Aube ere both carved by the revolutionists. Certain properties eculiar to the soil of that province were supposed to be nec- ssary to produce the foaming, effervescing qualities of the ine. However, the world-wide demand for the wine with which o drink toasts and otherwise make merry outgrew the supply hich could be produced by the limited acreage of vines in the Marne valley and tempted the neighboring departments to make ine which they pronounced "just as good" and which the ordi- ary palate could not distinguish from that of Marne.

The process of manufacture was discovered about 250 years go by the Benedictine Monks and for a long while the cause of he peculiar effervescence in the wine was a secret. This pro- ess, however, is now generally known and practiced in many ifferent countries, though certain grapes and climates produce better sparkling wine than others.

The Germans have been very successful with sparkling wines, hile in America our output of naturally fermented in the bot- le champagne has reached 2,500,000 bottles annually, or one- alf the quantity imported from France.

W. E. Hildreth, president of the American Wine Growers' Association, in a recent article in *Bonfort's Wine and Spirit Cir- ular,* wrote: "The champagne industry in this country was tarted in the early sixties, but for twenty-odd years the product as crude and uncertain. Some producers (both in this coun- ry and in Europe) found that they could produce a sparkling ffect at a much less cost by forcing carbonic acid gas into a till wine. This method, although yielding a product that cor- esponds in some ways to the genuine, was adopted at first by many of the American makers, and brought American cham- pagne into bad repute at the very start, and it was not until he legitimate manufacturers of sparkling wines in this country got together and demonstrated to the public the difference in the two methods, that the true American champagne began to be appreciated and used to any great extent.

"There are certain properties of champagne fermented in the bottle, both in its exhilarating and in its medicinal effects, that are not found in still wines, and even less in wines into which carbonic acid gas has been injected. The sedative effect of champagne, so well known as a cure for seasickness, etc., is due to certain ethereal carbonates, formed in the natural fermentation, which are retained in the wines where the fermentation takes place in the corked bottles. These delicate gases are so volatile that they can hardly be detected by the chemist, and escape at once when the fermentation takes place in a cask, as is the case with still wines."

"Experience, however, came with time, and from about 1885, the producers of champagne made by the French process in this country, found a growing demand for their product. As a matter of fact, for the past twenty years there has been little or no increase in the importation of French champagne to this country in proportion to the growth of other imports and the population; while in the same period of production, American champagne has increased fourfold, despite the fact that the close figure at which it is sold, leaves little margin for any extended scheme of advertising and pushing as is done by the French champagne agents, whose margin of profit over and above all costs, with duties added, is more than the American producers receive for their finished product, with all profits added.

"Another point in favor of American champagnes is their absolute purity, for these wines depend entirely upon the blending of the different grapes for their flavor, whereas many of the French manufacturers use fruit syrups and cordials in the preparation of their dosage, in order to give an individual character to their wines."

Until the last few years most of the natural sparkling wines in the United States have been produced in New York State. Today, however, the output of Paul Masson of San Jose, Korbel & Sons of Guerneville and the Italian-Swiss Colony is beginning to play an important part in supplanting the imported article. Heretofore the Pure Food Law prevented these excellent white sparkling wines from being labeled "California Champagne." The other day, however, Judge Dietrick reversed this ruling when he handed down a decision in which he said:

"The term 'Champagne' when used alone and apart from any qualifying or descriptive words, is only understood to describe an effervescent or sparkling wine produced in a province of France, the gas therein being the result of natural fermentation. It is, therefore, thought that a bottle containing wine produced in California and labeled 'champagne,' without any other qualifying or descriptive words tends to mislead and deceive, and is misbranded under the provisions of the Pure Food Act. It is further thought that a bottle containing a wine having substantially the same qualities as the champagne manufactured in France and produced substantially in the same way, although originating in California, should not be held to be misbranded, if it is labeled 'California champagne,' or if by some other device conspicuously displayed in connection with the word 'champagne,' purchasers are clearly advised that the bottle does not contain a product of France."

There is no doubt but what this ruling of Judge Dietrick will aid our California champagne makers materially in winning popularity of their choice product. Labeling them "white sparkling wines" did not begin to have the magic significance of the word "Champagne," known the world over and now that this appellation can be adopted, the public will soon be made to realize that "California Champagne" is real effervescent wine, naturally fermented in the bottle according to the French method, and not mere carbonated wine.

Col. E. H. Taylor, Jr., Warns Distillers Against Overproduction

Frankfort, Ky., April 7, 1911.

I.

IN the closing three months of the current fiscal year culminates a dementia of over-production equalling if not exceeding in figures the disastrous folly of 1893.

Every sign of the times—ominously imperative for 1910-11 abridgment has been blindly ignored, and the trade stage is set for the inevitable climax.

1911's must surely topple of their own inordinate and unwieldly excess.

The wise buyer, no longer confronted by mere forecast of overproduction, and now face to face with the dynamic fact, will stand from under.

Common sense and a modicum of conservatism could have made of 1911 a strong and secure link in the chain of bonded stock statistics; but through an avidity, egregious and destructive, the opportunity went unheeded, and the warehouses are now hopelessly overstocked with Fall 10 and Spring 11, ranging from the scarce high grade bonafide whisky to the cheap and inundating hybrid.

II.

In two communications to the trade at the opening of the calendar year we assembled an admonitory exhibit of the conditions precedent and concurrent that called for retrenchment in the 1910-11 crop. These conditions were not mere subjective opinions but luminous and broad objective symptoms within the view of every intelligent producer in the trade.

Paramount and pivotal was the annulment by the Taft administration of all labeling lines of classification in distilled spirits from grain, and its certain stupendous effect against intrinsic values; the influx of new production from recent and new sources; the big precedent crop of 1910; the advent of the mail order house; and the ever cumulative increase of entries over withdrawals in the total bonded stocks.

III.

Chief among those who have ignored the signs of the times, and vitiated the position of 1911s are the so-called distillers of the so-called "Private Brands."

This anomaly is made at houses whose chief and controlling object is the profit of accruing storage and the sale of the distillery slop. The "Private Brand" is itself simply a "by product" made to sell practically at the mere cost of production. In Kentucky, its chief habitat, it is an illegitimate and illegal product directly under the ban of Kentucky statute and in brazen contravention of its prohibitive terms.

IV.

It is fortunate that bonded stocks prior to the dementia of 1911 stand in a measure statistically impregnable against the full force of the 1911 excess, and that the current year's excess must chiefly bear its own brunt.

With the general business outlook unusually propitious, with abnormally cheap money, our trade might have shared in the general advantage. It is therefore deplorable that the whisky business has burdened itself with what might have been an avoidable retribution; for while prices on the older inspections are not wrecked, those of 1911 will slump and go aglimmering.

Evidencing our faith in these premises and frankly believing the Old Taylor distillery without a peer, we will close this season's run of Old Taylor on the last of April and that, too, in face of the fact that even our entire April inspection is already sold and there is an insistent demand for May.

We shall thus make our this season's crop 30 to 35 per cent less than last season's as we are determined to protect alike our customers and our brand.

Yours truly,

(Signed) E. H. TAYLOR, JR.,

President E. H. Taylor, Jr. & Sons, Inc.

A. G. Lang Off To Europe

A. G. LANG, of the firm of Lang & Stroh Co., is spending his summer vacation in Europe this year. While the main object of his trip is relaxation and seeing the natives at home, he will not miss any opportunities for bringing grist to the mill, in the shape of new agencies. His first sojourn will be in the British Isles.

At Belfast he will enjoy the hospitality of Messrs. W. A. Ross & Sons, Ltd., and will be afforded an opportunity of investigating the process of making that delectable beverage known to the world as "Royal Belfast Ginger Ale." Leaving Belfast he will make a trip "on an Irish jaunting car" to Dublin, the city made famous by Messrs. Arthur Guinness & Sons, and whose inimitable Triple X is to be found in all corners of the globe. Crossing over to Liverpool he will find himself confronted with about twenty-five bottling establishments, all busy bottling Guiness Stout and the "Brown October Ale laughed at and quaffed at" by Robin Hood and his merry men, but known to the world in these degenerate days as Bass's Ale.

Crossing the border to the "land of brown heath and shaggy wood," Mr. Lang will issue his famous proclamation, "Hear, brither Scots from Lands End to John O'Groats, a chiel is amang ye takin' notes, and faith he'll print 'em." Outside of a few drinks of Heather Dew (Mr. Lang prefers to do most of his imbibing by proxy) and a mild flirtation with "the lassies of Bonnie Dundee," nothing of great moment will mark his stay in the land of kilts and tartans.

The land of the Midnight Sun and the Great Auk will be visited, and incidentally the Norwegian sardine fisheries, after which he will take a flying trip in a sled drawn by reindeer with a Laplander for chauffeur as far as St. Petersburg, where he will drink the health of the Czar of all the Russias in a glass of vodka taken from the Royal Cellars.

Arriving in the land of Edam cheese and Geneva gin he will be interested in noting how the rosy cheeked maidens in wooden shoes compare with their harem skirted American sisters. It is but a short journey from Antwerp to Calais in a Dutch galliot and safely arrived at the latter port he will hasten to renew acquaintance with the Moulin Rouge and Follies Bergeres of Gay Paree. Leaving there in his aeroplane he will take a little "Moutarde Diapham" with his "rosbif" at Bordeaux, and try and find out at Marseilles what Noilly Prat puts in his vermouth to make it so popular.

Crossing the Alps, not like Napoleon in an open boat, but in his aeroplane, he will drop in amongst the macaroni eaters of Sunny Italy. As Mr. Lang believes in sampling the "Vin du pays" (we are indebted for this expression to the illustrious Senateur Georges de Martyne) wherever he goes, he will visit the most celebrated Bodegas of Milan and Genoa, and we have no doubt will pay his respects to His Holiness the Pope.

Last but not least the dark eyed Senoritas of Castile, the Wines of Xeres, the Pimientos of Calahorra and the Ports of Oporto will be thoroughly investigated, and we have no doubt that, like Goldsmith's "Traveler," he "will leave at each remove a lengthening chain."

Mr. Lang expects to return to San Francisco early in September next.

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California Trade News

At Oakland, an automobile club formed by many leading citizens will be granted a license by the Board of Supervisors. The club will make Hunters' Inn its headquarters, which was forced to close its doors because unable to obtain a license. Only bona-fide owners of automobiles are qualified for membership and, it is understood, that it will have enrolled on its list over 500 of the best citizens in the county.

At the beginning of the month it was reported that the newly organized Board of Trustees at Blue Lake, intended to repeal the town ordinance limiting the number of saloons to four. A new ordinance is to be enacted for the purpose of adding to the revenue of the town by allowing more saloon licenses.

On March 29th the driest kind of dry ordinance was passed by the Board of Trustees of the City of Exeter, Cal. After the passage of which "it shall be unlawful for any person, etc., at any time or at any place whatsoever within the City of Exeter, to manufacture, sell, dispense, barter, give away or furnish any vinous, spirituous, distilled, malt fermented, alcoholic or intoxicating liquor or wine or any admixture of any thereof; or to have, store, keep or provide at any place whatsoever, within the City of Exeter any vinous, spirituous, distilled, malt, fermented, alcoholic or intoxicating liquor or wine or any admixture of any thereof to be sold, dispensed, bartered, given away or furnished to any person or persons what or whomsoever. The town has about 300 population.

The Newman, California, agency for the Ruhstaller brewery of Sacramento, opened for business at the end of March. Cold storage facilities will enable the agent, W. H. Banta, to supply Newman, Tracy and vicinity with "Gilt Edge Lager" and all the other excellent Ruhstaller products, in the best condition during the coming summer.

A branch of the Knights of the Royal Arch, to be known as Gilroy Lodge, No. 97, was instituted at Gilroy at the end of March. The officers are: P. C. C., Ed. Rohr; Valiant Commander, M. Casey; L. C., Jos. Brown; Orator, Jas. E. Kannely; Treasurer, A. Carrey; Secretary, W. Funkler; Master of Ceremonies, John Radin; I. G., G. Mainero; Tyler, V. Bedolia; Trustees, D. W. Hall, C. Pollard, N. Bordenave, Geo. Milias, A. Boeker of Madrone. The lodge will meet once a month.

An Oceanside, Cal., dispatch states that as soon as the new provisions of the initiative, referendum and recall law are in force petitions bearing considerably more than the required 25 per cent of electors will be presented to the city trustees for the holding of an election for voting upon the following six propositions: For hotel tabel licenses; for saloon licenses; for restaurant table liquor licenses; for a saloon to be conducted by the city as a municipality, and other matters which it is believed, will be beneficial to the growth and development of Oceanside and render it attractive to both visitors and residents.

Down in Los Angeles county the authorities have succeeded in rounding up a big drove of "blind pigs" during March, and early this month a statement was issued showing that the accumulated fines had benefited the county treasury to the amount of $5000. While the average fine imposed has been $200, several traffickers in liquor without licenses have paid as high as $500 for their disobedience of the law.

The officers of the army are making a determined stand against saloons being permitted near the Presidio Reservation. A circular has been issued signed by Colonel J. P. Wisser, commanding officer asking outside assistance. One high ranking officer states that the military authorities surely expect the W. C. T. U. to actively take up this fight. He says, "It was this union which had the canteen abolished. The canteen allowed the soldier to get decent liquor to drink and he was not allowed to get drunk, and now it is up to the W. C. T. U. to see that these saloons are not allowed to open their doors near the reservations."

At Santa Barbara the Commercial Club recently took action favoring the closing of stores at 6 o'clock p. m. every night in the week. This was followed by a movement for the closing of saloons at the same hour. While the matter has not yet been officially brought before the City Council, Councilman A. J. Abrahams came out flatly declaring that he did not favor it. He said: "The town is dead enough as it is—let's not kill it altogether. I think that the early closing, especially on Saturday night, would be an injustice all around."

In some quarters it is believed that the present discussion may cause an election for the purpose of ousting saloons altogether. It is argued that this question has never been placed squarely before the people. In 1907 a clean sweep of all liquor was attempted, including retail, wholesale, restaurants, hotels and social clubs. In 1909 the question was modified in form, hotels of more than forty rooms were excepted, but restaurants included. It is said that the saloonmen are quietly preparing for the hardest fight in the history of their business.

So beautiful Santa Barbara is again to be torn by dissensions on the liquor question, and the business of the city, which has been gradually improving, is to be subjected to another crusade by those mischief workers and doers of evil—the prohibitionists.

The Rise in Champagne Prices

ACCORDING to a recent telegram from Chicago, that city's annual champagne bill will be increased about $125,000 in consequence of the riots of wine-growers in the Marne district of France, according to the estimate made by local dealers today. The retail price is expected to advance 50 cents a bottle on all of the standard imported vintages, or from $4.50 to $5.

Chicago wholesalers have been advised already that they will face an increase of $5 a case in the wholesale price. Chicago uses about 250,000 bottles of imported champagne each year, or has done so in the past. With the further advance in price it is generally conceded that the consumption will fall off materially.

Whether or not Chicagoans will "stand the raise" is a topic of discussion among retailers. Many of the dealers believe that they will not and that California and New York champagne will be used instead of the imported product to a largely increased extent.

At Bellingham, Washington, Simon McLeod, a former saloon man of that city, who has lately been engaged in the wholesale liquor business, has been found guilty of a violation of the local option law and fined $100. McLeod was prosecuted under both the local option law and the law of 1903. The most important part of the court's ruling was the declaration that under the present law a wholesaler can do business in a dry unit with no other than his government license. This ruling the court based on the provisions of the statutes which permit the sale and delivery of liquor to residences, but precludes the granting of a license. County Attorney Bixby contested the case bitterly, declaring that if he secured a conviction he would direct the Sheriff to pour McLeod's $20,000 stock into the gutter.



The Julius Levin Company

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SAN FRANCISCO CALIFORNIA



NAMES OF CONSIGNEES WILL NOT BE GIVEN

Owing to a recent order of the Secretary of the Treasury through his local representatives, it has been found necessary to discontinue giving the names of the Consignees at this port. We regret to have to make this announcement, but for the time being, such conditions will rule.

FROM MARCH 20TH TO APRIL 20TH, 1911.

Destination	Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
To Alaska	20	156	$ 205
" British Columbia	....	2,923	1,026
" Central America	279	14,574	5,715
" China	....	3,337	1,125
" Hawaiian Islands	51	42,353	17,681
" Japan	....	30,889	8,372
" Mexico	10	5,566	2,065
" New York	409	1,336,068	442,859
" Philippine Islands	17	1,270	546
" South America	....	5,350	2,355
" Society Islands	....	1,257	387
" Samoan Islands	....	204	95
" British India	5	.....	50
" Dutch East Indies	....	250	175
" Korea	....	51	21
" Kamschatka	125	1,146	1,239
" Switzerland	....	3,976	1,585
" Germany	....	23,350	8,540
" England	....	10,334	3,588
" Holland	....	7,500	3,000
" Belgium	....	8,750	2,820
" Bohemia	....	52	18
" New Orleans	....	123,080	33,109
" Other Eastern States	4	38,910	14,480
Total	920	1,661,346	$551,056

WHISKY.

Destination	Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
To Alaska	....	577	$ 1,015
" Central America	349	.....	1,960
" China	4	.....	93
" Hawaiian Islands	380	922	5,352
" Japan	50	.....	300
" Mexico	50	.....	283
" New York	134	.....	1,450
" South America	....	25	51
" Australia	3	.....	38
" Philippine Islands	684	1,170	8,933
Total	1,654	2,694	$19,475

BRANDY.

Destination	Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
To British Columbia	....	130	$ 125
" Central America	....	10	22
" Hawaiian Islands	30	.....	450
" Kamschatka	1	.....	15
" New York	4	8,114	13,262
" England	....	3,519	2,285
" Philippine Islands	....	1,148	1,201
Total	35	13,921	$17,360

BEER.

Destination.	Packages Bottled.	Packages Bulk.	Value.
To Alaska	53	1	$ 693
" Central America	64	.....	542
" China	25	.....	290
" Hawaiian Islands	63	.....	642
" Korea	97	.....	750
" Kamschatka	2	.....	27
" Philippine Islands	20	.....	198
" Society Islands	20	.....	167
Total	344	1	$3,309

MISCELLANEOUS.

Destination.	Packages and Contents.
To Alaska	2 cs Syrup
" British Columbia	1 cs Champagne
" Central America	10 cs Cherries in Maraschino, 3 cs Grape Juice, 2 cs Lime Juice
" Cuba	10 cs Grape Juice
" China	28 cs Grape Juice, 1 cs Ginger Ale, 11 cs Champagne 1 cs Mineral Water, 1 cs Gin
" Hawaiian Islands	55 cs Champagne, 27 cs Liquors, 54 cs Mineral Water 291 cs Grape Juice, 40 cs Vermouth, 1 cs Bitters 2 cs Kummel, 2 cs Alcohol, 28 cs 1 bbl Cordials 3 cs 7 bbls Gin, 10 bbls Spirits, 5 cs Ginger Garnier
" Japan	4 cs Champagne, 2 cs Ginger Ale
" Mexico	5 cs Rum, 59 cs Mineral Water, 1 cs Alcohol 1 cs Cherries in Maraschino, 1 cs Grape Juice, 1 cs Spirits
" New York	3 cs Champagne, 131 cs 100 crates Grape Juice 31 cs Gin, 98 cs Vermouth
" Germany	362 cs Mineral Water
" Philippine Islands	26 cs Grape Juice, 25 cs 10 gals Gin, 50 cs Cider 10 cs 1 bbl Liquors, 107 cs Creme de Menthe 25 cs Ginger Brandy, 10 cs Cherries in Maraschino, 92 cs Alcohol
" Eastern States	1 kg Vermouth, 641 cs Bitters
Total	2146 cs 18 bbls 1 keg 100 crates 10 gals
Value	$17,603

Three Cheers For Frances!

ONE of the interesting delegates to the National Educational Association early in July will be Miss Frances Reed, of Chicago, who has been denounced by the W. C. T. U. on several occasions because she had the courage to say two years ago that she believed "a saloonkeeper of good character is as much entitled to respect as anyone else."

Miss Reed made this statement from the platform at a suffrage meeting in Chicago. She said she considered a section where there were no saloons a dead section and expressed the opinion that the country would soon be bankrupt if positive prohibition were enforced. At this time, women stirred by her remarks, sent a petition to the Board of Education asking her removal. She was upheld in her stand, however, by Otto C. Schneider, then president of the Board of Education.

Her recent appointment as principal of the school bearing the name of Frances E. Willard caused this agitation to break out afresh. Hundreds of members of the Women's Christian Temperance Union have risen in their wrath because the very teacher most friendly to the saloonkeeper has been placed at the head of the one school in all Chicago which they judge should have the "whitest of white ribboners" for a principal. A petition bearing fourteen hundred signatures has been presented to the school management committee of the Chicago Board of Education asking that Miss Reed either be dismissed or transferred to another school.

Miss Reed, however, has the courage of her convictions and refuses to apologize or retract. She insists that her views have not changed in the least during the past two years. She says she is not worrying about the committee's decision in the matter, her main concern just now being her trip to California, where she expects to spend a pleasant vacation during the months of July and August. During her stay in San Francisco, she will be at the St. Francis Hotel, where, she writes, "I shall be glad to see my friends and sympathizers in the West."

Since Vacaville went "dry" the liquor trade has boomed in Elmira, as that is the principal place where the Vacavillans slake their thirst. This to the followers of the water wagon is the same as a red rag to a bull, and the prohibitionists of the fifth supervisorial district are already preparing their plans for the circulation of a petition to the Board of Supervisors to call a special election to vote on the liquor question in that section.

The two saloons in Elmira, two in Birds Landing, one in Collinsville and another at Maine Prairie would be affected by the election. Rio Vista is the only incorporated town in the district and will not be affected should the drys win.

The anti-saloon sentiment is said to be very strong in this section of Solano and the general opinion is that if the question comes to an issue the saloons will lose out.

The City Council of Elsinore has amended Section 7 of the liquor ordinance. This section fixed the tax on hotel permits at $1.50 per quarter for each guest room. This tax was prohibitive upon the Lakeview Inn, which has 45 rooms, and its manager, C. L. Sutherland, appeared and entered a plea for a different deal. Under the new rate each hotel desiring a license will be charged $15 flat per quarter.

A Los Angeles paper states that the Maier Brewing Company of that city is promoting an enterprise to build a new brewery in Williams, Arizona. It is said that the finest water in the world for brewing purposes flows from the mountains at that point, and that there is no reason why Williams should not become a great beer manufacturing center.



FROM MARCH 20TH TO APRIL 20TH, 1911.

FROM EUROPE (via Salina Cruz)—Per Columbia, March 21.

177 cs Wine ..... San Francisco.
5 hhds Wine ..... " "
26 bbls Wine ..... " "
502 cs Brandy ..... " "
4 csks Brandy ..... " "
5 cs Mineral Water ..... " "
5 bbls Vermouth ..... " "
375 bbls Stout ..... " "
30 bbls Ale ..... " "
5 cs Whisky ..... " "
20 csks Whisky ..... " "

FROM NEW YORK—SAME VESSEL.

270 cs Whisky ..... San Francisco.
52 bbls Whisky ..... " "
22 cs Gin ..... " "
8 csks Gin ..... " "
11 bbls Gin ..... " "
132 cs Wine ..... " "
26 cs Brandy ..... " "
5 cs Beer ..... " "
15 cs Cordials ..... " "
10 cs Champagne ..... " "

FROM EUROPE (via Ancon)—Per Pennsylvania, March 24.

4 bbls Vermouth ..... San Francisco.
26 cs Wine ..... " "
50 cs Punch ..... " "
255 cs Bitters ..... " "

FROM NEW YORK—SAME VESSEL.

110 bbls Whisky ..... San Francisco.

FROM VICTORIA—Per Queen, March 24.

28 cs Whisky ..... San Francisco.
20 cs Kummel ..... " "
20 cs Ale ..... " "

FROM JAPAN—Per Persia, March 31.

100 cs Sake ..... San Francisco.
200 csks Sake ..... " "

FROM JAPAN—Per Korea, April 6.

133 cs Sake ..... San Francisco.
200 csks Sake ..... " "

FROM JAPAN—Per Nippon Maru, April 13.

56 cs Sake ..... San Francisco.
230 csks Sake ..... " "

FROM NEW YORK—Per Pleiades, April 3.

580 cs Grape Juice ..... San Francisco.
25 cs Beer ..... " "
55 csks Beer ..... " "
130 bbls Beer ..... " "
50 csks Beer Tonic ..... " "

FROM LIVERPOOL (via Seattle)—Per Watson, March 27.

225 cs Whisky ..... San Francisco.
25 cs Ale ..... " "

FROM ANTWERP—Per Sisak, April 19.

202 cs Wine ..... San Francisco.
1 cs Brandy ..... " "

FROM NEW YORK (via Salina Cruz)—Per Nevadan, March 27.

13 cs Gin ..... San Francisco.
5 csks Gin ..... " "
2 bbls Gin ..... " "
19 cs Liquors ..... " "
3 csks Sherry ..... " "
29 cs Wine ..... " "
400 cs Root Beer ..... " "
8 cs Champagne ..... " "
15 cs Whisky ..... " "

FROM EUROPE—SAME VESSEL.

45 cs Wine ..... San Francisco.

FROM NEW YORK (via Salina Cruz)—Per Alaskan, April 3.

894 cs Whisky ..... San Francisco.
60 cs Gin ..... " "
5 cs Brandy ..... " "
81 cs Wine ..... " "
6 bbls Wine ..... " "
14 cs Cordials ..... " "
6 bbls Sherry ..... " "

FROM EUROPE—SAME VESSEL.

50 cs Stout ..... San Francisco.
50 cs Beer ..... " "
2 hhds Whisky ..... " "
25 cs Brandy ..... " "

FROM ANTWERP—Per Amiral Duperre, March 21.

528 cs Wine ..... San Francisco.
16 csks Wine ..... " "
101 cs Whisky ..... " "
1 csk Whisky ..... " "
201 cs Brandy ..... " "
25 cs Rum ..... " "
45 cs Liquors ..... " "
5 csks Cognac ..... " "
25 cs Absinthe ..... " "
1140 cs Mineral Water ..... " "
3150 cs Vermouth ..... " "

FROM ANTWERP—Per Sais, April 3.

16 cs Brandy ..... San Francisco.
2 bbls Brandy ..... " "
25 cs Kirsch ..... " "
134 cs Wine ..... " "
1000 cs Gin ..... " "
1698 cs Vermouth ..... " "

FROM NEW YORK (via Ancon)—Per Riverside, April 6.

352 cs Whisky ..... San Francisco.
25 bbls Whisky ..... " "

FROM NEW YORK (via Ancon)—Per G. W. Fenvick, April 2.

50 cs Whisky ..... San Francisco.
20 bbls Whisky ..... " "

FROM NEW YORK (via Ancon)—Per Nebraskan, April 9.

6 cs Whisky ..... San Francisco.
5 bbls Whisky ..... " "
5 cs Gin ..... " "
10 csks Gin ..... " "

FROM EUROPE—SAME VESSEL.

112 cs Whisky ..... San Francisco.
5 qr csks Whisky ..... " "
160 bbls Beer ..... " "
50 bbls Ginger Ale ..... " "
2 qr csks Wine ..... " "
5 octs Wine ..... " "

FROM NEW YORK (via Salina Cruz)—Per Arizonian, April 15.

81 cs Wine ..... San Francisco.
1 csk Wine ..... " "
82 cs Whisky ..... " "
5 bbls Whisky ..... " "
12 bbls Gin ..... " "

IN TRANSIT.

FROM EUROPE.

To Oakland ..... 20 cs Whisky, 2 cs Wine
" Portland ..... 85 cs Beer, 1 csk Fruit Juice, 20 cs Gin, 50 cs 50 octs Whisky, 10 cs Spirits
" Tacoma ..... 10 cs Brandy, 10 cs 1 butt Wine
" Seattle ..... 160 cs 3 bbls 35 csks Wine, 70 cs Beer, 120 cs Gin, 90 cs Brandy, 41 cs Liquors, 52 cs Bitters, 100 cs Aquavit, 55 cs Fruit Juice, 50 cs Cordials, 32 cs 4 bbls Cognac, 100 cs Absinthe, 15 cs Kirsch, 75 cs 20 octs Whisky.
" Honolulu ..... 241 cs Whisky, 1 csk Spirits, 15 cs Beer
" Los Angeles ..... 80 cs 8 csks Wine, 194 cs Whisky, 25 cs Brandy 150 cs Vermouth
" San Diego ..... 2 hhds Wine, 30 cs Stout, 830 cs Beer, 50 bbls Ginger Ale, 30 cs Whisky
" Vancouver ..... 5 cs Fruit Juice, 50 cs Cocktails
" Sacramento ..... 25 cs Brandy

FROM NEW YORK.

" Oakland ..... 3 cs Brandy, 4 bbls Gin
" Portland ..... 681 cs 20 bbls 1 csk Wine, 10 cs Brandy, 2 cs Bitters, 575 cs Grape Juice, 1397 cs 3 bbls Whisky
" Sacramento ..... 50 cs Gin, 15 bbls Whisky
" Stockton ..... 55 cs 20 bbls Whisky
" Baker City ..... 2 bbls Wine, 1 bbl Liquor
" Missoula ..... 24 cs Wine
" San Jose ..... 25 cs 5 bbls Gin

FROM VICTORIA.

" Los Angeles ..... 154 cs Whisky

FROM JAPAN.

" Los Angeles ..... 30 csks Sake

FROM SEATTLE.

For San Francisco ..... 555 cs 2 csks 1905 hhds 1554 bbls 772 hf bbls 1100 qr bbls 3 kgs Beer, 15 cs Champagne, 8 cs Wine, 1 cs Whisky, 1 kg Liquor

BEER IN TRANSIT.

To Alameda ..... 322 hhds 46 bbls 50 hf bbls
" Oakland ..... 258 hhds 202 bbls 208 hf bbls 260 qr bbls 6 sixth bbls
" Vallejo ..... 35 bbls
" Bakersfield ..... 20 hhds 16 bbls 60 hf bbls
" Fresno ..... 130 hhds 150 bbls 180 hf bbls 10 qr bbls
" San Jose ..... 60 bbls 40 hf bbls 25 qr bbls
" Nevada ..... 5 cs 167 hf bbls 130 csks
" Las Vegas ..... 3 cs 160 hf bbls 1 crate

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809 MONTGOMERY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO. CAL.

Hotel Men Ignore California Wines

ACCORDING to all accounts, the fourth annual banquet of the San Francisco Hotel Men's Association at the St. Francis Hotel, on Saturday evening, April 22d, was a most enjoyable affair. The Panama Canal table decorations were indeed novel and made a big hit with the 150 representatives of the hotels and cafes around the Bay who were present.

A real waterway, 100 feet long and 12 feet wide, ran the whole length of the table, and, banking it, were natural rocks, shrubs and tropical plants, realistically reproducing the scenery along the canal. At the Atlantic end of this model canal was Colon, its houses and docks accurately pictured, with real tiny ships, flying the colors of all the nations, lying at anchor. At the other end of the table Panama and the Pacific waters were represented.

Running between the two terminals of the waterway was a miniature of the Panama Railway, on which a tiny train ran throughout the progress of the banquet. This and a replica of the battleship Oregon wending its way through the canal, drawn by invisible fish reels, gave the assembled hotel men as much fun as if they had been a crowd of schoolboys instead of staid business men.

The crowning feature of the whole exhibit was the Culebra cut, into which the vessels disappeared only to be greeted with shouts of glee from the banqueters when they emerged at the other end of the tall hill.

The committee in charge of the arrangements for the banquet consisted of J. D. Wilson, Kirk Harris, O. Rich, C. Stewart, Frank Wallingford, Harry Baker, F. G. Fallon, C. Cooke and E. Maples.

It seems a pity that these gentlemen, after having planned such an elaborate setting and menu, should have come to the conclusion that foreign champagnes and a foreign mineral water were necessary to make the banquet complete. Why, we should like to know, was not some choice California wine served? Do our hotel men consider them unfit to grace the table of such an affair? Or do they believe in setting the example of using foreign champagnes so that they may reap a richer harvest from their guests than if our equally good, but considerably cheaper, California wines were served?

It is past our understanding why a representative number of hotel men who pride themselves on being loyal California boosters should deliberately discredit one of our principal products. Our wine men have been working for nearly two generations to overcome a nation's prejudice, and now they are finding a market for their choicest wines in Switzerland, Germany, England, Holland, and even France, the largest and most discriminating wine-producing nation of the world, the hotel men of California ought to take a pride in featuring them.

Only the other day a gentleman, who has traveled on the Continent extensively, remarked: "It makes me angry when I pick up one of the wine lists of our leading hotels and find California wines buried toward the very end of a long list. You never see such an injustice perpetrated abroad. It would not be tolerated for a moment. The wine men there do not have to beg for recognition as they do here. Public opinion would compel the hotels to deal fairly with home manufacturers. In France, the French wines lead the list, you may be sure. The same thing obtains in all the first-class hotels of Germany, Italy, Spain and Portugal. It's about time the hotel men of California were realizing how they are handicapping California's wine industry by their mercenary methods, for if our local hotels do not boost our native wines, I would like to know how we can expect the big caravansaries of the Middle West and Atlantic States to recommend California wines to their patrons."

These comments are only too true. It is to be hoped that, before the next annual dinner of the San Francisco Hotel Men's Association, every effort will be made to bring those in charge to their senses, for there is no possible excuse for such a slap at California's wine industry.

Who Named It "Cedar Brook"?

IT has been supposed by some that when Julius Kessler bought the W. H. McBrayer distillery at Lawrenceburg, Ky., he renamed the brand, calling it "Cedar Brook" instead of "McBrayer," to signalize the change in ownership, preferring to celebrate the stream of spring water from which the distillery derives its supply rather than the man who made the distillery famous. But, as a matter of fact, Mr. Kessler has always used both names on all packages, both in barrels and bottled in bond, the label reading "Cedar Brook (formerly W. H. McBrayer)." In the current issue of *Bonfort's* Col. Gilmore, who knew Judge McBrayer personally, recalls the interesting fact that "Cedar Brook" was Judge McBrayer's own original name for the brand as follows:

It is generally supposed by the trade that "W. H. McBrayer" was the brand used on the whisky made by Judge McBrayer, but this was not the case, as "Cedar Brook" was his brand, and in deference to a request made in Judge McBrayer's will, it was used to indicate the whisky after his death in the place of the name of its former manufacturer.

Judge McBrayer was a man of striking individuality, and for some reason, referring to his whisky, the trade got into the habit of calling it "McBrayer" instead of "Cedar Brook," until in time the name of "Cedar Brook" was almost forgotten and practically everyone in the trade believed that "McBrayer" was on the commercial end of the barrel.

It was very often the case in Kentucky that brands were used but never referred to, the whisky being always designated by the name of the owner.

After Judge McBrayer's death it became necessary for the reason stated above to call the whisky by its real name of "Cedar Brook," and through the tremendous publicity that has been given to it by Julius Kessler & Co. it is far more widely known today throughout the country as "Cedar Brook" than it was in Judge McBrayer's time as "McBrayer."—*Barrels and Bottles.*

During March the Tempe, Arizona, town council raised saloon license from $50 to $150 a quarter. This makes license expenses in that city $925 per annum, divided as follows: Town license $600, county license $300, government license $25. Just what proportion of the present Tempe saloons will be able to stand this additional expense remains to be seen.

The Golden West Brewing Company at Fifth and Kirkham streets, Oakland, has just made arrangements for improvement to its plant in the nature of an addition to buildings. It is expected that the proposed enlargement will cost in the neighborhood of $500,000.

The last day of March saw the town of Puente climb up on the water wagon and the one saloon went out of business. It was one of the old-timers in the county and was remembered by the first inhabitant; in other words it sort of grew there, and in the years that have gone it has been patronized by the convivial of the valley for leagues around.

BRANDY PRODUCED

OFFICIAL REPORT

FIRST DISTRICT—Month of March, 1911.	Tax Gals.
Produced and bonded in this district, this does not include figures of production in 6th (new) district	20,073.7
Received from other Districts, California	13,013.7
Received from special bonded warehouse, other District, California	501.5
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, Eastern District	
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, Eastern Districts	51,273.4
Exported	3,758.9
Tax paid	55,799.0
Used in Fortification of Wines	
Remaining in bond, March 31, 1911	1,774,155.2

FOURTH DISTRICT—Month of March, 1911.	Tax Gals.
Produced and bonded in this district	2,268.6
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, First District, California	10,918.5
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, Eastern District	
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, First District, California	501.5
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, Eastern Districts	21,629.3
Exported	
Tax paid	10,970.1
Used in Fortification of Wines	
Remaining in bond, March 31, 1911	653,698.6

SIXTH DISTRICT—Month of March, 1911.	Tax Gals.
Produced and bonded in this district	2,060.8
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, First District	
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, Fourth District	
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, Eastern District	
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, Eastern District	2,946.3
Tax paid	7,793.6
Used in Fortification of Wines	
Remaining in bond, March 31, 1911	245,238.9

The Wet Trend in Indiana

THE record so far of the elections in Indiana seem to confirm the view that the tendency of the voters is increasing in favor of the retention of licensed saloons where the places have been wet, and the introduction of the license policy where dry has heretofore prevailed. Take the following table as a corroboration of this:

	1909.	1911.
Decatur	200 dry	187 wet
Worthington	160 dry	22 wet
Danville	80 dry	37 wet
Martinsville	60 dry	130 wet
Columia City	25 dry	233 wet
Covington	140 dry	40 wet

On the other hand many towns have gone dry by a reduced majority; as Delphi, falling from 340 to 57; Veerdersburg, from 150 to 22; Oakland, from 400 to 22; Bloomfield, from 500 to 75; Noblesville, from 380 to 100; Bedford, from 500 to 100; Mitchell, from 200 to 50; Crawfordsville, from 800 to 138; while the wet majority has been increased in other towns, such as Goshen, from 30 to 150; Princeton, from 30 to 200; Kendallville, from 50 to 185.

These results are rationally accounted for by the Lafayette, Ind., *Journal* in the following editorial, which comes with more force, as it is a Republican dry organ and not averse to making capital against the Indiana democrats on the alleged charge of selling out to the brewing interests:

("It would seem that those communities which insisted on a strict enforcement of the county option prohibition are voting 'dry' under the new unit and that those which tolerated the blind tiger and bootlegger are voting in favor of the restricted saloon. Those communities which failed to enforce the prohibitory provision of county option are doubtless in a receptive mood, satisfied to accept the licensed saloon. There follows the broader conclusion that the whole question rests with the sentiment of a community. If saloons are wanted they will be had, either legally or illegally. If they are not wanted they will not be tolerated in either form."

"Restricted saloon" as applied to a lawful saloon under the license system, as contrasted with the unrestricted saloon under the blind tiger regime is certainly apt.—*Midas.*

A Golden and Noteworthy Wedding

IT is not every day that a community in California has the opportunity to honor a man whose honesty, love of humanity and liberality equals that of Adolphus Busch, who recently celebrated his golden wedding at his western home in Pasadena. We are glad to be able to state that the citizens took advantage of it, and headed by the Reverend Robert J. Burdette, a man as celebrated for his wit as for his worth, both in the pulpit and out of it, presented the grand old brewer and his devoted wife with a loving cup. This justly celebrated the occasion, and when it is known that "Bob" Burdette made the presentation speech, it will be understood that that oratorical effort could not have been improved upon. In paying our respects and tendering our congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. Busch upon this auspicious occasion, we cannot do better than to quote a few lines from it: "To those whom you love and to all who love you—and most of all, to the stalwart master and the gentle mistress of the house of Busch—many days, multiplied years, the strength of loyal companionships and the wealth of true friendships be yours! God bless you all!"



LOUISVILLE DEPARTMENT

G. D. CRAIN, JR., Regular Correspondent, 305 Keller Bldg., Louisville, Ky.

ALTHOUGH the season is advancing so that summery conditions are beginning to make themselves felt in this market, business remains excellent and shipments of whisky by local wholesalers and distilleries continue to be larger than for several years. The sales have been greater in volume and more numerous as well than for some time, so that the situation may be pronounced as entirely satisfactory.

The distilleries are continuing to operate, and the prospects for a record crop remain good. It seems almost certain that the 40,000,000-gallon mark will be reached, and as heretofore indicated the total may go even beyond that. The first of the distilleries to cease operations for the summer will probably continue until the last of May, while many of the big producers are expected to continue operations until August.

The bottled-in-bond situation, which was referred to recently in this correspondence, is evidently a live topic in trade circles at present.

"I believe I am safe in saying that the demand for bottled-in-bond goods is no longer increasing at the rapid rate which marked it for a time," said one of the officers of an old established Main street house, which markets both bottled in bond and blended goods. "For a while I thought that we were never going to see the end of the demand for bottled-in-bond whiskies, and we all went crazy over it. During the past season, however, there has been a change. This character of goods is no longer selling in the heavy volume that characterized it for a time.

"The reason, I believe, is that the trade and the public have begun to realize that a lot of raw crude whisky has been bottled in bond and sold on the strength of the Government stamp, which guarantees age and proof, but not quality. The public is being educated to the fact that taste and flavor cannot be developed simply by putting a bottled-in-bond stamp on the bottle, and is looking for something besides this feature.

"We ourselves have been making a lot of bottled-in-bond goods, and shall continue to market it as the demand justifies. However, we are planning our operations with the point in mind that there will doubtless be a recession in the demand for goods of this character from now on, and that brands with established reputations for quality, entirely apart from the question of bottling, will hold the center of the stage."

Others do not take this view of the situation, however. They point out that the pure food agitation has caused the public to ask automatically for straight goods, and that straight goods can be secured under best conditions when it is bottled in bond. One distillery which has been producing whisky for the bottling-in-bond purposes has been running without a stop for three years, and this is pointed to as an indication of the demand. The shortage of the young crops of whisky, it is further predicted, has created a scarcity of bottling-in-bond ages, and will stimulate the price of goods of this kind, so that it will be good judgment to develop the business. It is therefore evident that the question of whether bottled-in-bond whisky will retain its vogue is a mooted one, and will be settled by time and experience only.

Local whisky houses are very much interested in plans which are being made by the railroads to compel shippers of whisky to bind their packages with wire in a manner which is to be specified by them. Owing to the fact that whisky shipments are subject to theft in probably greater proportions than any other commodity, the carriers have been endeavoring to reduce losses for pilfering by increasing the factor of safety in the packing of the goods. The southwestern roads proposed this regulation:

"Liquor in boxes must be strapped with wood, iron or wire straps, at the ends and corded in the center, cord to pass in and out through each and every board of the box, to be tightly drawn and secured with metal seals (other than lead). In tight-jointed, wirebound wooden boxes, bound with not less than three continuous wires; the end wires being firmly stapled through each board to the end cleats of the box; the wires between the ends to be stapled to each board and clinched on the inside or deeply imbedded in the wood; the ends of each binding wire to be brought together and tightly twisted or drawn at one edge of the box and securely sealed with metal seals (other than lead), bearing the name or initials of the shipper."

Owing to the increased cost of packing whisky in boxes in this manner, local shippers entered a protest, and the roads first suspended and then withdrew the regulations. It is understood, however, that they are to be made effective later on, with modification which will reduce the expense and meet the views of the shippers more nearly. Many of the whisky houses protect their shipments at present by running wires at right angles to each other in grooves around the box, but others are not so careful.

The cases brought by the State Board of Health against the Kentucky Distillers and Warehouse Company, to compel this concern to cease allowing the waste from certain of its distilleries in Anderson county to empty into nearby streams were decided by Judge R. W. Bingham adversely to the company. The Board charged that it was a nuisance and a menace to health to dispose of the slops in that way, and an order was accordingly made that the practice be dispensed with. The company sought to enjoin the State Board from enforcing the order, but Judge Bingham refused to grant the injunction. The company later announced that it would not appeal the case, and it is assumed that the distilleries will be equipped with drying machines which will enable the waste to be disposed of in a more sanitary manner. It is expected that the State Board will now proceed against other distilleries with a view to preventing any of them from disposing of their waste products in the manner indicated.

Owing to the fact that business has been expanding rapidly with the Bernheim Distilling Company, it has been found necessary to secure more floor space. With this in view the shaft which has been used for lighting the building has been closed, thus giving considerably more room on each of the six upper floors. The closing of the shaft did not interfere with the lighting arrangements of the building, as this feature was provided for otherwise. Business with the company was reported by Lee Bernheim, one of the officers, to be good and up to normal.

D. Meschendorf, president of the Old Kentucky Distillery Company, and one of the best known men in the trade, is in poor health, and his friends are solicitous regarding his condition. Mr. Meschendorf was in the southwest for several months, and returned after having been benefited comparatively little by his stay. He is being treated at the home of his brother-in-law, George Martin, in this city. Mr. Maschendorf's home is at Crestwood, in Oldham County, a few miles east of Louisville. He is one of the best known distillers in Kentucky.

Suits have been filed by a revenue agent at Owensboro, Ky., in which it is sought to collect taxes for storage on whisky belonging to a number of distilleries. This point has been brought forward in suits filed at many points in the State, and the lower courts have all decided in favor of the distilleries. The Court of Appeals has yet to pass on the question. The distilleries involved at Owensboro are the Eagle Distilling Company, the Green River Distilling Company, the Rock Spring Distilling Company, J. W. M. Field, the Daviess County Distilling Company, M. P. Mattingly and the Glenmore Distilleries Company.

Kansas Race Suicide Due to Prohibition?

"THEY'RE not having children enough in the hardy and supposedly sensible State of Kansas."

Whether this alarming assertion of a tendency toward "race suicide" is due to the State's rapidly increasing prosperity, or to the original and somewhat peculiar school of philosophy affected by the Sunflower State, is as yet unsettled.

It remained for the editor of the *American Brewers' Review,* who seemingly has designs upon George Bernard Shaw's mantle as a moralist, to sound the tocsin of warning to Kansas and to attribute the actually substantial decrease in the State's birth rate during the last twenty years to the prohibition laws.

It is this law, declares the advocate of the flowing bowl, that is distorting the average Kansan's outlook upon life, stultifying and dwarfing his nature with its suppression and artificial restraint.

" 'Tain't natural for a man not to take a drink when he wants it," said a Kansas sage, who attended the horse show here.

It is this denial practiced in the matter of libations that is responsible for the denial in the matter of children, it is said.

Psychologists who are aware of the grave disease in the heart of Kansas's social system call it a paradox. They wonder why a State that is progressive, politically and commercially, should be so retrogressive socially and morally as to reduce the number of its children. It is possible, they assert, that the people of Kansas have been so busy "insurging" they have not had time to bring Rooseveltian families into the world.

If true, that the enforced abstinence from liquids, malted, vinous and spirituous, has produced race suicide, then the writer referred to argues the State will be in a sad way for children shortly, unless the prohibition law is repealed.

The table of statistics shows what is happening in Kansas: Child population, in school and out in 1888, 920,000. The same census in the year 1908 shows a total of 698,482, a decrease of 221,518.

"It would seem," said a sociologist, "that it is up to Governor Stubbs, not only to set a good example for his people, but, if necessary, offer a premium for children after the custom of France since the advent of Roosevelt."

We hear from Lovelock, Nevada, that grape culture is about to be tried in that State. Thrifty Italian farmers from California have formed a colony in Buena Vista Valley, and have planted two carloads of grape cuttings. Irrigation, by means of pumps driven by gasoline engines, will be used, as a copius underground supply of water has been located.

Wets Winners in Illinois Legislature

WEDNESDAY, the 12th inst., was the great day of "tryouts" between the wet and dry forces in the Illinois Assembly. There were two bills up, one by the drys to strengthen county option; the other by the wets, repealing the present township local option law. The first trial came on amendment to their county option bill by the drys, which would have eliminated Cook County from county option. Cook County includes the city of Chicago and its populous suburbs, and it contains about three million population, an empire in itself in wealth, influence and population. The object of the amendment was to follow this amendment up by a general prohibition bill for Illinois, eliminating Cook County. The wets saw the trap and commanded sufficient strength to defeat the amendment by 85 nays to 63 yeas.

On the 13th inst. county option went to its death in the Illinois legislature by a vote of 63 yeas to 83 nays. But the wets were not able to put over the hurdles their bill to repeal the existing township option statute, being in turn defeated by 64 for its passage to 80 against it.

The defeat of the county option bill was accomplished by a union of forces of practically the entire strength of the Chicago membership in the house, together with the representatives who won their seats on avowed wet platforms in the downstate districts.

Political lines were swept aside and likewise factional troubles were forgotten apparently on both sides of the aisle. Out of 56 members of Cook County, county option received but six votes all told.—*Criterion,* April 16, 1911.

The Cloverdale Chamber of Commerce had its attention called recently to the rate on wine shipments from various points in California to San Francisco. It was claimed that the rate from Cloverdale, $3 per ton, car lots, was excessive. Cloverdale and Asti, it was stated, had about the highest rate of any of the wine shipping points, the rate from Asti being the same as from Cloverdale. Healdsburg's rate was $2.50 per ton. It was claimed that with the low price of wine the rates now obtaining worked a great hardship upon the wineries of Sonoma County. A leading wine man stated that if the rates were lowered to $2.50 per ton from Cloverdale and Asti, which he considered equitable, it would mean a saving of several thousand dollars each year to the wine men of this vicinity. Action on the matter was deferred for the present, but it was stated that if the shippers of this vicinity would take the initiative in the matter, the Chamber of Commerce would back them up in any endeavor they might make to secure a lower rate.

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LOS ANGELES DEPARTMENT

LOS ANGELES, April 25:—Notwithstanding sporadic outbreaks of the fanatical opponents of the trade in their sleepless efforts to devise ways and means of annoying and obstructing the liquor men, trade has been very satisfactory to both the wholesale and retail merchants. The wine trade both locally and outside shipping orders have been good at a range of prices considerably higher than has ruled for some time past.

The news of the disastrous frost damage throughout the San Joaquin Valley and some of the wine counties of the northern end of the State, has tended to stiffen prices considerably and this, taken with the wine riots throughout France, has in the opinion of the local winemen, assured a prosperous season for California winemen for 1911. In Southern California crop prospects are favorable for a good crop the coming vintage and a much more optimistic view is taken of the situation than obtained a few months ago.

The warfare between the cohorts of the Anti-Saloon League and the W. C. T. U. and those engaged in the liquor traffic, goes merrily on, and occasionally a scalp is gleaned by the allied forces, from some luckless saloon man who has become lax and indiscreet in his observance of the ordinances. The latest victim to lose his license was J. Haley, keeper of the "Log Cabin" a resort in the Santa Monica Canyon, whose license was revoked by the Board of Supervisors this month. Visitors to that charming spot will not, however, be forced to do without liquid refreshments, as the Board has since granted a license at the same place to A. J. Lenox, upon his assurance that he will obey the laws and conduct his place in an orderly and proper manner.

As illustrative of the absurd lengths to which the W. C. T. U. are carried in their fanatical war upon the liquor trade, is the energetic protest of the Pasadena Branch against the advertising of beers and other liquors upon signboards in the limits of that city, before the City Council and Mayor, which after discussion directed that the police be instructed to investigate and see if the ordinance were being fractured in any manner.

The county authorities have been very busy of late in rounding up the "blind pigs" in its boundaries; as a result, something like $5,000 has been paid over in fines by those apprehended and convicted of conducting an illicit business. In their efforts to suppress this business the authorities have had the support of the better class of trade, who realize that such resorts tend to bring more discredit on the legitimate trade than most any other source.

The application of Harry Rosenbaum for a wholesale license at 310 West Temple Street, was denied by the Commission because of the protests of property owners of that and adjoining blocks; similar action was taken in the application of Albert Occomazzo for a wholesale license at Ord and New High streets. Clarence Harvey was given a wholesale permit for 21 East Ninth street and Quong Do was refused a restaurant liquor license at 414 North Main street.

Considerable stir in political and sporting circles of Venice, has been caused by the falling out of Dr. J. M. White and Charlie Shaw, of Venice. Shaw practically has a monopoly of the saloon business in the Beach City and was according to report planning to open another cafe and in so doing trod on the corns of his erstwhile friend the Dr. and now the fight is on.

A reorganization of the Mathie Brewing Company, because of dissatisfaction of the action of the directorate in compromising the strike, which resulted in the resignation of several of those most heartily interested financially, who were opposed to such settlement, was effected this week. Edward Mathie continues as president and a new directorate will probably be elected shortly.

The proprietors of the Bristol Cafe of this city were lately cited to appear before the Commission because of alleged infraction of the liquor ordinances in the conduct of the Cafe. After presentation of evidence by the prosecution the case was finally carried over until next meeting of the Board, when the license was revoked by unanimous vote. This practically puts the place out of business.

Adolph Becker, of Becker Brothers, proprietors of the Waldorf Cafe here and in San Francisco, arrived here this week and stopped over a day to say Hello! to his brother Frank and then departed for his ranch down in the Imperial country. The boys report business as excellent in both their resorts in this city, which statement is fully verified by a glance in either place during business hours.

The friends of Henry Baer, of the Los Angeles Wine Co., are having considerable fun at his expense. It seems that Henry took a day off to make the rounds to notify his friends of his intention to go trout fishing at the opening of the season and indulged in some "gloats" at the poor unfortunates that had to stay at home and work. But Henry planned without consulting the real head of the family, Mrs. Baer, and as a result, the opening of the trout season found Henry and Mrs. Henry taking an automobile tour to San Diego, and he has been busy explaining ever since.

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—MARKET— CONDITIONS

Frost Damage Reports

The several frosts during April caused a great deal of damage to the wine and raisin vineyards. A concise and carefully compiled report of the situation in the various districts will be found on page 9 of this issue.

DRY WINES:—Conditions in the wine market continue to be satisfactory and give good promise of improvement. Houses whose territory covers the whole country, report business during April better than it was in the same month of last year.

The market is naturally stronger by reason of the destruction by frost of large areas of vines in the various sections of Central and Northern California. The full effect of this blighting visitation cannot be known until later in the season. One thing seems quite certain, and that is that the output of the 1911 vintage will not tend to weaken prices.

Exports by sea were of good volume, as will be found by reference to the export tables in this issue.

Imports of wine by sea totaled 1435 cases 5 hogsheads 32 barrels 17 casks 2 quarter casks and 5 octaves.

Owing to the severe visitation of frosts in the Fresno district, there is naturally a stronger situation in the Sweet Wine business.

BRANDY:—The market remains unchanged. The production in the three districts totaled 73,913.9 gallons. There remained in bond in the State on March 31st, 2,673,092.7 gallons.

Exports by sea were nominal, as shown elsewhere in the brandy export tables.

Imports of brandy during the month were 776 cases 4 casks and 2 barrels.

WHISKY:—All representative houses in the trade report April business considerably better than during the same period in 1910. Furthermore, they take an optomistic view of the future, feeling assured that the conditions throughout the Coast give full promise of not only a prosperous year, but a number of fat years. Local conditions continue dull, but it is announced that within a few days the all-important question of the site for the great Exposition will have been settled. This will undoubtetdly cause an immediate improvement in business conditions in this city, and this improvement is destined to continue until the close of the Exposition.

Figures of exports of whisky will be found in the export tables. Imports by sea aggregated 2140 cases 21 casks 217 barrels 2 hogsheads and 5 quarter casks.

IMPORTATIONS:—The importers found April a pleasant surprise in the volume of business, in fact considerably better than April of the preceding year. They all agree that the prospects for spring and summer trade are highly encouraging. The figures of imports by sea for the month ending April 20th, are given herewith:

IMPORTS BY SEA:—Wine 1435 cases, 5 hogsheads, 32 barrels, 17 casks, 2 quarter-casks, 5 octaves; Brandy, 776 cases, 4 casks, 2 barrels; Mineral water, 1145 cases; Vermouth, 9 barrels, 4848 cases; Stout, 375 barrels, 50 cases; Ale, 30 barrels, 45 cases; Punch, 50 cases; Bitters, 225 cases; Ginger Ale, 50 barrels; Liquors, 64 cases; Sherry, 3 casks, 6 barrels; Boot Beer, 400 cases; Rum, 25 cases; Whisky, 2140 cases, 21 casks, 217 barrels, 2 hogsheads, 5 quarter-casks; Gin, 1100 cases, 23 casks, 25 barrels; Beers, 30 cases, 155 casks, 290 barrels; Cordials, 29 cases; Champagne, 18 cases; Kummel, 20 cases; Grape Juice, 580 cases; Sake, 289 cases, 630 casks; Kirsch, 25 cases; Absinthe, 25 cases; Cognac, 5 casks.

BEER:—Beer men report business for April about the same as last year, at this time. The weather clerk has been handing out a brand of weather during the past month which would convict him of favoring the whisky trust, because it has certainly been hard liquor weather. However, the brewers feel assured that this will be a busy year with them. The exports of beer by sea are given elsewhere in the regular tables. Imports of foreign beer by sea were 30 cases, 155 casks, 290 barrels; stout, 50 cases, and 375 barrels; ale, 45 cases and 30 barrels.

New York Wine Market

THERE is not much activity in the movements of wines at present. While the demand is better than a year ago at this time it is limited to the smaller trade, which is being vigorously solicited by a number of the larger dealers. Prices are close and fairly firm.—*Bonfort's* April 25.

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SALESMAN representing two New York firms, domestic cordials and champagne, for Philadelphia and vicinity, would include California wine account on commission. M. A. KOSHLAND, 2012 N. Eleventh, Philadelphia, Pa.

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WANTED.—A Rhenish wine merchant, widower, of Neustadt-a-Haardt, Germany, who has maintained an extensive export trade of Rhine-wine to the United States for many years and is well known in the American wine market, desires to locate in California, on account of the numerous failures of the wine crop on the Rhine, which were even surpassed by the famous perfect failure of vintage 1910. Thoroughly experienced in the cultivation of vines and in the scientific treatment of wine, especially as regards the equalization of the ordinary and middle grades of Rhine-wines. Any person, firm or company desiring the services of an educated and thoroughly informed employee or associate, who is capable of writing on the subjects of grape-culture and wine, will receive a prompt reply by addressing: "Plinius Palatinus Americanus," postlagernd Neustadt-a-Haardt, Germany.

FOR SALE—80 acres in South San Joaquin Irrigation District—no better land in the valley; 40 acres in grapes. Small house, barn, windmill and tank, well located for a winery, on R. R. station. Will sell at a sacrifice on account of sickness. Box 467, Escalon, Cal.

WINE MAKER—POSITION WANTED—Young wine maker, graduated from a school of viticulture in Germany, two years in California, wants position now or later, where he has opportunity to advance. Wages no object to start. Box 389, Vina, Cal.

PACIFIC WINE & SPIRIT REVIEW
JOURNAL OF VINICULTURE.

R. M. WOOD.....EDITOR AND PUBLISHER
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PUT THE EXPOSITION IN THE PARK

Will Now Be "California" Champagne

THE decision of Judge Dietrich, of the United States District Court, in which he held that wine fermented in bottle by the French process of making champagne could properly be designated as "California Champagne," is a well deserved victory for the California wine industry. In late years there has been no doubt that this State would ultimately produce a true and perfect champagne, but under the Pure Food Law it had to masquerade as a sparkling wine, which might be carbonated or otherwise. Under the new conditions California will rapidly go to the front as a producer of champagne—champagne as the French produce it. We have the soil, the grapes, the wine, and we are rapidly gaining the skill that will produce a wine to interest the world.

The decision of the Court is practically confined to the foregoing. The status of carbonated wines, which was supposed to be before the Court has been left in *status quo*. We give herewith the language of the Court which rendered the decision in the case against A. Finke's Widow:

The term "Champagne," when used alone and apart from any qualifying or descriptive words, is only understood to describe an effervescent or sparkling wine produced in a province of France, the gas therein being the result of natural fermentation. It is, therefore, thought that a bottle containing wine produced in California and labeled "Champagne," without any other qualifying or descriptive words, tends to mislead and deceive, and is misbranded under the provisions of the Pure Food Act. It is further thought that a bottle containing a wine having substantially the same qualities as the Champagne manufactured in France and produced substantially in the same way, although originating in California, should not be held to be misbranded if it is labeled "California Champagne" or if by some other device conspicuously displayed in connection with the word "Champagne" purchasers are clearly advised that the bottle does not contain a product of France.

Upon the question whether or not a wine artificially carbonated may, under any circumstances, or wherever produced, be legitimately labeled "Champagne." I express no opinion. It is doubtful whether the record here presents the question with such fullness as its very great importance requires.

Substantially, I find that the label on each of the three bottles received in evidence in support of the three several counts of the indictments is misleading. Considering the form and dress of the whole package as a whole, there is little room for doubt of a design on the part of the originator to create in the minds of consumers the impression that they are purchasing a foreign, not a domestic, product.

As there is no doubt that this decision will regulate the pure food rulings now in force, it is far reaching for the good of California wines and champagnes. In other words, it eliminates the objectionable word "Type" from the label, and permits the wine to go into consumption as California burgundy, sauterne, etc., all of which will tend greatly to the good of the industry.

A Student of Prohibition

AN interesting visitor during the month has been Miss I. T. Martin of New York, who has been combining business with pleasure during her month's stay in California. She is a well-known magazine writer and has made a study of prohibition, having been in the thick of the fight in Oklahoma and Kansas. She declares that the more she sees of prohibition and its aftermath, the more contempt she has for the leaders who are attempting to thrust it upon an unwilling public.

She tells a good story of an incident that occurred in Oklahoma when Mayor Rose of Milwaukee was the principal speaker. The hall was crowded with men and women. Everything went well and the Mayor seemed to be driving home effectually his arguments against prohibition, when suddenly, without warning, there was a general commotion at the end of the hall. Several ladies started to leave the room and more were preparing to follow.

The speaker, however, was not the least bit ruffled. The same tactics had been played upon him before by prohibition ladies anxious to break up his meetings. He merely raised his hand and said firmly, so that every one could hear: "Just a moment, ladies." And when they turned to hear what he had to say, he remarked sarcastically, without raising his voice: "Now if you ladies must go out before the intermission to get a nip, please don't make so much noise. Do it quietly, and when you come back, try and enter as softly as possible so that your neighbor won't notice who the thirsty ones are. That is the way those with a craving for liquor do in Milwaukee where I come from."

Miss Martin says this rap was so hilariously received and cheered, that most of the conspirators promptly sat down, whereupon Mr. Rose calmly took up the thread of his forceful talk, which was listened to by a number of women who wanted to leave, but were afraid of being accused of having a thirst that they could not control.

Miss Martin was delighted with her visit to Asti, where she collected material for several articles for Eastern publication. This is her first trip to California and she expressed amazement at the extent of our wine industry, at the same time promising to give the State's viticultural achievements some good publicity in the magazines and newspapers to which she contributes.

Order Your Revenue Book

Those desiring a copy of the REVENUE LAW AND THE RETAIL LIQUOR DEALER should notify this office at once. The first edition has been exhausted and the second edition is now on the press. Send in your orders promptly.

The price of the book is $1.00 or by subscribing to the PACIFIC WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW for one year the book and paper can be had for $2.00.

Names of Consignees Will Not Be Given

OWING to a recent order of the Secretary of the Treasury, through his local representatives, it has been found necessary to discontinue giving the names of the consignees at this port. We regret to have to make this announcement, but for the time being such conditions will rule.

Recently, by a vote of 3 to 2, the Board of City Trustees of Burlingame issued a liquor license to G. D. Dunbar, grocer, to sell liquors in packages in the newly-annexed district of Easton. There was considerable opposition to the action of the Trustees.

April Frosts Did Much Damage

THE heavy frosts of April 12th and 13th and the one later in the month, did a great deal of damage to the vineyards in Central and Northern California. In many cases the frosts dropped in spots, and it is difficult at this time to accurately estimate the actual damage done, but is is calculated to bring hardships to many growers. Herewith is a carefully prepared statement of the situation at the time of going to press:

Damage quite severe in Kings, Tulare, Madera and Fresno counties; in Napa, Contra Costa, Alameda and Santa Clara counties, severe in spots; damage slight in Sonoma and Mendocino counties. This report stated that it was too early in the season to predict the percentage of the crop lost by these frosts.

Later advices state that the injury done at that time in Sonoma was confined to that part of the county abutting upon Napa. Just before going to press, a bad frost on the night of the 28th was reported from Madrone, Sonoma County, a district not hurt before, and the damage done is estimated at 20 per cent of the crop. How far this frost reached is not known, and it is hoped that its effects are exaggerated, as first reports often are. The parts of Napa most effected lie in the valley below St. Helena and Calistoga.

Further reports, possibly exaggerated, state that around San Martin, in the southern part of the Santa Clara Valley, crops are injured from 40 to 50 per cent, while further down at Gilroy, the damage is believed to be not quite so bad. The state of affairs at Lodi is said to be somewhat better than at Fresno, which from all accounts suffered more than elsewhere, excepting perhaps the San Martin district, should recent advices prove correct. The principal damage in Lodi district is around Woodbridge; that part south of Stockton is not hurt so much. The balance of the San Joaquin, while damaged in spots, is not thought to have suffered so severely.

Direct information in relation to Livermore Valley has been obtained from one of the principal growers and wine men in that district. In his opinion the damage done ranges from none to 50 per cent, and therefore averages about 25 per cent of the crop of the entire valley.

A dispatch from Stockton dated April 29th states that "the experts who have been closely following the effects of the recent cold snap and heavy frost stated to-day that the loss to vineyards in the northern part of San Joaquin County would be very small instead of a third or half of the crop, as was at first reported by vineyardists. The early shoots were nipped on many vines and those who have not had much experience set up the cry that the grape crop was badly damaged. A new growth soon appeared, however, and the vines are presenting a very healthy appearance at present." It will be noticed that the dispatch does not state who these "experts" were. It is to be hoped that the above statement is correct, and that the information given to the Associated Press is not a case of "the wish being father to the thought."

To sum up, we give the opinion of one of the best-known wine men in the city: "The fact is that damage has been done all over the State, although greater in one district than another. It must be remembered that the full effect of these frosts may not be known until vintage time, for it is often the case where grapes look good, that in case of early frosts they drop off. The sweet wine districts, most particularly Fresno, have undoubtedly suffered the most. Further south I have not heard of evil effects from frost, but understand they have suffered somewhat severely from a sandstorm. Altogether, growers will have good reason to remember the disappointing season of 1911."

Santa Rosa, April 19.—Reports presented at the regular quarterly meeting of the Sonoma County Pomona Grange, representing all sections of the county, indicate that very slight damage was done to the fruit and vine interests of Sonoma County by the recent storm.

J. A. Barclay, under date of April 16th, writing from Fowler, says:

"I have been out driving this afternoon inspecting the vineyards after the frost. I have not seen things in such a plight since I think it is twelve years ago the last of this month, then it only took spots, but this time it takes the whole country, everybody alike. Of course, it is pretty early yet. There will be a good second crop if nothing else happens. If I was making an estimate now I would say there would be about half a crop, the most of the people estimate one-third to one-fourth of a crop. Of course, it is only guess work, yet it remains to be seen how the vines come out again. Things certainly don't look good to this part of the country for this year, because it has put a block to other things that go in connection with the fruit and grape business."

C. L. LaRue, on April 20th, said: "Everything points to a heavy yield of grapes in the neighborhood of Davis. No damage resulted from frost in this immediate vicinity, but great damage in Napa Valley (not on our place, but generally). The heavy rains of March were of great benefit to vineyards both for this and next year."

William F. Bornhorst of St. Helena, on April 15th, wrote: "The last rain had a good effect, coming at the time it did, for the ground was getting rather dry for some slow farmers. But the frost raised the mischief, as Napa County lost about two-thirds of the first crop of grapes, which is a pretty hard blow for most vineyards in this county."

Two Big Wine Men Honored

At the annual meeting of the California Development Board, the other day, it was announced that M. F. Tarpey of Fresno and Theodore Gier of Oakland, two of our best-known wine men, had been appointed on the board of directors. Now that this organization is taking an active part in boosting California's products, it is good to feel that the viticultural interests have two enthusiastic champions at court who will see that our wines are given extended publicity.

The Development Board has given the handsome collection of vineyard and winery scenes of the Allied Grape and Wine Industries an excellent location on the wall just as you enter the exhibit rooms. The moving pictures showing our wine industry have been divided into two parts, one to be used in connection with illustrated lectures throughout the United States, while the other is now being projected at the Turin Exposition, where it will no doubt do much to convince the foreigners who visit the great Italian fair that California is now among the great wine-producing nations of the world.

If the days look kinder gloomy
An' your chances kinder slim,
If the situation's puzzlin'
An' the prospects awful grim,
An' perplexities keep pressin'
'Till all hope is nearly gone,—
Just bristle up and grit your teeth,
An' keep on keepin' on.

OF INTEREST TO RETAILERS

Governor Johnson Favored Blind Pigs

SINCE the various State Legislatures have adjourned, the press of the Pacific Coast appears to have fastened upon "blind pigs" as the leading matter of interest, from Everett, Washington, to Los Angeles, California. From all we read it would appear as if the entire Coast was infested with them, both in "dry" and "wet" districts, and that they are becoming a serious nuisance, injuring legitimate business and keeping the police busy all the time. Under these circumstances we are sorry to learn that the anti-blind pig bill passed by the California Legislature has been vetoed by Governor Johnson. The bill was drawn to make it a felony to sell liquor in quantities less than a quart in counties or cities where liquor licenses are imposed. "I don't think," says Governor Johnson, "it has been the policy of the law to make the sale of anything without a license a State prison offense."

While we appreciate the eminently just desire of the Governor to make "the punishment fit the crime," we wish it could have been otherwise, as these unlicensed sellers of intoxicants have become a crying evil. We are glad, however, that Justice Flournoy of Bakersfield believes that the saloon man should be protected, to accomplish which he has adopted the excellent practice of sending all the blind pig bosses and their assistants to the County Jail for sixty days, without the option of a fine. We sincerely hope that his example will be followed wherever blind pigs are caught.

Jas. P. Dunne, of No. 1 Stockton street, is one of the most successful retail liquor dealers in San Francisco. He has been before the public for many years, and when, after the fire, he opened his present handsome and complete establishment, the crowd "went down to Jim's" as usual. Shakespeare asks, "What's in a name?" If he could only take a run round with the boys he would soon find out, for any saloon bearing the legend "Jas. P. Dunne" would be discovered full of the best of the bunch. Those who wish to go "where men most do congregate," should certainly not fail to call at No. 1 Stockton street.

Those who desire to find out how the saloon business can be made to pay in San Francisco by good management and good goods, should certainly call at the Cabin on Montgomery street, one door north from Sutter. From the crowd which keeps proprietors and barkeepers busy, it would appear that the Cabin is one of the most popular resorts in the city. A leading attraction is the splendid, well-cooked lunch served in the middle of the day. A liberal and toothsome meal, together with a glass of what you like best, is wonderfully cheap at the 25 cents charged. Evidently the public thinks so, as it is often difficult to get a seat at any of the many tables. Bert Levy and Edw. S. Rowe are to be congratulated upon the fine business they have built up by courtesy, business acumen and the character of the goods handed across the bar and supplied for the lunch table.

Tom Walsh & Company report business good in that well-managed and comfortable saloon on the northeast corner of Pine and Leidesdorff streets. Tom is an old hand in the retail liquor business, and understands buying as well as selling. Another great asset in his business is his power of making friends and keeping them. An ardent fisherman, he has many friends and customers, experts with the rod and reel, who drop in for a chat about that seductive sport, and sample some of Tom's best. Altogether, Mr. Walsh is a popular man, and deserves to be so, his place is a credit to the trade, and not a day passes without an addition being made to his long list of friends and customers.

In San Diego it has been determined to test the Social Club ordinance, and a "friendly suit" has been arranged for that purpose. J. M. Cutting of the Pioneer Club, was arrested in pursuance of this plan and released on $1.00 bail. It is declared by opponents of the new social club ordinance that the enactment is in excess of councilmanic authority and that the validity of the ordinance and also the power of the city council to enact it may be questioned.

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OF INTEREST TO RETAILERS

Tom McTighe

NEWS comes from Honolulu of the death in that city on March 26th of Tom McTighe, familiarly and affectionately known by a large circle of friends as the "Irish Consul." Only a few months ago, Mr. McTighe, with his wife and son, visited California and enjoyed every moment of his stay here inspecting all the large vineyards and wineries of the State.

Mr. McTighe went to Honolulu in 1886 in a Portuguese immigration ship. He was first employed as night clerk in the Royal Hawaiian Hotel and later became its manager. After severing his connection with the hotel, he entered the employ of Macfarlane & Co., and was with this firm for seventeen years. He then went into the retail liquor business for himself under the firm name of Gomez & McTighe. He later purchased the interest of his partner and became sole owner. He leaves a widow and five children. Will T. McTighe, the eldest son, will assume full charge of the business and estate left by his father. While Tom McTighe was engaged in the saloon business he was highly respected by the best elements of Honolulu, including even those opposed to saloons. He was extremely clean and upright in his business methods and his friendship was esteemed by all.

"Old Ben" Jellison, as his friends affectionately call him, is as fine a specimen of a man for his years as can be found in the favored climate of California. He can play "mine host" to perfection with his cheery smile and warm handshake, and his personal popularity is one of the principal reasons why No. 10 Third street is full to overflowing the best part of the day. Ben knows his business and his bar whisky—Old Jordan—will bear comparison with any in the city. Case goods of the best brands he has, of course, but they cut but little figure in the business which steadily adheres to the first rate old Kentucky corn juice he serves to his customers. From early days until the new city arose after the fire, Ben Jellison has catered to the wants of the public. Now, after so many years he is still to the front conducting one of the best businesses known to the trade, and everybody who knows Ben, and their name is legion, wishes that he may long continue to do so.

Blue Rock Hotel, Larkspur, Opened

LARKSPUR'S new hotel and cafe, known as the "Blue Rock" Hotel, was opened on April 30th to the public. It is the only hotel proper, between San Francisco and San Rafael, and the opening showed that the resort is sure to meet with popular favor. The barbecue and the banquet in the evening celebrating the event were highly successful. Messrs. Stringa & Marilli, the proprietors, are to be congratulated.

G. Pearson, of the Stockholm Bar, at Spokane, Washington, has gone into the banking business, and pays 8 per cent on all deposits under $100 left over 30 days. The money in question is available any time during day or night. The manager states that the bar needs the money all the time for cashing checks, which if obtained from the bank costs 8 per cent, so the firm prefers to give their customers the benefit of the interest.

Curbing the Police Commissioners

ON April 25th the State Supreme Court rendered a decision to the effect that the Police Commissioners of San Francisco had, under the Charter, no authority to impose a license on firms selling liquors in quantities of one quart or more up to five gallons, not to be drunk on the premises. The Court rules that while the Commissioners have the right, under the Charter, to impose a license on saloons and places where liquor is to be drunk, only such places are subject to the ruling of the Police Commissioners.

A most determined fight has been made against the opening of saloons near the Presidio, both by the army officers quartered there and adjacent property-owners. Largely-attended meetings were held and a protest drawn up showing that "a respectable saloon cannot be run near a military reservation, and that the class that would pay there would greatly injure an, at present, very desirable residence district, and prove a serious temptation to enlisted men, besides bringing influences to bear subversive of discipline and the well-being of the army." The Police Commissioners, taking the matter under consideration, forbid the issuance of licenses, believing that the opening of the Presidio saloons was undesirable.

At the election held this month at Glendale, Oregon, that town, by a big majority, endorsed the sale of liquor. The question arose under the terms of the Home Rule Bill recently endorsed by the people of Oregon.

At Elgin, Oregon, the City Council has fixed the annual saloon license at $1000 per annum, payable quarterly in advance. There was a motion to have license payable semi-annually in advance, but it was lost.

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OF INTEREST TO RETAILERS

A Fine Choice For Mayor

THERE is general rejoicing that James Rolph, Jr., has accepted the non-partisan nomination of the municipal conference of 1911. Mr. Rolph has always been a Republican, but beyond voting has had no part in the politics of this city. He has never held any office, appointive or elective; never attended a political convention or served on a political committee, and only by the strongest arguments has he been induced to enter public office. His nomination is one of the rare cases where the office seeks the man, instead of the man seeking the office as is the case with the present Mayor, P. H. McCarthy, who claims that "one good term deserves another."

The next four years will be critical ones for San Francisco, since the great fair will be in course of construction and celebrities from every section of the globe will be gathering here. We need a vigorous, intelligent, refined San Franciscan as the city's chief representative and fortunately Mr. Rolph is such a man.

He comes of good pioneer stock, having been born in 1869 "south of Market" in Minna street, between Ninth and Tenth streets. In 1872 his father moved to the Mission proper and the house in Twenty-first street is still the home of James Rolph, Sr. The Mission, where the laboring class is principally housed, has always been the home of Rolph and his residence at 288 San Jose avenue has been the center of much of the Mission activities since the great fire in 1906.

On the day of his graduation from Trinity School, May 24, 1888, he began his business career as office boy for Kittle & Co., pioneer shipping and commission merchants. He worked up to the post of cashier for that firm and on January 1, 1900, he entered into partnership with George U. Hind, in the Hind-Rolph Company, backed by R. R. Hind, his partner's father. The company is now one of the foremost of the shipping and commission concerns on the Coast.

When the Mission Bank was organized Mr. Rolph was elected its president, and later when the Mission Savings Bank was started he was made its president and still occupies that post. He has been the president of the aggressive Mission Promotion Association since the retirement of its first president, George L. Center. The Mission Promotion Association was the successor to the Mission Relief Committee that controlled the distribution of the relief fund in the Mission after the great fire. To the relief work Rolph devoted virtually his entire time from the organization of the relief committee until the organization of the Relief Corporation in the fall of 1906. The headquarters for the relief work was established in the Rolph barn.

Mr. Rolph served three terms as president of the Shipowners' Association of the Pacific Coast. He was a trustee of the Chamber of Commerce for three years and was thrice elected president of the Merchants' Exchange.

We hope that the Democratic and other parties will promptly follow the example of the Republican party and endorse Mr. Rolph's candidacy so that his election will be assured.

Ciocca Lombardi Wine Co. to Build Big Plant Here

CIOCCA LOMBARDI WINE COMPANY, INC., one of the largest independent concerns in this line on the Coast, have purchased the property on the southwest corner of Green and Battery streets, 93:9x137:6 feet, from Hettie B. Borden for the sum of $50,000. They wil immediately start the construction of a five-story building which will be used as offices and warehouse and will cost in the neighborhood of $50,000. They will install therein new cooperage to the amount of $20,000, with a capacity of one and a half million gallons, bringing their total investment up to $120,000.

This property is admirably suited for this line of business, as the basement is excavated from solid rock and the premises are connected with the Belt railroad by a spur track.

The sale of this property brings the entire business of this concern to San Francisco, whereas before they have kept but an office and a small temporary warehouse here.

During April the City Trustees of Oceanside, by a vote of 4 to 1, passed an ordinance granting table liquor licenses to hotels having twenty of more rooms. The "wets" of the city, who were about to call for an election under the new local option law, state that they are not satisfied with the concession of table liquor licenses only. As the "drys" are highly dissatisfied also, it is more than probable that an election will be called to settle the matter.



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OF INTEREST TO RETAILERS

The Church and the Saloon

UNTIL less than a century ago the liquor interests had the tacit approval of church and state, of science and humanitarian, writes Dr. Henry Smith Williams in the *Century*. In the year 1807 the society known as the Brethren of Christ was organized in a room over a distillery. In 1832 the Bishop of Vermont wrote a book denouncing the temperance workers as infidels and opponents of Scripture. As recently as 1866 an article written by a Congregational clergyman and published in a Biblical Encyclopedia of good standing, acclaimed with gusto the alleged fact that the founder of the Christian Church was a maker and user of wine, and applauded the use of intoxicating beverages as the exercise of a Christian virtue. These illustrations suggest how difficult was the progress of the temperance sentiment. They afford us reminiscent glimpses of a time when to be an abstainer was to be rated a fanatic; when there was no recognized ethical side of the temperance problem, when the deacons in the church were as likely as not distillers, and when the minister received liquor as part of his salary.

Today, as we all know, the liquor dealer is a social outcast; as we have just seen, the liquor interests, even in the least offensive forms, are on the defensive, fighting for existence. Truly a metamorphic change of attitude!—*Brooklyn Eagle*, January 7, 1911.

After having eliminated the rectifying plant from their business sometime ago as a precursor to drift away from the saloon trade, Messrs. William Wolff & Company have now decided to confine their future transactions to the jobbing trade only. They represent some of the most eminent houses in the Whisky Distilling business, as well as European shippers of staple articles of world renown. Considering the growth of San Francisco, the step of Messrs. William Wolff & Company to confine themselves to the jobbing trade solely is quite opportune, since the demand for the articles they represent is steadily increasing.

The newly-elected City Council of Petaluma, believing it to be the concensus of public opinion, as expressed at the late election, have passed an ordinance repealing the Sunday-closing ordinance now in force.

Ought To Have Been Dead

SCENE: A temperance meeting. Liberal-minded townsman in the chair and rabid "temperance" speaker on his feet. Speaker (in a very excited manner). "For every glass of strong drink a man takes he shortens his life by one week!" Chairman (at the end of the speech): "Did I understand you to say that for every glass of strong drink a man takes he shortens his life by one week?" "Yes," said the speaker. "Well," said the chairman, "I have just been reckoning it out, and I find I ought to have been dead about 500 years ago."

We had the pleasure of an interview with Mr. Sweigart Taylor, of E. H. Taylor, Jr. & Sons, and Mr. Taylor was all smiles when we happened to mention that great brand "Old Taylor." This gentleman told us that there was some little over ten thousand cases of Old Taylor bottled during the month of January and nearly that many in February, which, of course, shows some decrease owing to February being a short month. He told us that March is going along in satisfactory strides to the two former months.

The Taylor success is a remarkable example and it singularly bespeaks what height and high favor can be attained by a brand if that brand is cleverly and fearlessly handled—all this coupled with the fact that there is also quality there.—*Midas.*

The Union Malting and Brewing Company has commenced business at Auburn, Placer County, with Werner Gans as manager. The company has erected a warehouse near the depot and will in future cover the county from its Auburn headquarters.



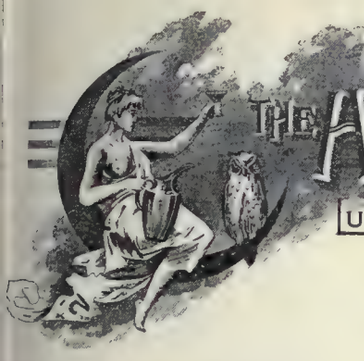
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FINE GOODS A SPECIALTY
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CAFE
834 Market Street
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"The Cabin"
PURE GOODS
105 Montgomery St. : : : Near Sutter St.
"Only the Best the Market Affords"
Cuisine and Service Excellent



ORIGINAL
:: Coppa ::
Restaurant
J. COPPA, Proprietor
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SAN FRANCISCO

ALL ALE AND PORTER DRINKERS

Should call for the celebrated

Burnell's
Ale and Stout

Brewed from the Best Malt Hops on the Market and used by all the Leading Clubs, Hotels and Bars

Order through any Grocer or Liquor Dealer, or direct from

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ESCALLE'S
California's Most Famous Road House
Midway of Sausalito and San Rafael
Finest Wines and Liquors
SERVICE UNEXCELLED
Evergreen Private Arbor-Booths
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Escalle, Marin County California

THE OLD RELIABLE
1871 GATO 1871
CLEAR HAVANA CIGAR
S. BACHMAN & CO. (Inc.)
DISTRIBUTERS

Vineyard and Cellar

Great Improvements For Winehaven

THE California Wine Association is expending $100,000 in improvements on its great plant at Winehaven in the city of Richmond. This is not a large sum when the magnitude of the plant is considered, but it may mark a start in carrying out the plans through which the big institution is to be nearly trebled in size. These plans were all laid out three years ago, but the stringent times rose as a barrier to their execution.

The improvements to be made now will consist of a new wing with an additional fermenting cellar, and presses will be put in for the crushing of 8000 to 10,000 tons of grapes this season. Heretofore no crushing has been done at Winehaven, the "juice" being shipped in from the various wineries.

There will also be constructed a salt water cooling and fire service. In the cooperage department increases will be made that will necessitate the employment of about twenty more men.

Richmond, with the big Standard Oil plant, the Pullman works and other industrial plants, is now the second shipping center in the State. Its tonnage will be greatly increased by the extensive grape crushing at Winehaven.

Lodi Co-Operative Winery Makes Fine Showing

LODI (San Joaquin County), April 4.—It is shown by W. C. Brown, secretary of the Lodi Co-operative Winery, in the annual report that this winery which has been in operation but two years, is making substantial progress.

At present the stockholders have a plant that cost $98,788.92, and after paying the growers $6 for their grapes the first year and $4.65 on delivery of the 1910 crop, deducting the entire cost of the plant, together with interest on the money invested, a handsome sinking fund, and allowing for depreciation on the machinery, plant and cooperage, they still have net assets of over $130,000, it can be seen that the Lodi winery is a money maker.

In 1909, 11,400 tons of grapes were crushed, and in 1910 the tonnage reached 13,420, manufacturing the latter year close to a million gallons of wine, which has been mostly of the sweet variety and at the present selling price is worth over $200,000. The price has advanced 4 cents above last year's prices, showing $40,000 more profit to the stockholders.

After paying off all the debts the first year and setting aside a neat sinking fund, the winery had over a quarter of a million gallons of wine unsold. This stock has been gradually enhancing in value owing to its age and the general betterment of the market, until at the present time it is worth over $45,000.

The winery now has approximately a million and a quarter gallons of wine on hand and manufactured one-fifteenth of the entire output of sweet wine in the State of California during the 1910 season.

The total assets of the association March 1st were $316,233.77.

The Elk Grove Wine Association commenced April well by shipping four carloads of wine to the South. Wine is wine these days and the association's output is spoken of as being better than ever.

Notable Vineyards Change Hands

THE Italian-Swiss Colony has just added to its holdings the 1,100 acres of choice vineyards owned by the California Consolidated Vineyard Company in Contra Costa county. This new purchase includes the well-known Mt. Diablo Vineyard, consisting of 600 acres; the Brookside Vineyard, 240 acres; the Bernard Vineyard, 150 acres; the Portola Vineyard, 70 acres; and the Theresa Vineyard, 40 acres.

Most of these vineyards have been planted during the last six or seven years on imported resistant vines grafted with the best French varieties, such as Petit Syrah, Alicante Bouschet, Grand noir de la Calmette, Riesling, Semillon, Sauvignon, etc. They are all coming into full bearing and this year everything points to a large crop of fine grapes, which will be crushed at the Mt. Diablo Vineyard, where there is a splendid stone winery with a capacity of 400,000 gallons of cooperage. It is located on the north side of Mt. Diablo near the city of Clayton.

The Anaheim *Plaindealer* states that Anaheim's big stock of wines in its cellars, wineries and warehouses is worth considerably more money to day than a week ago. Also it is practically certain that these wines within a few months will be worth very materially more than they are now. * * * * The reason for the increase is given by wine dealers as a decrease in visible supply. In Anaheim hands are hundreds of thousands of gallons of wines, some of it being esteemed among the very finest goods in the world, while there is also a vast amount of standard goods that ranks exceedingly high with the trade throughout the country. These wines are now finding their way to all parts of the United States through trade making efforts of local dealers and through the fact that there are a great many more visitors coming here now than ever before who desire to send Anaheim wines back to friends in the north, east and south. Anaheim wines are consequently steadily gathering more fame and a wider market.

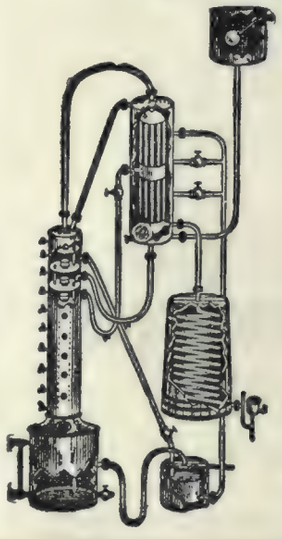
INTEREST TO WINE MEN.

A large quantity of Old Sweet Muscat Wine, Vintage 1886; also Angelica 1887, for sale as a whole or in small quantity, at the Benson Cellar, near Oakville. Terms cash. For further particulars apply to THOS. WILLIAMS, Supt., Oakville, Napa Co., Cal.

Pacific Copper Works

L. WAGNER & SONS, Props.

573 Mission Street, San Francisco



OUR SPECIALTY OF MANUFACTURING ALL KINDS OF STILLS, FILTERS, PASTEURIZERS AND COPPER AND BRASS WORK FOR WINERIES, DISTILLERIES, BREWERIES, ETC. FURTHER INFORMATION GIVEN UPON APPLICATION.

Gold and Silver Medal awarded at Mechanics' and Midwinter Exposition for continuous still.

A Santa Rosa dispatch states that T. L. Orr, of the West Coast Wine Company, has recently shipped fifty thousand gallons of wine from his Occidental winery to San Francisco. He has also completed the shipment of his splendid vintage from his Graton winery.

During the present month Judge Thomas C. Denny decided the suit of D. Cassassa against the Fulton Winery Corporation. The court gave judgment for the plaintiff in the sum of $1874.93. The suit was for a total of $2085.56. The action was on a verbal agreement to deliver grapes by plaintiff to defendant at $14 per ton for good, sound grapes. Later the defendant claimed the agreement contained a 22 per cent sugar test. This was denied by plaintiff and seven other growers who sold at the same figures testified no sugar test was mentioned in their agreement.

The Lachman & Jacobi winery at Petaluma recently made another big wine shipment East. This included over 5000 barrels, the destination of which was New York and New Orleans.

Some of the vineyards of Mendocino are already moving in the matter of better prices for grapes. They have had several conferences at Ukiah and in the northern section of Sonoma county. An offer of $15 per ton for ten years has been made. This is not satisfactory to the growers who are willing to accept $15 f. o. b. at the station.

The local press believes that if the farmers will co-operate they are likely to secure even better prices than are now being offered them. In fact bring at least a half more than present offers. There will be a scarcity of grapes and wine for some years to come and this will certainly aid in boosting prices.

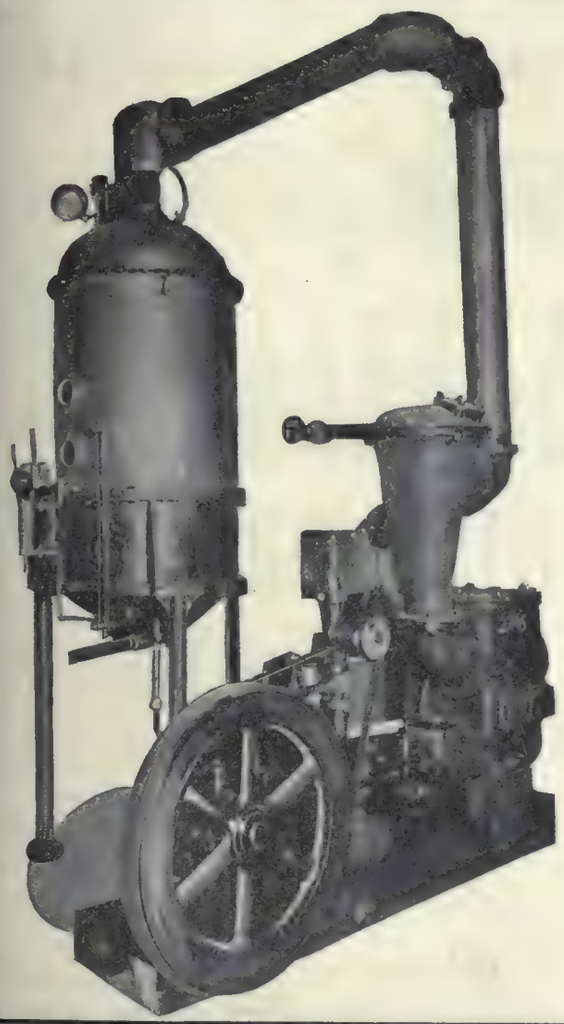
Exposition Gossip

THERE is considerable speculation going on as to who will be made head of the Bureau of Viticulture of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition. Several candidates have been mentioned, the most prominent being M. F. Tarpey, who would make an excellent chief. He did heroic work to help San Francisco secure the exposition and, if he desires the appointment, he would doubtless have little difficulty in securing it.

It is probable that several Eastern wine men and some well-known importers will be included on the Viticultural Committee, as this is an international exposition and we must have as large a representation of foreign wine producers as possible.

The California wine men have come to the conclusion that in addition to exhibiting in the manufacturing building and in the county exhibits in the California Building, they will erect a structure of their own, where they will install a fine exhibit and be able to extend true California hospitality openly without being forced to resort to a sort of blind pig, as was the case at Seattle, or submit to the protests from the W. C. T. U., anti-saloon leaders, and other "kickers" who are anxious to see our wine industry wiped out instead of encouraged.

It is said that an organization, whose sole aim will be to secure funds to finance such an exhibit and building during the fair, is to be started as soon as the site is definitely decided upon, as there will be a scramble for favorable building locations, and the grape growers and wine makers are determined not to be relegated to a back seat. They want to see their exhibit stationed where the crowds will be thickest and where they can attract the greatest possible attention to California's choice wines.



Grape Syrup Evaporator
A Success

The Only Successful Vacuum Evaporator in the Market

For Grape Syrup and Malt Extract

MANUFACTURED BY

The Oscar Krenz Copper & Brass Works

212-214 Fremont Street San Francisco, California

Also manufacturers of all descriptions of Winery, Distillery and Brewing apparatus. Our Continuous Stills, Pasteurizers, Evaporators and Concentrators produce a superior quality of Brandy, Wine and Syrup and surpass any on the market for simplicity of construction and economy in operation.

PERSONAL MENTION AND NOTES.

The California Wine Association is fortunate in having as its general representative Mr. Gilbert J. Sweet, who is now in charge of the New York territory. Mr. Sweet is a man whom it is a delight to know. His bearing is refined and dignified, his manner affable and pleasing. Mr. Sweet has been eminently successful in listing the wines of the California Wine Association on the cards of most of the leading places in New York. As an evidence of his ability to place his wines in the leading hotels and restaurants, the following may be referred to: Ritz-Carlton Hotel, Rector's, the Knickerbocker, Louis Martin's, The Breslin, Churchill's, The Madrid, and other places of equal prominence. Mr. Sweet has also placed his wines on the cards of all railroads.

There is a growing demand for California wines, a demand justly deserved. A few more exponents of the virtue of the California product of the same type as Mr. Sweet would be of great benefit to the domestic wine trade.

San Francisco has recently received a visit from Walter De Mumm, eldest son of the late G. H. Mumm, who left a fortune of $60,000,000, accumulated in the champagne business. Mr. Mumm is on his honeymoon, and is making a tour of the world. In Los Angeles he recently stated he was making an exhaustive study of the wine-making business of California, and believed that California wines were rapidly coming into their own in Europe and instead of discriminating against California wines the public was looking upon them with greater favor, owing to their excellent body and purity.

Chas. Meinecke & Co. of this city have been recently appointed Coast agents for good old Piper Heidsieck Champange. This wine was the leader in the United States in former years, when John Osborn & Sons Co. had the United States agency in New York. When the latter firm retired from business, the producers of Piper Heidsieck had not enough wine for the American demand, almost all of their output going to England, France and Russia. The Piper Heidsieck house is one of the oldest in France, having been founded in 1785. The qualitiy of the wine is, as ever, excellent.

The Zamora Wine Company, 326 Jackson street, San Francisco, are among the new California wine houses, but they are making good very fast. During the past month they made a fine big shipment of assorted wines not only to New Orleans, where everybody drinks wine, but to good old Boston, where beans are supposed to be the only thing. The company are rapidly building up a very desirable trade for their wines.

"Canadian Club" whisky is meeting with very flattering reception in this market. Every first-class retailer reports a marked increase in the demand for these goods. It is particularly popular for high balls and there is every indication that the consumption will continue to grow indefinitely. The new labeling appears to have helped materially in attracting the attention of the consumer.

The agency of Breen & Kennedy, distillers and wholesale liquor dealers of Chicago, which was established some time ago by Thos. W. Costello, has been discontinued, for what reason we are not informed. The action may be due to the fact that M. J. Breen, the head of the house, met a tragic death recently. Whether or not a new branch will be opened remains to be seen.

J. D. "Pop" Floyd was shot to death in his cafe on California street recently by the manager of his bar, Milton Humphreys. The Police Court promptly dismissed the charge against Humphreys upon the preliminary examination, the evidence showing that the defendant acted in self-defense.

The REVIEW has added a new department under the heading of Hotels and Restaurants. This will keep the trade, particularly the wine trade, in touch with these desirable buyers. The news service of the REVIEW throughout the Coast will make this part of the paper of particular value.

Chas. Carpy, one of the pioneers and founders of the California wine industry, has the sincere sympathy of his many friends by reason of his recent bereavement. On April 11th Mrs. Carpy expired very suddenly from an acute disease from which she was expected to readily rally.

F. E. Mayhew, the well-known Internal Revenue broker, left on a pleasure trip to Europe during the month. He will make an extended tour and is not expected to return before August next.

Thomas J. McCann, a wine importer, reached San Francisco early in the month, after a trip through the Northwest, and has taken permanent apartments at the St. Francis.

The

SURPASSING EXCELLENCE

of



HUNTER WHISKEY

COUPLED WITH THE FACT THAT IT IS GUARANTEED UNDER THE PURE FOOD LAW AS AN ABSOLUTELY PURE RYE WHISKEY HAS MADE IT FAMOUS AND THE PEOPLE'S FIRST CHOICE. CAREFULLY DISTILLED, ITS SUPERB QUALITIES WELL RIPENED, IT BECOMES THE

Highest Standard of

The American Gentleman's Whiskey

A Standard Which Is Always Maintained

Wm. Lanahan & Son, Baltimore, Md.



During the present month Louis Landsberger, wine broker, of this city, and Mr. Bernard, of the French-American Wine Company, visited Cloverdale and inspected local cellars.

Arnold Poppic, of Rusconi, Fisher and Co., returned on April 22nd from an extended and very successful trip throughout the East and South. He brought home an order book that was good for tired eyes.

The E. C. Lyons & Raas Company, Inc., New York City, has been incorporated. Manufacturing and dealing in wines, spirits, etc.; capital, $100,000. Incorporators: R. Lyons, O. Hausted, R. Reubenstein, New York City.

William Lehn of the Forrestville Winery has left on a business trip to New York and New Orleans. Mr. Lehn has built up a considerable business for his wines in the East and hopes by his present trip to enlarge his market on the other side of the Rockies.

Mr. Edwin Hammer, coast manager for Alex. D. Shaw & Co., went to Los Angeles the latter part of the month in the interests of his house. The Southern Metropolis is a good market for the standard lines carried by Messrs. Shaw & Co. Mr. Hammer will return in a few days.

LASH'S BITTERS
TONIC LAXATIVE

Jesse Moore Hunt Co. inform us that while they had considered April rather a dull month, they found on figuring the totals of the sales that it was much better than the same month in 1910. They are very gratified with the showing made and they say the outlook is very good to them.

The Jas. H. Goodman & Co. Bank has sold the valuable Adamson vineyard property near Rutherford, Napa County, to the Cole Investment Company of San Francisco, of which Wm. E. Cole is manager. The property, which embraces one of the finest vineyards and wine cellars in the valley, comprises 175 acres. The price paid for this valuable property has not been made public, but is believed to have been considerable.

Col. Jas. L. Hackett of the Greenbrier Distillery Company, Louisville, Ky., producers of the famous "R. B. Hayden Whisky," arrived in this city a few days ago. Mr. Hackett is accompanied by his son and is on his regular business trip. He finds R. B. Hayden in splendid shape and the only difficulty to find matured goods sufficient to meet the demands. The Colonel is making his headquarters, as usual, with Chas. Meinecke & Co., his representatives.

Henry Kunz, head of the house of Chas. Meinecke & Co., this city, returned a few days ago from a very successful trip to Los Angeles. The specialties of the house are very popular in that market, which would be a far greater one if some way could be found to keep those pestiferous Long Hairs within fair meets and bounds. Messrs. Meinecke & Co. report April business much better than was expected and an improvement over the same period of last year.

Mr. Alfred Stern, of Chas. Stern & Sons, of Los Angeles, the Pioneer Wine House, called at the REVIEW office the fore part of the month on his way to Puget Sound. Mr. Stern reported conditions in the industry much improved and looked forward to a continued betterment. He has magically separated himself from about fifty pounds of adipose tissue. He never looked better and he said he never felt better. Messrs. Stern & Sons are now located in fine quarters in the Herman Hellman Building, Los Angeles.

THE NEW BIG WINERY IN SACRAMENTO
SOLICITS YOUR PATRONAGE

CALL FOR

"VESTAL VINTAGES"

SACRAMENTO VALLEY WINERY
SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA

Home Industry League Segregates Industries

The Home Industry League has grown to such proportions that it has been found necessary, in order to do justice to the different industries, to divide the membership into crafts. There are now a thousand members and, as the organization began to be unwieldy, it was decided to segregate all those representing a particular industry under one craft, with a committee in charge. In this way, it was thought matters would be expedited and many industries which lack organization would be brought together.

The different crafts will act upon matters of importance affecting their own industries and themselves, being assured, whenever anything vital comes up, that they will have the moral support of all the other crafts to enable them to win their point.

It is probable that the Viticulture Craft, and many who are not yet enrolled, will be called together by the secretary of the Home Industry League next week. As yet only a comparatively few wine men have joined the organization, but it is hoped that more will enter the league as soon as they are made to realize the powerful influence that can be brought to bear on public sentiment by a thousand different interests.

Illinois-Pacific Glass Works Burned

AS WE go to press it is announced that the plant of the Illinois-Pacific Glass Co. in this city was damaged by fire to the extent of about $175,000. The loss may be much greater. The fire throws out some 700 employees. The plant will be repaired immediately.

A Paris, France, dispatch dated April 6th, states that the unseasonable weather that developed a snowstorm yesterday continued today. During the night there was a genuine blizzard in Paris. The intense cold extends through southern France to the shores of the Mediterranean. The damage to fruit trees and in the wine vineyards as well as to other crops by frost will amount to millions of francs.

VINEYARD FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—180 acres vineyard in best wine district, Sonoma Valley. Resistant vines, Zinfandel, Burgundy, Cabernet. $3150 cash, balance easy payments. Or will subdivide. HENRY C. HYDE, Owner, 143 Second St., San Francisco.



5 SECONDS

by the watch

This is the time it takes to call a number on the

HOME TELEPHONE

How long does it take you?

PERFECT SERVICE
LOWEST RATES

Still Producing Near Champagne in France

WE learn from a consular report that notwithstanding the law against adulterating food products enacted by the French Chambers on August 1, 1905, and the law of December 17, 1908, which established the boundaries of the region, the wine produced from grapes grown within which alone is permitted to be called champagne there have been committed recently a number of serious infractions of this law.

Several champagne manufacturers are now under indictment for having bought at reduced prices wine grown in other parts of France, and, after applying to it the methods applied in making champagne wine, sold it as such, thus doing serious damage to those producing champagne wine strictly within the limits of the champagne district and the limits of the law. The honest manufacturers of champagne wine have therefore for some time appealed to the French Government to have the existing laws amended in a manner that such business would be made impossible. The Government gave these appeals due consideration. Action, however, was accelerated when, in January, a number of small wine growers, owing to the very poor harvest of grapes during the last three seasons, of which the last was a total failure, had been reduced to such poverty as to have to accept assistance from the Government and from the wine merchants for their mere wants of life.

At a recent meeting of the Ukiah Farmers Club the establishment of a winery at that city was favorably discussed. If this is not done, an effort will be made to obtain a contract for a number of years with one of the large Sonoma wineries to take the entire output of the section represented by the club.



WANTED--A RIDER AGENT

IN EACH TOWN and district to ride and exhibit a sample Latest Model "Ranger" bicycle furnished by us. Our agents everywhere are making money fast. *Write for full particulars and special offer at once.*

NO MONEY REQUIRED until you receive and approve of your bicycle. We ship to anyone anywhere in the U. S. *without a cent deposit* in advance, *prepay freight*, and allow TEN DAYS' FREE TRIAL during which time you may ride the bicycle and put it to any test you wish. If you are then not perfectly satisfied or do not wish to keep the bicycle ship it back to us at our expense and *you will not be out one cent.*

FACTORY PRICES We furnish the highest grade bicycles it is possible to make at one small profit above actual factory cost. You save $10 to $25 middlemen's profits by buying direct of us and have the manufacturer's guarantee behind your bicycle. DO NOT BUY a bicycle or a pair of tires from *anyone* at *any price* until you receive our catalogues and learn our unheard of *factory prices* and *remarkable special offers* to rider agents.

YOU WILL BE ASTONISHED when you receive our beautiful catalogue and study our superb models at the *wonderfully low prices* we can make you this year. We sell the highest grade bicycles for less money than any other factory. We are satisfied with $1.00 profit above factory cost.

BICYCLE DEALERS, you can sell our bicycles under your own name plate at double our prices. Orders filled the day received.

SECOND HAND BICYCLES. We do not regularly handle second hand bicycles, but usually have a number on hand taken in trade by our Chicago retail stores. These we clear out promptly at prices ranging from $3 to $8 or $10. Descriptive bargain lists mailed free.

COASTER-BRAKES, single wheels, imported roller chains and pedals, parts, repairs and equipment of all kinds at *half the regular retail prices.*

$10.00 Hedgethorn Puncture-Proof Self-healing Tires $4.80 A SAMPLE PAIR TO INTRODUCE, ONLY

The regular retail price of these tires is $10.00 per pair, but to introduce we will sell you a sample pair for $4.80 (cash with order $4.55.

NO MORE TROUBLE FROM PUNCTURES

NAILS, Tacks, or Glass will not let the air out. A hundred thousand pairs sold last year.

DESCRIPTION: Made in all sizes. It is lively and easy riding, very durable and lined inside with a special quality of rubber, which never becomes porous and which closes up small punctures without allowing the air to escape. We have hundreds of letters from satisfied customers stating that their tires have only been pumped up once or twice in a whole season. They weigh no more than an ordinary tire, the puncture resisting qualities being given by several layers of thin, specially prepared fabric on the tread. The regular price of these tires is $10.00 per pair, but for advertising purposes we are making a special factory price to the rider of only $4.80 per pair. All orders shipped same day letter is received. We ship C. O. D. on approval. You do not pay a cent until you have examined and found them strictly as represented.



Notice the thick rubber tread "A" and puncture strips "B" and "D" also rim strip "H" to prevent rim cutting. This tire will outlast any other make--SOFT, ELASTIC and EASY RIDING.

We will allow a cash discount of 5 per cent (thereby making the price $4.55 per pair) if you send FULL CASH WITH ORDER and enclose this advertisement. You run no risk in sending us an order as the tires may be returned at OUR expense if for any reason they are not satisfactory on examination. We are perfectly reliable and money sent to us is as safe as in a bank. If you order a pair of these tires, you will find that they will ride easier, run faster, wear better, last longer and look finer than any tire you have ever used or seen at any price. We know that you will be so well pleased that when you want a bicycle you will give us your order. We want you to send us a trial order at once, hence this remarkable tire offer.

IF YOU NEED TIRES don't buy any kind at any price until you send for a pair of Hedgethorn Puncture-Proof tires on approval and trial at the special introductory price quoted above; or write for our big Tire and Sundry Catalogue which describes and quotes all makes and kinds of tires at about half the usual prices.

DO NOT WAIT but write us a postal today. DO NOT THINK OF BUYING a bicycle or a pair of tires from anyone until you know the new and wonderful offers we are making. It only costs a postal to learn everything. Write it NOW.

J. L. MEAD CYCLE COMPANY, CHICAGO, ILL.

Pilsner Beer Litigation

BREWERS are watching with interest and concern the progress of a lawsuit in New York City before Judge Hough of the U. S. Circuit Court in which the Brewers' Association of Pilsen, Bohemia, seeks to restrain an importer from using the word "Pilsner" to describe a beer brewed outside that city. If the suit is successful it will be followed by others, against all brewers using the word "Pilsner" who do not brew their beer in the city which by its beer was made famous.

The contention of the Pilsen Brewers' Association is that no genuine Pilsner beer can be brewed outside of Pilsen. Several recent decisions of the Treasury Department concerning wines and textiles are urged as precedents in the present suit. Sardines not from Sardinia and Malaga grapes grown in Mexico are now under the ban. The brewers allege that if the product of their breweries which has made the name of Pilsen celebrated among the consumers of beer, and that the use of the word "Pilsner" by others is trading on their reputation and depriving them of a legitimate trade, which they have built up by brewing beer of a special and peculiar excellence. Consequently, they urge that "Pilsner" is practically a trade-mark belonging exclusively to them.

On behalf of the importers of Bohemian beer, in which the name of "Pilsner" is used in connection with a product of another Bohemian brewery, it is contended that Pilsner has become by usage in the beer trade simply a descriptive title applying to beer brewed in a certain manner. This method of brewing, it is alleged, is no secret or patented process and cannot be protected from imitation.—*Criterion.*

Advocate A "Wet" City

(*Special to The Indianapolis News.*)

COLUMBIA CITY, Ind., March 17.—In a statement published here today sixty-five persons, comprising the Business Men's League, take a pronounced stand in advocating a victory for the "wet" side of the option question on which an election is to be held March 28th. They set forth that under the county option law by which the county was made "dry," conditions were not wholesome, and that with the new law practically all the territory in this part of the State has become "wet." They believe that it would better the business conditions of the city to have the four saloons permissible under the ruling of the county commissioners than to have the place remain "dry" and have the business conducted as it has been. Voters are urged, therefore, to vote against the prohibition of the sale of intoxicating liquor for the betterment of moral and business conditions.

Double the number of names necessary for an option election in Washington township, Whitley County, have been obtained and the petition will be presented to the commissioners at their next meeting.

"Wets" Win in Michigan

DETROIT, Mich., April 4.—Calhoun, Jackson and Genesee Counties changed from "dry" to "wet" by elections on April 4th, and Bosco and Montcalm shifted from "wet" to "dry." The fight was one of the closest ever waged in Michigan. The "wets" are jubilant.

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Keystone Monogram (Philadelphia) Rye.
Burke's Irish and Garn-Kirk Scotch.
Evan's Pale Ale and Stout.
G. & W. Canadian Rye Whisky.
Schramsberg California Wines.
Schlitz Milwaukee Beer.
Sherwood Robin Hood Whisky.
Mackenzie & Co's Spanish Sherries and Oporto Ports.
Feist Bros. & Sons' Rhine and Moselle Wines.
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Anchor Brand New York Ciders.
Schweppe's Soda and Sarsaparilla.
Bass's Ale in wood.

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Hotels and Restaurants

The Favorite Restaurant at Tulare was recently closed by attachment.

F. F. Mesley has purchased from F. W. Turner the Loomis Hotel at Loomis, California.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Spagnoli have taken over the Merced lodging house on Main street, Merced.

At Los Angeles, Ida L. Perry has sold the cafeteria at 109 South Broadway to Mrs. Agusta Winkler.

E. H. Miller has purchased the interest of his partner, J. Cronauer in the restaurant on Main street, Taft.

Mrs. N. L. Western has opened up a restaurant and lunch counter at Hughson, south of the Santa Fe depot.

The Hotel Hollister has changed hands. The new proprietor, M. R. Gregg, entered into possession at the end of March.

At Yerington, Chas. F. S. Mann is said to be about to purchase and remodel the Hinds Hot Springs hotel and baths.

Mrs. Mary E. Wiliams has sold the Hotel Lynne at San Diego for $50,000. M. E. Stewart is the new proprietor and manager.

At the beginning of the month Mrs. D. S. Clark arrived at Tehachapi from San Pedro and assumed charge of the Clark Hotel.

L. D. Ward of Sanger, an experienced restaurant and hotel man, has purchased the dining room of the Grand Hotel at Reedley.

The Sacramento Cafeteria opposite the Hotel Sacramento, at Tenth and K streets, in the Capital City, is now run by Max Ginsberg.

The Cosmopolitan Hotel at Mayfield has been rented by San Mateo parties, and will be run in future as a first class hotel and rooming house.

W. J. Schneider, who recently returned to Quincy from Oroville, states he is about to make extensive improvements on the Grand Central Hotel.

Thomas Hatfield, formerly proprietor of Soda Bay Springs, Lake County, and J. J. Kasparek have recently purchased Hotel Ben Lomond at Ben Lomond.

In Lakeport the sale of the Gisleman Hotel property to T. O. Garrett has been consummated. This is believed to promise much for the future of the city.

Dr. Paramore of San Francisco and R. Litchenberg of San Rafael have closed a big deal wherein they became the owners of the famous Boyes Springs near Sonoma.

H. Schultz, formerly connected with Skaggs' Springs, is at the head of the new tourist hotel, the St. Gothard Inn, at St. Helena, which was opened April 18th.

Chas. and Denny Woods who have had the management of the Carter Hotel, Maricopa, recently sold their interests to Chas. Sawyer who has assumed charge of the hotel.

Early in April an important deal was closed in Petaluma by which the New Continental Hotel changed hands. It will be run in future by the new owner, R. M. Johnson.

J. W. Horn, the well-known Petaluma real estate man, has purchased the U. S. Hotel at Sebastopol. He will completely remodel it and conduct it as a first-class hostelry.

At San Luis Obispo the Popular restaurant has been thoroughly renovated, previous to Frank Thomas taking possession. Thomas is a resident of that city and intends conducting a first-class restaurant.

The partnership heretofore existing between Charles Gavas and Dick Latses has been dissolved, Gavas withdrawing from the firm, which has been running the Panama oyster and chop house in Oakland.

At Bakersfield a new cafe, Louis Allen manager, was opened in March in the Scribner Opera-house building. It is stated that this will form one of a chain of fine cafes to be opened in different parts of the State.

Under the terms of a lease arranged between Baron Von Schroeder, owner of the Hotel Rafael, San Rafael, and Walter Braun, formerly manager of the Hotel Yokohama, the Hotel Rafael will be reopened on May 1st, after having been closed for the last year.

St. Helena reports that negotiations have been in progress which it is believed will result in the celebrated White Sulphur Springs passing from present owners into the hands of a company which will develop the property and convert it into an attractive health and pleasure resort.

At Napa articles of incorporation of the St. Gothard Inn have been filed. The directors are H. Schultz, A. Schultz and J. B. Holdener, capital stock $25,000. The company has purchased the Vance place, near St. Helena, and will remodel the fine large dwelling thereon, converting it into a country hotel and pleasure resort.

James McCullough, formerly chief clerk at the St. Francis Hotel in this city, has resigned, and taken the position of manager of the new hotel in Santa Cruz owned by John Martin, Eugene de Sabla and Fred W. Swanton. McCullough is to work on his new job during the summer and fall months and be with the St. Francis during the winter months.

Alabama's New Liquor Law

GOVERNOR O'NEAL of Alabama has signed the Smith bill regulating the liquor traffic. Local option elections will be necessary under the law before the selling of alcoholic beverages is legalized anywhere in the State. There is no doubt that the larger cities will vote to license the business and many places will probably vote for the selling of liquor in original packages not to be consumed on the premises. This is a distinct victory for the wine and spirit trade.

Attention Concerning Branding of External Packages

OUR general counsel, Mr. Levi Cooke, of Washington, gives the following instructions concerning the labeling and branding of external shipping packages:

In the labeling and branding of goods for shipment in compliance with the Federal Food and Drugs Act, attention should be given by members to the proper labeling of the *shipping package* as well as of the individual bottles or containers packed in the shipping package. Several cases have arisen in the administration of the Federal Food and Drugs Act, in which the complaint has been based upon the alleged *misbranding of the shipping package,* although no objection was made to the bottle labels within.

It is not necessary that the shipping drum, case, package, box or other container should bear the same label or brand as the bottles or other containers enclosed. No label of any kind need appear on the shipping package, unless the shipper so desires, except that in the shipment of liquors in interstate commerce, under section 240 of the Criminal Code of the United States (the Humphrey Amendment), the outside shipping package must bear a statement as to the "nature of its contents." It is not necessary that this latter statement, made only for compliance with the Penal Code, be as full or complete as the commercial description.

Where, however, goods are *commercially described* by label, brand or otherwise on the shipping package, statements required by the Food and Drugs Act should appear in connection therewith.

For instance, in the shipment of a drum containing bottles labeled "Stomach Bitters," the shipping package, if it is marked "Stomach Bitters," should also be marked with the alcoholic content.

Similarly, in case of a shipment of bottles labeled "Cherry Cordial" and bearing a statement of artificial color, a label on the shipping package with the words "Cherry Cordial" should also bear a statement of the artificial color.—*National Bulletin.*

Tanqueray, Gordon & Co., Ltd., of London, England, filed a suit for $10,000 damages on April 21st in the United States Circuit Court, and asked for an injunction against the Standard Liquor Company of Oakland to prevent the defendant from continuing to sell an imitation and inferior gin in bottles which had originally contained the plaintiff's gin, and bearing plantiff's labels, with intent on the part of the defendant to mislead retail dealers and consumers.

The Sierra County Supervisors have passed a new liquor ordinance which raises the annual license fee of $120 to $180 and enforces the closing of saloons from 10 p. m. to 5 a. m. By the passage of the ordinance Sierra gains the distinction of being the only "wet" county in the State which closes its saloons at 10 o'clock at night. The anti-saloonists made a hard but ineffectual fight for Sunday closing.

Countervailing Duties Off British Spirits

THE United States Treasury Department has reversed its former rulings in the matter of levying countervailing duties on spirits imported from Great Britain. The law department of the Treasury says, "Upon further consideration of the laws of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, relating to the allowance granted upon exported British spirits, and in view of additional laws and facts, in relation thereto, this department has reached the conclusion that said allowance is not a bounty or grant within the meaning of section 6 of the act of August 5, 1909, and consequently no countervailing duty will be assessed upon British spirits imported into the United States."

On April 10th, Visalia held an election and determined to remain in the "dry" column. A total of 1183 votes were polled, and it was the most exciting ever held in that city. The candidates put forward by the Good Government League pledged won by an average of 87 votes against the citizen's ticket which stood for the maintenance of the licensed liquor traffic under restrictions recently enacted by ordinance.

While the incoming board is pledged to close saloons it is probable that those now in business will be permitted to finish out the present quarter for which they have taken out license, which runs until July 1st next.

Woodland, the county seat of Yolo County, with a population of 5000 voted to oust the saloons on April 10th. This leaves Broderick, just across the river from Sacramento, the only wet territory in Yolo County. The campaign has been exceedingly bitter and the result very close, only a majority of about 75 scoring a win for the water wagon. Winters, the only other incorporated town in the county, voted "dry" in 1904. Some three years ago, on a township option plan, all the townships in the county voted out the saloons except Broderick and Davis. Davis has recently been made "dry" by act of the 1911 legislature, which bars saloons from within three miles of the State Farm, at the outskirts of the town of Davis.

The increased demand for intoxicants caused by the action of prohibition laws is clearly shown by a Sisson dispatch which says: "Sisson will have four wholesale liquor dealing establishments very soon. Only two have operated in the past, but since the county went dry the business has become more profitable, it seems, and hence the two new liquor emporiums, which must pay a license to the town of $50.00 per annum and sell in not less than two-gallon lots."

During the present month Attorney Brantley Dobbyns, representing the American Surety Company, has been in Eureka, Humboldt County, examining the saloon bonds in that county. The company has issued the bonds of about thirty liquor dealers in Humboldt, and the local press states that it is advised by its attorney to withdraw from all of them.

Wine Machinery

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COAST NEWS OF THE TRAFFIC

The City of Phoenix, Arizona, at the recent local option election went "wet" by a majority of 321 out of a total vote of 2473, three wards to one being in favor of properly regulated saloons. The towns of Mesa, Tempe and Wickenburg, however, voted the saloons out, as did twenty-three precincts out of a total of forty-two. The returns show a dry majority outside of the city of not far from 1000, and at least twenty saloons have been put out of business, more than half the total number in the county.

There is trouble in San Jose in reference to the saloons at Gardner, recently annexed to that city. All these places have been operating under a county license which has now expired, and as they now come within the limits of San Jose the proprietors must comply with the city licensing ordinance. The difference in the amount of the license is considerable, so much so that a majority of them will be forced to give up the sale of liquor.

Naturally they object, and the matter will go to the courts, and it is the contention of the saloonmen that the city has no jurisdiction over the annexed district in regard to the saloon business, until the city charter is amended to this effect.

It is, on the other hand, asserted with equal fervor, that the charter and ordinance of the city has full force and effect in the annexed district, when the Mayor and Common Council declared the annexation of the Gardner district.

Another case of gross injustice by the prohibition party is being inflicted upon the citizens of Maple Falls, Washington. While the community voted almost solidly in favor of license, the Board of County Commissioners, who are vested with the power to grant or cancel licenses at will, refuse, without argument, to issue a license. And this is a free country!

Early this month Ed. L. Stowe, purchased the interests of his partner, P. J. Andrea, in the operation of the big plant of the Bellingham Bay, Washington, brewery and will in the future conduct the business alone. Since the two men leased the plant more than a year ago, Mr. Andrae has been acting as manager of the business. In the future Mr. Stowe will manage the business here as well as that of the outside.

The manufacture of the famous Heidelberg beer, which the local plant has the exclusive right to make, will be continued under the management of Mr. Stowe.

Everett, Washington, has been in such a state of financial bankruptcy since it went dry and closed the saloons, that to keep the city government running it has been necessary for the citizens to tax themselves gratuitously $50,000. This sum has been collected by the efforts of the Business Men's Association to relieve Everett's financial situation. Next?

At Bellingham Bay, Washington, a decision has been rendered by Judge Kellogg that the advertising of intoxicating liquors cannot be construed as "solicitation" of orders, which is made an offense under the local option law. The matter has been appealed to the Supreme Court by the County attorney.

A recent Washington dispatch states that Commissioner of Internal Revenue Cabell today telegraphed the secretary of the National Wine Growers' Association that he would grant a conference on May 5, for discussion of the proposed changes in the regulations governing the making and storage of brandy. This conference was originally set for April 19, but the wine people informed Mr. Cabell that they could not keep the engagement and asked for another date.

A notice of dissolution of co-partnership has been published in regard to the firm of Geo. W. & Walter Williams, conducting "The Forum" saloon at Vallejo. The business will be hereafter conducted by Geo. W. Williams.

At Portland, Oregon, clubs are left in doubt by the operation of the new model liquor license and there is even ground for the belief that drugstores are in as bad a plight. Only a legal battle in the courts, and an amendment of the ordinance if its provisions are sustained, can give to clubs, it is believed, the privilege of operating bars within the hours when regular saloons are required to remain closed. Careful search of the ordinance fails to reveal any saving clause in favor of clubs and while drugstores are excepted from the legal definition of "retail liquor dealers" it does not appear that they get past the absolute "any person" in the license clause or the "no liquors" in the closing clause.

The building of the Wood Brewing Company at Los Angeles, to cost $12,000, has been commenced. The structure will have a frontage of forty feet and a depth of 140. It will contain departments for the manufacture of malt products and a warehouse for their storage. The front is to be faced with red pressed brick, otherwise the building will be plain, but substantially built.

At the end of March four saloons at Globe, Arizona, and one at Roosevelt, near Globe, were closed because the proprietors were unable to pay the licenses demanded. The city license fee is $90 per quarter and is paid quarterly while the county license of $300 must be paid in advance. Saloons doing business in Globe must operate under both city and county license.

At Springdale, Washington, there are three saloons, the proprietors of which have petitioned the city council to limit the saloons to the present number, in view of the feeling existing against the establishment of additional bars, until the town has attained a population of 1000. If the council will grant their request the liquor men offer to pay an annual liquor fee of $750 as against $500, the present cost.

On April 1st the name of the old and leading New York importing firm of Frederick de Bary & Co. was changed to the Mumm Champagne Importing Company, which is announced by circular in this issue, in which it will be seen that the change is solely in the name of the firm and not in the management, which remains as before. The *Criterion* extends its best wishes to the firm for its continued progress and prosperity.—*Criterion.*

According to San Jose news seven saloonkeepers in the recently annexed territory whose county licenses expired at midnight the last day of March, and who are located without the district in which saloons are allowed, have been summarily closed by the authorities. They pleaded for one month's grace in which to dispose of the stock on hand, but were informed that should they open up on April 1st they would be subject to arrest for operating without a license. Another exhibition of the merciful and Christian-like spirit of the prohibition party in Santa Clara County.

INTERNAL REVENUE & CUSTOMS RULINGS

(T. D. 1683.)

Special tax—Recovery of spirits.

Persons Recovering Spirits—"Engaged in the Business."

Section 3244, Revised Statutes, construed.—In United States v. Hance, a suit by the United States for taxes, *Held* that every person who recovers spirits used in the manufacture of articles not medicines is to be regarded as "engaged in the business" of rectifying and liable to the special tax.

Treasury Department,
Office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue,
Washington, D. C., March 14, 1911.

The appended decision of the United States district court for the eastern district of Pennsylvania in the case of United States v. Edward H. Hance and Anthony N. Hance, trading as Hance Bros. & White, is published for the information of internal-revenue officers and others concerned.

ROYAL E. CABELL, Commissioner.

District Court of the United States, Eastern District of Pennsylvania. September Sessions, 1908. No. 8.

United States v. Edward H. Hance and Anthony N. Hance, trading as Hance Bros. & White.

On Motion for Judgment Non Obstante Veredicto.

HOLLAND, *District Judge:* This was a suit in assumpsit, brought by the United States, against the defendant, to recover $600, special tax and penalty, together with interest thereon from December 1, 1908, under section 3244 Revised Statutes, requiring a special tax to be paid by all persons engaged in the business or occupation of "rectifying, purifying, and refining" distilled spirits.

This case was tried by the same jury with three other cases, including the Twitchell case, No. 7, September sessions, of the same year. The court, after hearing the testimony offered by the parties, directed a verdict for the plaintiff. Defendant filed a motion for judgment non obstante veredicto under the Pennsylvania practice act, and the question now to be determined is whether or not the defendant is liable for this special tax as rectifiers under section 3244, Revised Statutes.

The defendant claims to be engaged in the manufacture of medicinal preparations, and, in addition, according to the testimony of one of the witnesses, it manufactures a fluid extract of ginger. This is produced by placing comminuted ginger root in a percolator and allowing pure alcohol of high proof to percolate through the ginger root dissolving out the essence of ginger. The fluid extract of ginger resulting from this percolation is drawn off and there remains in the percolator the dregs of the ginger root with alcohol; and in order that this alcohol shall not be wasted, the mixture of ginger root and alcohol is placed in a still and the alcohol, so far as possible, is recovered by distillation, but the recovery is only partial and the resulting alcohol is distinctly contaminated and less pure than at the beginning of the process.

Counsel urges that even if the defendant was solely engaged in the manufacture of this fluid extract, it could not be regarded as engaged in the business of rectifying, purifying, or refining distilled spirits within the meaning of the statute, and it was argued that the statute only applies to those who are distinctly engaged in rectifying, and not to persons who are engaged in other business and only incidentally in the conduct of this other business are required to reclaim distilled spirits to prevent its waste.

We do not think this is a proper construction to place upon section 3244, Revised Statutes. It is true that section 3232 of the Revised Statutes provides:

No person shall be engaged in or carry on any trade or business hereinafter mentioned until he has paid a special tax in the manner hereinafter provided.

And it is argued from this that no one is liable for this tax as a rectifier who is not engaged in the business of rectifying, purifying or refining distilled spirits as a business in the popular acceptation of the term. But this view can not be accepted, for the reason that section 3244, Revised Statutes, gives a statutory definition of what shall be regarded as "engaging in the business of rectifying," and we find that it makes no difference whether one is a rectifier in accordance with the popular opinion of that business or not. The section provides that "every person who rectifies, purifies or refines distilled spirits or wines by any process," * * * shall be regarded as a rectifier and as being engaged in the business of rectifying. The reason for which the distilled spirits are recovered or the amount recovered seems to have nothing to do with it, nor does the fact that the person who reclaims or purifies the distilled spirits is engaged in another business and recovers the alcohol as an incident to the conduct of his business, make any difference, because the section provides, that "every person" who rectifies, etc., shall be regarded as being in that business, and it is easily understood why the provision is made so broad. It is necessary for the Government, in the suppression of illegal distillation by use of stills and illegal rectification of distilled spirits, to know and be in touch with all persons who in any degree engage in this business. To guard against the illegal use of stills, section 3258 requires their registration in all cases, even those used by apothecaries who are not required to pay a tax, but the same vigilance as to the extent and use of the still is observed. We take it, therefore, that the defendant is not exempt because of the fact that the recovery of the distilled spirits is only incidental to its other business.

It is further urged, however, that it is not liable, because the courts have held that a person may, as incidental to his regular business, perform and carry on certain employments without bringing himself within the scope of the revenue laws, despite the fact that if such employment constituted the principal trade or occupation of such person he would be liable to taxation, and cites United States v. Northwestern Ohio Natural Gas Co. (141 Fed. Rep., 198); United States v. Consumers' Co. (142 Fed. Rep., 134); United States v. Kenton (Fed. Cas., 15, 526).

In the first two cases it was held that the provisions of section 27 of the war revenue act of June 13, 1898 (United States Compiled Statutes, 1901, p. 2306), imposing on persons, firms, corporations, or companies "owning or controlling any pipe line for transporting oil or other products" * * * a special tax * * * apply only to receipts from the transportation business and to persons or companies engaged in such business, and a company in the business of purchasing and buying natural gas, which it conveys by means of pipes to a city, where it distributes and sells the same to consumers, is not engaged in the business of transportation within the meaning of the act, nor subject to the tax.

Our view of the section of the Revised Statutes is not at all in conflict with these decisions, because the special tax authorized under the provisions of section 27 of the war revenue act was levied upon and collected from "persons, firms, corporations, and companies carrying on the business of * * * transporting oil or other products," and, of course, only included such companies as were in the business of "transportation" by means of "pipe lines," and the persons, firms, etc., included were restricted in the definition of the section to these alone, and did not include every person or corporation who transported goods or other products by means of pipe lines in connection with another business; or, in other words, the section simply taxes those persons or corporations who were in the business popularly known as "pipe lines transportation business." But the section with which we have to deal in this case is broader and gives its own definition of who shall be regarded as engaged in the business as a rectifier, and it includes every one who rectifies, purifies, or refines distilled spirits.

The same may be said of the last case, which was an effort to impose a cattle broker's tax upon a farmer who occasionally bought and sold cattle and hogs in the course of his business as a farmer. The provisions of the act were restricted to a collection of a tax from men engaged in the business as cattle brokers, and, of course, a farmer who occasionally sold or bought cattle or hogs could not be regarded as a cattle broker and was not held liable.

But, as we have said, this can have no controlling influence upon the decision of the court in this case, because the suit here includes every one who rectifies. If the provisions of the law considered in United States v. Kenton, supra, had included every person who bought or sold cattle or hogs, there might have been a different conclusion.

It has been held by the department that the recovery of alcohol by an apothecary, which has been used in making up medicine to be again used by him for the same purpose, is permissible under the exempting clause of section 3246, for which no tax will be collected. But it does not appear from the evidence that the alcohol used and reclaimed by the defendant was used "exclusively" in the preparation of medicine; but, on the other hand, it does appear that it was used in the preparation of fluid extract of ginger, and it is clear that this is not a use in the preparation of medicine.

For these reasons, and those already stated in the case of United States v. Twitchell Co., the motion for judgment non obstante veredicto is refused.

(T. D. 1689.)

Excessive losses of distilled spirits in bonded warehouses.

[Int. Rev. Circular No. 625, revised.]

Treasury Department,
Office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue,
Washington, D. C., March 23, 1911.

To collectors of internal revenue and others concerned:

Section 4, act of May 28, 1880, provides:

If it shall appear at any time that there has been a loss of distilled spirits from any cask or other package hereafter deposited in a distillery warehouse, other than the loss provided for in section thirty-two hundred and twenty-one of the Revised Statutes of the United States, as amended, which, in the opinion of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, is excessive, he may instruct the collector of the district in which the loss has occurred to require the withdrawal from warehouse of such distilled spirits, and to collect the tax accrued upon the original quantity of distilled spirits entered into the warehouse in such cask or package, notwithstanding that the time specified in any bond given for the withdrawal of the spirits entered into the warehouse in such cask or package has not expired.

A like provision is made in section 58 of the act of August 28, 1894, as to spirits deposited in general bonded warehouses or in special bonded warehouses.

In view of the loss allowance provided in section 50, act of August 28, 1894, as amended, and the large excessive losses frequently discovered on a special regauge of packages in warehouses, collectors will hereafter require the immediate withdrawal of all packages showing on regauge a loss exceeding one-half of their original contents.

Packages showing a loss of 50 per cent or more over the maximum statutory allowance, but less than one-half of their original contents, will be permitted to remain in warehouse until the spirits therein contained are eligible for bottling in bond, namely, four years from date of original gauge; provided the statutory allowance ascertained at the time such special regauge is made is accepted by the distiller as the final allowance to be made on the withdrawal of the packages from warehouse and is so noted on Form 381, to be at once filed by him.

The retention in warehouse of such deficient packages will not be permitted, however, where the condition of the warehouse, or the cooperage of the packages in the warehouse, is such as indicates a want of proper care on the part of the distiller in preventing unnecessary loss or wantage, or where the loss is of such extent as will materially affect the tax security afforded by the lien imposed by section 3251, Revised Statutes.

Collectors will see that a copy of this circular is furnished to each distiller in their respective districts.

ROYAL E. CABELL, Commissioner.

(T. D. 1688.)

Supplemental regulations governing the storage, removal, and shipment in tanks or tank cars of alcohol free of tax for use of the United States.

[Circular No. 19—Int. Rev. No. 741.]

Treasury Department, March 20, 1911.

The act approved March 2, 1911, amending section 3287 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, provides:

* * * That alcohol or high-proof spirits withdrawn free of tax for the use of the United States, as authorized by section thirty-four hundred and sixty-four, Revised Statutes, may be drawn off for transfer by pipes direct from the receiving cisterns in the cistern room of any distillery to closed metal storage tanks situated in the distillery bonded warehouse and transferred from such storage tanks to tanks or tank cars for shipment, upon the execution of such bonds and under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.

Under the authority conferred by said act, the following supplemental regulations are hereby prescribed:

When alcohol or high-proof spirits are to be withdrawn free of tax for the use of the United States, for shipment in tanks or tank cars under the provisions of said act, metal storage tanks must be provided in the distillery bonded warehouse to be constructed, equipped, and arranged in all respects with proper pipe connection and suitable weighing tanks, as required by Internal Revenue Regulations No. 30 (part 4), where alcohol to be denatured is transferred by pipes from the cistern room to storage tanks in the distillery warehouse, and from such tanks to tanks or tank cars for shipment.

The method prescribed in the regulations above referred to for gauging alcohol so transferred for denaturation will be employed in gauging for entry and withdrawal, alcohol to be withdrawn under the provisions of said act.

The storage tanks, weighing tanks, and pipes connecting the same must be shown on the distillery plans.

Tanks for shipment of such alcohol must be constructed, marked, and secured in the same manner as tanks for shipment of alcohol to be denatured as provided in Regulations No. 30.

Where tanks are used for conveying alcohol from the distillery premises to tank cars, in the same or in another district, the tanks when so used will be securely locked or sealed, and the transfer of the alcohol therefrom to the tank cars will be under the immediate supervision of an officer to be detailed by the collector of the district where such transfer is to be made. Each tank car when filled will be properly locked, and in certifying to the transfer made the officer will note in his certificate the registered number and capacity of the car, as marked thereon. Such certificate will be forwarded to the collector of the district in which the distillery is situated and will be forwarded by him to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, together with the duplicate permit under which the alcohol was withdrawn for shipment.

Applications for withdrawal of spirits from such storage tanks will be made on Form 543, and, in describing the spirits to be withdrawn, the serial number of the storage tank will be given, followed by a like description of each tank or tank car in which the alcohol is to be transported. Such description may be entered in the columns now provided in said form for serial numbers, etc., of original stamped packages.

A like description of the spirits should also be given in the prescribed "Certificate of receipt," Form 545.

When practicable, a weighing tank should be provided at the place to which the spirits are consigned, and upon their arrival the spirits should be carefully reweighed. They should in every instance be carefully proofed, and if an internal-revenue gauger is under assignment at the place of delivery, the spirits should be weighed and proofed by him and so certified on the certificate of receipt, Form 545.

Spirits so cenveyed from cistern rooms to distillery warehouses will be reported by the gauger on special Form 59; and by the storekeeper on Forms 86 and 87. Like entries will be made by the storekeeper on Record 18.

Spirits withdrawn from warehouse as above provided will also be reported by the gauger and by the storekeeper on Forms 59, 86, and 87, respectively; and each such deposit or withdrawal will be noted in *red ink* on said forms, as—

Deposited or *Withdrawn* (as the case may be) *for the use of the United States.*

FRANKLIN MacVEAGH, Secretary.

(T. D. 31413.)

Spirits the product of the Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

Further extension of the period for the taking effect of T. D. 31229, imposing countervailing duty on British spirits.

Treasury Department, March 22, 1911.

To collectors and other officers of the customs and others concerned:

Referring to T. D. 31229 of January 21, 1911, imposing countervailing duties on British spirits, and to T. D. 31291 of February 13, 1911, extending for a period of 30 days the taking effect thereof, I have to state that, in view of the introduction of new evidence by the British Government and the necessity for consideration of the same, it has been decided to postpone for a further period of 30 days the taking effect of the said T. D. 31229.

FRANKLIN MacVEAGH, Secretary.

United States Department of Agriculture,
Office of the Secretary.

Misbranding of Geneva Gin.

Notice of Judgment No. 770, Food and Drugs Act.

On or about June 28, 1909, A. Blum Jr.'s Sons, a corporation, New York City, shipped from the State of New York into the State of New Jersey a consignment of gin labeled as follows: "Geneva Cross Gin. This superior liquor is specially recommended for medicinal purposes. Genuine Gin. Also known as Geneva. Trademark (design of cross) Regist'd Or Aromatic Schnapps. Purity Guaranty. Serial No. 4786. "Geneva Cross Distillery. G. C. D." " Samples from this shipment were procured and analyzed by the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, and as the findings of the analyst and report thereon showed that the product was misbranded within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, the Secretary of Agriculture afforded the said A. Blum Jr.'s Sons, Incorporated, and the party from whom the samples were procured opportunities for hearings. As it appeared after hearings held that the shipment was made in violation of the act, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the facts to the Attorney-General with a statement of the evidence upon which to base a prosecution.

In due course a criminal information was filed in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York against the said A. Blum Jr.'s Sons, Incorporated, charging the above shipment and alleging that the product so shipped was misbranded in that the label thereof indicated that the contents thereof was a foreign product, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was of domestic origin; and in that the product contained a quantity of alcohol the exact amount of which was not declared on the label.

The defendant entered a plea of guilty to the above information, and the court suspended sentence.

This notice is given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906.

W. M. HAYS,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

Washington, D. C., February 10, 1911.

In Oregon the so-called model liquor license ordinance took effect April 1st. One of its chief features is the increase in license fees and another is that a second violation of the Sunday closing law shall forfeit a license and a third violation of any law shall forfeit automatically. Retailers' licenses are increased from $400 to $800, wholesalers and rectifiers from $600 to $1000, restaurants from $300 to $800, grocers and druggists from $300 to $400, manufacturers or brewers from $400 to $600.

Forfeiture of licenses is vested with the Council in any case, and the Council may revoke a license at any time, even without cause, under the law, but the new ordinance goes farther than this and makes violations a much more serious offense, so far as penalties are concerned.

The ordinance embodies all of the provisions of the former ordinances in regard to prohibiting women and minors from entering saloons, and provides that no license shall be granted to any person conductig an immoral house. Restaurants having liquor licenses are permitted to serve drinks with meals, as under the present law.

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Wetmore-Bowen .....
.....42-44 Davis St., San Francisco, Cal.

Italian Vineyard Co.....
.....1234 Palmetto St., Los Angeles, Cal.

Napa & Sonoma Wine Co.....
.....110 10th St., San Francisco, Cal.

Sierra Madre Vintage Co.....La Manda, Cal.

Barton Vineyard Co., Ltd.....Fresno, Cal.

A. Finke's Widow .....
....809 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.

E. H. Lancel Co.....
.....549 Washington St., San Francisco, Cal.

Alta Vista Wines Co.....
.....112-114 Tenth St., San Francisco, Cal.

Paul Masson Champagne Co..... San Jose, Cal.

Lachman & Jacobi .....
.....706 Sansome St., San Francisco, Cal.
French American Wine Co.....
....1821-41 Harrison St., San Francisco, Cal.

Italian-Swiss Colony.....
.....1235-67 Battery St., San Francisco, Cal.

Sacramento Valley Winery.....Sacramento, Cal.

BREWERS AND BREWERS' AGENTS.

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John Wieland Brewery.....
.....204 Second St., San Francisco, Cal.

Buffalo Brewing Co.....Sacramento, Cal.

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.....514 Battery St., San Francisco, Cal.

Henry Weinhard Brewery.....Portland, Oregon
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.....494 O'Farrell St., San Francisco, Cal.

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Jas. De Fremery & Co., Agents,
.....519 Mission St., San Francisco, Cal.

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(SEE NEXT PAGE)

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The Yellowstone.....22 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.

Thos. J. Walsh & Co.....346 Pine St., San Francisco, Cal.

Jas. P. Dunne..1 Stockton St., San Francisco, Cal.

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The Waldorf..648 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

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Matt Grimm's.....130 Liedesdorf St., San Francisco, Cal.

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Market Cafe..540 Merchant St., San Francisco, Cal.

Caley's..333 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.

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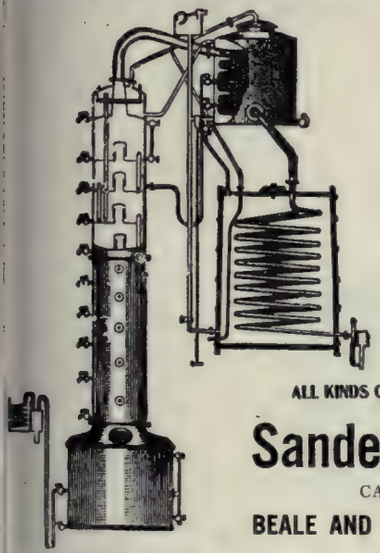
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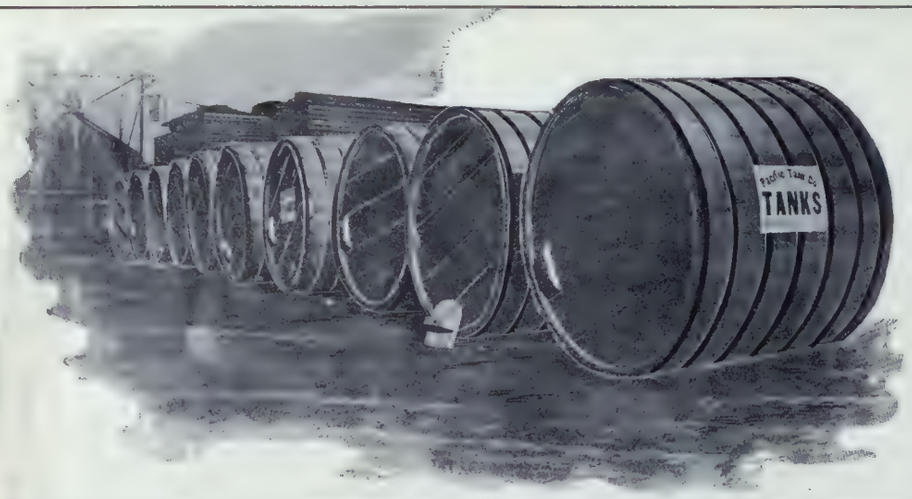
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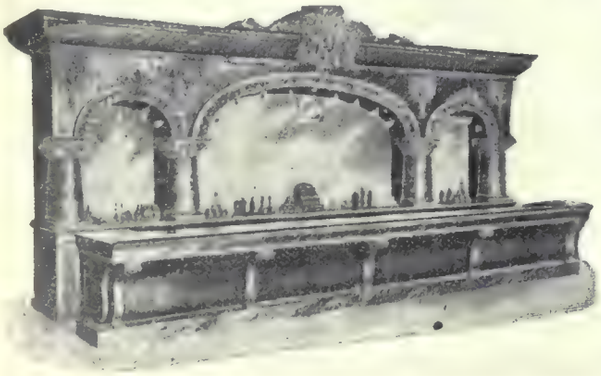
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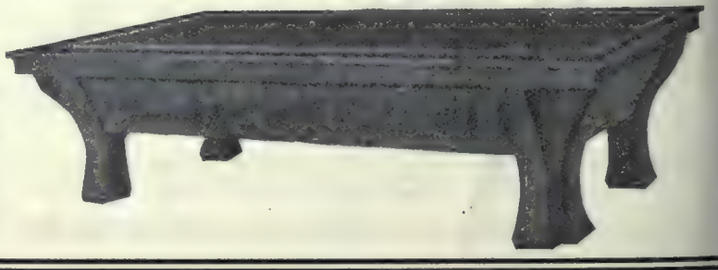
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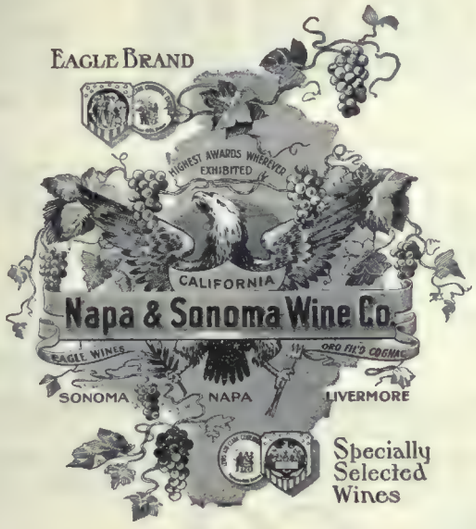
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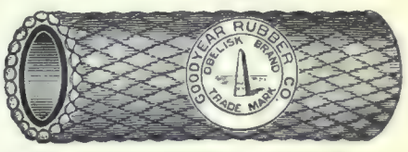
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SEATTLE AND NORTHWEST NEWS

Dullness In The Northwest

SEATTLE, May 20.—Let it be assumed at once that the entire country is dull, as shown by the reports of Dun's and Bradstreet's agencies—but the Northwest is unusually dull, especially in those towns that have been trying freak legislation and a narrow policy. There is a lesson in all this to those who want to know whether people like a narrow town.

The New York *Evening Post* surely has a correspondent here who knows his business and writes things as they are. Your own correspondent chances to know that the New York paper's correspondent is a loyal Seattle property owner. Furthermore, he was for Dilling for Mayor.

But, in a recent issue of the *Post,* he says that Dilling's narrow policy is a failure, that it is driving people away from town, and that those who had intended to come hither keep going. This is an abstract statement, you say, but he shows that things are abnormally dull. There are other reasons—narrow laws, undue surveillance, short-sightedness aside from the liquor question.

Now, there is "Jim" Goldsmith, manager of the great Schwabacher concerns here in Seattle. It so falls that Jim was an advocate of Dilling—one of the first men to foist him on the public; yet he comes out in big headlines in the *Times* and says the election of such a man was a mistake. Not only so, but he goes before the council and tells them that fool laws will kill the town. Here is a sample of the *Times* article, as played up by that sterling paper:

FREAKISH LAWS DAMAGING CITY, GOLDSMITH SAYS

Manager of Schwabacher Bros. Company Supported Dilling but Says New Election Would Make Many Changes.

COUNCIL DICTATED TO BY SHORT-HAIRED WOMEN.

"I supported Dilling as against Gill, believing him to be the best man, and I was a member of the committee that endorsed this council. Yet, if there was to be an election tomorrow, I want to tell you that there would be many changes!"

Some of the foolish laws pertain to smoking. They will not let people smoke on cars at all. The merchants have been figuring up how much they lose in cigars and cigarettes. Cigarettes, mind you. And they have a State law against the sale of cigarettes. It is never enforced, and in no part of the world have I ever seen so much cigarette smoking as right here in Seattle.

Last week I went into a barbershop for a hair cut. The barbers were complaining about the strictness of the laws about Sunday shaving, lately enforced to the letter. "It has driven many men to buying razors—regular or safety," said one barber.

The man who cut my hair was an intelligent former San Franciscan. He said: "I drifted down here from Alaska and intend to beat it to San Francisco as soon as I can save about $150 above my fare. This will enable me to start a little two man shop, with credit I can get. Say, there were five hundred of the Alaskan boys here last week. We began to feel that there would be some loose change around town, as all were "fat." Say, don't you know that they got wise in a night and beat it for the big Exposition town. I have heard from some of them. Why, they were followed by policemen for fear they might wander away from the church district. All the old places were closed and they felt like men under surveillance—no chance to take a girl anywhere for a drink, no liberty at all. That's what's killing the town."

There was much truth in my barber's philosophy, and the people here are all beginning to see it. I came here just a year ago. Things were wide open—a little dull in business but the open town was not slow. Today, it is dead, absolutely paralyzed.

A friend of mine visited the large breweries lately to help boost the Golden Potlatch celebration that takes place in July. Not much consolation did he get. One brewer's answer was typical of the others. One big brewer said: "See this bunch of letters. Well, read a few of them and you will note that every saloon man and other tenant of ours wants the rents reduced—they are not making expenses. My collectors come in and say they can not pay ten per cent on account."

The owner of the Alma Bar, where Californian wines are sold, told me he had lost $10 and $15 a day ever since Dilling's election. This is a small place that pays $140 rent. What happened? Well, I wandered in there yesterday to see how things were and I found a new proprietor. The wise owner had left the town. A pleasant little Swede, looking blue over dull business, was complaining that the boys had no money, or those who had it had gone to Portland or San Francisco.

It is so at Bellingham and Everett, only worse. Buildings are idle and business failures are either past or pending.

In all this matter, there is one thing to say about the women. They should not be blamed. When men like Goldsmith will put up men like Dilling and urge the women to vote for them, it is not quite fair to blame the women for the condition of the town. Of course the women, when they hear of the departure of these men for San Francisco, will say, "Oh, we don't want that kind of money," but they forget that the absence of that kind of money means, ultimately, dullness in all lines.

The house where I live—a modern apartment house, in splendid shape, with fine accommodations at reasonable rates, is empty now. By this I mean that more than half of the splendid suites are vacant. Last year—not a particularly lively one at that—one could not find a vacancy. There was a waiting list.

The Catholic charity associations, also the others, report more idle and hungry men and women than ever before. Why is all this? Let Mr. Dilling and his backers answer.

The Luneta Cafe went out of business about the time Dilling came into power here. John Resch, one of the former proprietors, is now serving the City Comptroller's department. He has charge of saloon licenses. City Comptroller W. J. Bothwell, who hires Resch, was one of the owners of the ill-fated Luneta. The firm is not able to pay its liabilities, but Bothwell guaranteed some of them personally. Thus, one of the best places in the City, along the line of some of the better San Francisco cafes, had to quit.

Seattle is said to have the largest billiard hall in the world. It is above the new Rathskeller and is largely patronized. There is also a very large pool hall in this city, but it is complaining of dull business.

Chick Morris, formerly in the cigar business, is now selling Old Crow and Hermitage. He is finding a pretty fair sale of goods.

Paul R. Ruben, of Woolner & Co., was a recent visitor to Seattle. Ruben likes the Northwest, but he noted the dullness. It is interesting to note how a man like Ruben warms up when he meets one from the old sod. He is surely a loyal Californian.

James Morrison, whose opposition to Hi Gill, made his saloon unpopular in certain quarters, and who subsequently sold it to "Scotty" Ferguson, is now in the aviation business. He is trying to get some of the birdmen to come up this way.

The Goldie-Klenert people say there is an uplift in California wines, with a chance of better sales and better prices.

A number of Bellingham and Everett men are looking around for locations in Seattle or elsewhere in this State. It is said that some of them have concluded, however, that California suits them best.

Senator T. H. Tighe, formerly of Carson City and Reno, but late of the Stratford Inn here, has located at Calgary, Alberta. These gentlemen were delighted with Seattle last year, but when business began to get dull with the departure of all the "live ones" they decided to get into other fields.

Pete Bartell, who sold the Sherwood not long ago, has bought Zebender's saloon at Kent. He says business is good over that way.

Ritchie & Co., whose heads were formerly with the Goldie-Klenert folk, have opened a neat saloon at First and Yesler. They are doing well.

The Lotus, on Pike street, has moved one door east of the old stand. It is beyond all doubt the most expensively furnished bar in Seattle. It is said to have cost $25,000 to furnish it up, and it is a small place, too.

California's Wine Industry From A Banker's Standpoint

DURING the last year conditions affecting our wine industry have greatly improved, so that growers may expect better prices, and wine-makers better profits. The larger interests have strengthened their financial condition and the smaller interests are working more in harmony. The general failure of the European crops last year has enabled our wine-makers to establish a large export trade, and the difficulty of obtaining European wine and the strict enforcement of the pure food laws have gained our wines an entrance to important domestic markets which they have not hitherto reached under their own name. Wine-makers state that if long term contracts can be made for grapes at prices which, while remunerative to growers, will enable them to maintain present prices, these new markets can be permanently held.—Anglo and London-Paris National Bank *Financial Letter.*

Helping The Drunkard To Reform

NO ONE is anxious to encourage drunkenness, and everywhere efforts are being made to make it impossible for the confirmed sot to secure liquor.

In certain Nevada towns, all the saloons have a list of the weaklings who cannot drink without becoming intoxicated and these unfortunates are refused a drop even though they are willing and able to pay for it.

The Excise Board of Lincoln, Nebraska, has adopted a rule requiring friends and relatives of habitual drunkards to furnish pictures of the bibulous ones for the better information of the saloon keepers and their bartenders. The photographs must accompany the legal notice to desist in selling liquor to the drunkards and are to be pasted behind the bar.

In Walla Walla, an ordinance has been proposed to compel drunkards to wear a special badge or button. The button would bear a legend reading, "I am a sot," or perhaps, "I am an habitual drunkard, and beware of me," or something to that purport. As soon as a man thus decorated entered a saloon the barkeeper would be able to recognize his failing and decline to sell him liquor as the law requires.

Up in Toronto, Canada, where one preacher estimated that 2,000 men go home intoxicated every night, the Rev. G. M. Brewin suggests that licenses be issued to liquor drinkers upon the payment of a nominal fee and that these licenses be produced whenever a drink is purchased. The licenses would be suspended for occasional intoxication and canceled for habitual inebrity. Rev. Brewin says that if his plan were adopted and 2,000 men went home under the influence of liquor in one night, 2,000 licenses would be suspended the next day, and if they kept it up the licenses would be revoked and they could not buy any more drinks, for it would be the duty of the bartenders to demand the production of licenses before serving liquor.

Mr. Brewin does not discuss in detail the working out of his plan, but there is considerable speculation in Toronto hotel and cafe circles as to how it would operate. It is generally agreed that the constant drawing of a license from the pocket would become increasingly difficult during the progress of a convivial evening. It is suggested, therefore, that the license might be neatly framed and suspended from a cord from the neck of the drinker.

But all joking aside, for this is not a subject that should be treated lightly, it seems to us that better than lists of drunkards, pictures, badges or licenses is the suggestion which Andrea Sbarboro advanced in his booklet on "The Fight for True Temperance," whereby drunkards might be promptly reformed. He writes:

"Every person arrested on the streets in a drunken condition should be put in jail and instead of sending him 'down below' for twenty-four hours, which is a farce, they should be, for the first time, sent to jail for thirty days. In order that the industrious mechanic and business men need not, by the sweat of their brow, pay for the maintenance of the drunken sots in jail, the prisoners should be made to work for their board, in cleaning the streets or repairing country roads, and the needy families of those who are married should be paid something for their support.

"If there should be some who still insist on becoming again intoxicated, the second time they should be arrested and sentenced to sixty days; and every time thereafter, their sentence should be increased by thirty additional days. I verily believe that by this remedy in a few months every town and city would be cleared of its drunkards, for they would either have to control their thirst and conduct themselves as gentlemen or they would be confined in jail, working for their board and lodging."

Andrea Sbarboro Writes of the Turin Exposition

THE inauguration ceremonies of the International Exposition at Turin on April 29th were very interesting indeed. The great fair was opened by the King and Queen of Italy in the presence of other members of the Italian Royal Family and government, foreign diplomats and commissioners accorded to Italy, a majority of the members of the Italian Parliament and a large number of other famous Italians and foreigners of distinction. The gathering was one of the most notable ever brought together in Italy since 1861, when the first Assembly declared from Turin that Victor Emmanuel II was the King of Italy.

The ceremonies took place in the Sale delle Feste, the Hall of Festivities, a magnificent theatre erected for the purpose of large assemblies, some five thousand persons being present. Applications for admission tickets had been made by many thousands more who had to be disappointed. Special care, however, was taken of foreigners and through our American Ambassador and Mr. Francis Loomis, the United States Commissioner, I was duly provided for and had seats in the "Tribuna" at all the official ceremonies.

When the King and Queen entered the Hall, the royal march was played and everyone arose and applauded enthusiastically for their majesties, who bowed gracefully to the people. The first address was made by Hon. Villa, president of the Exposition. Then followed the Mayor of Turin and four other dignitaries, all reading their addresses, which were beautifully written and each treated in a different manner, some being in verse. All the papers, which dwelt on the progress of Italy during the past 50 years, were vociferously applauded. The King and Queen were repeatedly cheered when their names were referred to, but they made no attempt to reply, contenting themselves with merely smiling and bowing good-naturedly.

After the ceremonies, the sovereigns drove away in a court carriage, escorted by magnificently dressed cuirassiers on horses. They inspected the different buildings, and mingled with the people, who continually cheered and applauded them.

In the afternoon, we again entered the spacious and beautiful Hall of Festivities where music, some especially written for the occasion, was enjoyed by all, especially by the King, Queen and members of the Royal family, among whom I noticed, the brave Duke of Abruzzi, well-known by many people in San Francisco, and almost our nation's "son-in-law."

The vast crowd of people was most orderly and the fair management is to be congratulated on the fact that not a single accident occurred during the whole day. There is no question but that the fair will certainly be a grand success.

On the 30th, the immense "Stadium" was inaugurated by their Majesties. It is a grand open building, with tiers of seats rising around the walls like a Coliseum. It contained 80,000 people inside its beautifully decorated walls and it is estimated that 20,000 more outside were unable to enter and witness the wonderful spectacle.

I have visited all the great expositions for the past forty years and I must confess that the location and arrangement of the Turin buildings are the best I have ever seen. The fair is located in Valentino Park through which flows the broad waters of the Po. The park has an area of 250 acres and of this area, 75 acres is under cover, the total number of buildings being about 125. The buildings are entirely white and within the park they gain in impressiveness and seemingly in number by being grouped and surrounded by stately trees. On the right bank of the river Po, their impressiveness is even more striking, for they are massed above the river's edge in an almost unbroken line for a mile long—a line consisting entirely of foreign government buildings.

The space occupied by the Fair grounds being limited, every building is made conveniently accessible. I hope that San Francisco will take some note of this fact and not commit the error of St. Louis which spread its buildings over an area of over a thousand acres. As a result many exhibits were hardly ever visited, for people were worn out long before they reached them.

The United States Government Building has an admirable position. It faces the government building of Great Britain on the other side of the river. I consider it one of the most attractive structures of the exposition. It has a facade 600 feet long and is separated from the buildings that flank it. It is the only edifice that has a terrace running the entire length of its facade and is the building best seen from the other side of the river. A footbridge 12 feet wide crosses the river at one end of the building.

The Po, by the way, is spanned by some magnificent bridges, several monumental ones, elaborately ornamented with statuary, having been built especially for the occasion.

Our California exhibits of fine wines and fruits are attracting much attention. I understand that they are to be considerably augmented with further material and I am sure it will be found later that the $10,000 appropriated by our last legislature was a good investment.

I am surprised to be served at the principal hotels in Italy with fresh and dried California fruit. Who knows but that the time will come when these hotels will also serve California wines? By the way, I have tasted some of the Asti Colony wine of California in a private family here today where it is used on special occasions as a "vin de luxe."

Turin, May 1, 1911.

Napa and Sonoma Wine Company's New Home

THE Napa & Sonoma Wine Company recently removed its salesroom, office and wine vaults to 52-56 Beale Street, just south of Market Street, this city, a new and permanent location for this well known firm. It occupies the ground floor and basement of a fire-proof building, giving floor space in each of 45x150 feet, and its new home is admirably adapted to the wants of the Company. Speaking of its removal the Company says in a communication to its friends and customers:

"In our new building we have availed ourselves of every opportunity for the economical and prompt dispatch of business that modern facilities can afford. This, together with our large cellars and shipping facilities from the vineyards in Livermore, has equipped us better than ever before to cater to our trade. We desire to take this opportunity to express our sincere thanks to our many friends and patrons who have favored us in the past, and extend a courteous welcome to them all."

The Napa & Sonoma Company besides handling its own brands acts as distributor for the Alta Vista Wines Company, the two together representing a very large quantity of the finest California wines on the market. The Company is also supplying the trade with "Oro Fino Cognac," one of the highest class brandies produced in this State. Doing a large and growing business it is found unnecessary to talk much about its output, as the qualities of the goods dealt in speak for themselves. In consequence it is safe to recommend any wines or liquors which bear the brand of either the "Napa & Sonoma Wine Company," or the "Alta Vista Wines Company."

LOUISVILLE DEPARTMENT

G. D. CRAIN, JR., Regular Correspondent, 305 Keller Bldg., Louisville, Ky.

LOUISVILLE, KY., May 25.—While business is progressing at a satisfactory rate, considering the season of the year, distillers and wholesalers are preparing themselves for the usual midsummer dullness. The activity which has characterized business at the Main street houses, has continued longer than usual this year, cooler weather having been general until later than is customary. The whisky interests are now willing to recognize the coming of summer, and to yield the center of the stage to the breweries for a little while.

It begins to look as if the arguments which have been advanced by E. H. Taylor & Co. and others against overproduction is to have effect, as many of the distilleries will close earlier than it had been expected they would. The original idea was that most of the plants throughout the State would run until July 1, while some might continue into August. It now seems to be the general plan to close down in June, and it will be the exception that runs during the "safe and sane" month.

One of those that will do this is the Glenmore plant at Owensboro, which is controlled by J. S. Thompson & Co., of Louisville. This plant has been in continuous operation for three years, and the chances are that it will run on through. Col. Thompson, who is an ardent advocate of straight whisky, believes that there will continue to be a big demand for bottled-in-bond goods, and that there is no reason for curtailing production.

One of the most important decisions handed down by the Court of Appeals in many months was its recent verdict in the storage taxation fight, which was started in local courts all over the State, and was decided in the case of the State against the Kentucky Distillers & Warehouse Company, brought up from Louisville; against John B. Thompson, from Harrodsburg; and against Tom Moore, from Bradstown. The decision was in favor of the revenue agents who caused the suits to be filed, and was in brief that storage accounts are taxable as other property and that the distilleries must pay taxes on these accounts for the past five years. The defendants argued successfully in the lower courts that the storage charges were income, and that to tax accounts for storage would be to levy an income tax. The Court of Appeals takes the other view of the case, however, and decides that the amounts are property within the meaning of the statute, and that they must accordingly pay ad valorem taxes like anything else. The decision involves nearly half a million dollars, which will be collected by counties, municipalities, and the commonwealth all over the State. On the other hand, it has been predicted that an appeal will be taken in the cases to the Supreme Court, and if this is done it may be several years before a final decision is handed down.

A custom which has been in effect in Kentucky for thirty-years has been called in question by the Government, indictments having been returned by the Federal grand jury at Owensboro against the Kentucky Distillers & Warehouse Company and the United American Company, fifteen charges being brought against the former concern and three against the latter, which recently took over the plants of the Bernheim Distilling Company, of Louisville. The method which is to be put on the defense is that of leasing a plant to other persons without the formality of notifying the Government, giving new bonds, etc. In many cases, for purpose of convenience, and in order to provide for the manufacture of whisky under a name different from the owner of the plant, it has been customary to lease the distilling plant to other interests, whose name then appears as the distiller. The Government rules, however, require that when a distillery is leased, the names of those interested must be given, and the lease must be an actual one, and not merely in the name of a "dummy" of the leasing company. J. P. Hanley, assistant secretary and treasurer of the Kentucky Distillers & Warehuose Company, and Albert S. Roth, president of the United American Company, have been served with subpoenas directing their respective corporations to appear to answer the charges at the October term of the Federal Court to be held in Louisville. The indictments merely accuse the corporations, no individuals being mentioned. Possible penalties are fines of $1,000 for each offense, while the forfeiture of the plant is also possible under the law.

The annual meeting of the Kentucky Distillers' and Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association was held at the Seelbach Hotel in Louisville May 16. The meeting was well attended by distillers from all parts of the State, and the session was given over to the discussion of business and the outlook for the future of the trade. The officers were re-elected with change, as follows: John D. McCullough, of Owensboro, President; W. A. Miller, of Louisville, Vice-president; W. C. Wheeler, Louisville, Secretary, and George F. Baker, of Frankfort, treasurer. No change was made in the executive committee of fifteen members.

A change of considerable interest to the trade in this section was announced in connection with the purchase of the business of R. S. Strader & Son, of Lexington, by the Gutzeit Company, of which A. C. Gutzeit is the head. The new owners have moved their quarters from 410 West Shore street, which they have occupied since the formation of the Gutzeit concern, to 112 West Main street, where R. S. Strader & Son have done business for forty years. The business has been conducted since the death of the founder by his son, W. P. Strader. Mr. Gutzeit was formerly connected with the distilling house of E. J. Curley & Co. in the capacity of treasurer.

The right to a trade name and brand is involved in a suit which has been brought at Cincinnati in the Federal Court by the estate of Leopold Lebrot, of Stanford, Ky., against the distilling house of S. P. Gluck & Co., of Cincinnati. It is charged by the plaintiffs that the defendants have appropriated a valuable name and brand that is the property of the Lebrot estate. An injunction against the use of this name is asked for, an accounting of the profits resulting is demanded, and damages of not less than $10,000 for the wrongful use of the name are petitioned for.

Distillers in Louisville have been much interested in the use during the past season of two automobile trucks by Chess & Wymond, a leading cooperage concern, which supplies a large number of the big distilleries in and around Louisville. Two Packard trucks of three-ton capacity have been commissioned, and the result has been satisfactory delivery service, and good results especially when emergency cases arose. It is believed that the motor truck will spread to other branches of the trade, R. E. Wathen & Co., the local distillers, having two trucks in service between their plant, which is several miles outside the city limits, and the city.

Over The Sparkling Wine Cup

GOLDEN STATE, EXTRA DRY

BY HORATIO F. STOLL.

THE Italian-Swiss Colony have definitely decided to put their new champagne upon the market about the 15th of July and then the public will have a chance to sample the long-awaited true sparkling wine, prepared under the direction of Charles Jadeau, the famous French champagne expert.

The Colony were a long time finding a suitable name for their California Champagne, but their final choice, GOLDEN STATE, EXTRA DRY, is generally considered a happy selection. California since its earliest history has been known the world over as the Golden State, and as soon as the public has had a chance to acquaint itself with the merits of this new effervescent wine, they will realize that its quality is golden as well.

Every one who has tasted the new product has been amazed at its delicate aroma, its exquisite bouquet, its delicious flavor and its excellent sparkling qualities. On Sunday afternoon, May 28th, a large number of the Olympic Club members visited the Colony in their autos and had the pleasure of meeting M. Jadeau, inspecting the champagne cellars, and tasting the GOLDEN STATE, EXTRA DRY. The wine proved a revelation to them and they were all loud in their praises, predicting a big success for the Colony's new naturally-fermented-in-the-bottle champagne.

The package, by the way, will be a handsome one indeed and will be presentable at the best-appointed table. The neck will be swathed in gold foil and the label, a rich yet simple design in black and gold, will be ornamented with the State seal, which will emphasize the fact that "GOLDEN STATE" is a California product. The word "Eureka" (I have found it) in the seal might be fittingly interpreted as applying to the latest achievement of the directors of the Italian-Swiss Colony, who feel that at last they have produced a true native sparkling wine, as good as the imported article, of which the whole United States may well be proud.

How Motion Pictures Led To The Arrest Of Champagne Riot Leaders

THE wine men of California approve moving pictures, for they have found them an excellent medium for educating the people of the United States as to the importance of our viticultural industry. In the champagne district of France, on the other hand, the grape growers look upon the motion pictures as their greatest enemy. Their aversion is only recent and the reason is quite interesting.

During the "champagne riots" in the Marne and Aube districts, several Paris firms of motion pictures sent operators there for "news pictures." These films vie with the daily newspapers for telling the news, and when a startling event happens in the afternoon, the boulevard motion picture theatres of Paris, the next day, show it in all its details. Paris newspapers usually are a day later than this. The "champagne riots" made a good "story" and the cinematograph "editors" went for it strong.

It happened that the police were eager to make arrests of many engaged in the riots, especially those who took the lead and set fire to or plundered champagne cellars and warehouses. Evidence was hard to get together, that is, evidence that was indisputable, for in crowds of 20,000 or 30,000 people it was hard to say that this man or that man, did the dirty work.

But, according to the well-known Paris correspondent, William Philip Simms, when the motion picture began to unroll their films to public gaze, a brilliant idea struck the police. They visited several performances, taking with them a few old inhabitants who were personally acquainted with all the grape growers, winemakers and workmen in the surrounding country. As the show proceeded, first one, then another of the men would exclaim:

"Oh, look! There's Pierre Durand setting fire to the warehouse!"

"See there! Paul Vouvrier is bursting open hogsheads of wine!"

"And there's Eugene Marcelle, Tomas Toutee, Georges Lapauze, Alphonse Ganay, Gaston Roger, etc., battering down the doors of the Bubbly Wine Company!"

The police wrote down the names and later made wholesale arrests. It is said the motion picture films will be introduced in court as evidence at the trials of these unhappy people, this being the first time in history a criminal proceeding had for an "eye witness" a motion picture machine.

Opinion is greatly divided as to the worth of this new detective. Chief Hamard, of the Paris Detective Bureau, declares even this evidence is not conclusive, though he regards it as very important. While a single picture might be snapped to show a perfectly innocent man in an attitude utterly condemnatory, a series of pictures would not permit of this.

The General Confederation of Labor has taken the matter much to heart and declares that in the future, motion picture men will not be tolerated near a crowd composed of their members. "We refuse to be held responsible for what might happen to a motion picture machine or the man behind it," a labor leader of Paris is quoted as saying.

Lastly, the motion picture men themselves are in despair. They see that from now on it will be well nigh impossible to get pictures of strike scenes, rioting of any sort, especially in the champagne district, since it will be as much as the life of an operator is worth to attempt to take them.

Origin Of The Menu Card

PERHAPS some of the readers of the PACIFIC WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW will be as glad as I was to learn the origin of the elaborate menus that are now in vogue not only at public banquets but at every hotel and restaurant that makes any pretentions to being first-class and up-to-date. According to the London *Globe*, at a dinner given by Duke Henry of Brunswick, in 1541, he was seen to every now and then consult a long slip of paper which reposed at the side of his plate. One of the Duke's guests asked what the paper was for. He explained that it was a sort of programme or catalogue of the dishes he had commanded from the cook, "to the intent that if some delicacy, which especially appealed to his appetite, were marked for a later stage in the repast, he might carefully reserve his appetite for it."

The simplicity and utility of the idea at once took the fancy of the Duke's cronies and the menu card from that moment became an institution. The new fashion was so much admired that it was adopted in England and France at once, and since has been universally adopted the world over.

It would be interesting to know the origin of the present-day wine list which enables the diner at any representative hotel or cafe to choose from hundreds of wines coming from every wine making nation.

Nowadays, at the average banquet or formal home dinner, two or three wines and a champagne only are served. But just imagine the trials of a guest say, one hundred years back, when the banquets were set out with fifteen to twenty different

kinds of wine, and you were expected to show your appreciation of the compliment paid by the host, in partaking of, at least, one glass of each kind. I am afraid if that custom still prevailed the result would be very disastrous the following day. It is probable that such a number of wines was set upon the table more for display, than with the intention of using each and every kind as they may have been served. However, while it gave everyone a chance to make an agreeable selection, there is no doubt that our present custom of serving a few wines at dinner is saner and safer, while our modern hotel and restaurant wine list permits every palate and purse to be satisfied.

Where 10,000,000 Gallons Of Wine Are Stored

TWELVE times every day in the year scores of people traveling between this city and San Francisco gaze over to the big sign "Calwa" on the top of the eastern hills of the Richmond shore of the bay through which the steamers of the Monticello company pass, and inquire what the huge sentinel means and what place it stands guardian over—the big group of buildings, bearing the name Winehaven.

Winehaven, half way down the bay to the great metropolis, is the home of the California Wine Association, the biggest vintage company in all California.

The story of that big plant that you pass by every time you go to San Francisco is an interesting one.

The earthquake and fire of 1906 drove one industry out of San Francisco that did not return.

When, in the destruction of the city, the cellars of the California Wine Association were reduced to a chaos of hoops and debris, the directors of the corporation immediately took up the problem of finding a new location where the danger of fire and earthquake would be minimized and where equal or better transportation facilities would be afforded.

Such a situation was finally discovered on the eastern shore of San Francisco bay near the town of Richmond.

The situation of Winehaven possesses every advantage essential to the commercial requirements of the gigantic operations of the California Wine Association, a corporation which has $10,000,000 invested in the wine industry of the State.

Some idea of the immensity of the cellars may be gathered from the fact that they contain eight miles of gangways. The total capacity is 10,000,000 gallons.

Throughout the establishment every modern appliance for scientific wine making is to be found, including machinery, and bottling apparatus.

The annual output of the Association is upwards of 30,000,000 gallons.

The Winehaven establishment represents an investment of about $1,000,000, and ranks first among the great cellars of the world.—*Vallejo Times.*

Woodland, Yolo County, having gone "dry" at the late election, must pay the penalty, and the City Trustees have fixed August 1st as the date for closing the saloons. A motion was made to give the saloon men until October 1st to prevent losses, etc., but the majority of the Trustees voted for August 1st.

National, the premier mining camp of Humboldt county, is destined to become "dry" within the next few days. In accordance with an act recently promulgated at Washington, National is now within the national forest reserve, and, as it is unlawful to sell liquors upon a national grant, the saloons will have to move. It will be a remarkable mining camp where liquor does not flow as freely as water.

All The Joy Soon Will Be Gone From The Cup

JUST as Andrea Sbarboro had demonstrated, for the Nth time, that mildly alcoholic beverages, such as wine, are of great benefit to the human system comes Professor D. D. Whitney of Wesleyan University and proves, to his own satisfaction at least, that all kinds of liquor are poisonous even if the alcohol is taken out of them.

"The harmfulness of intoxicants is not removed with the removal of alcohol from their composition," Professor Whitney says. "With their alcoholic contents reduced to the same percentage, ordinary claret and cider are the most poisonous beverages, and brandy, gin and whisky are the least poisonous."

For the purpose of his experiments Professor Whitney—who previously, by the way, had shut Wesleyan students in a cage and proved that alcohol is a food—used rotifers, or fishworms, which drank themselves to death in the cause of science. Various amounts of different liquors were put into the water in which these animals were made to live, and note was taken of what percentage of alcohol they could exist thirty minutes in and in what percentage they could live two or three days and propagate. Professor Whitney gives his conclusions as follows:

"The results perhaps explain why different alcohol beverages have such different effects on the drunkard, even though an equal intoxication is produced. It is generally recognized that brandy produces a certain type of drunkenness, and that cider produces another type wholly different. Many other liquors also produce a particular type of drunkenness each. These types are doubtless caused at least partly by the non-alcoholic ingredients in the liquor."

If the Wesleyan professor is correct in his deductions, all the old theories regarding drunkenness will have gone to smash. Heretofore most persons, whether drinkers or abstainers, have pretty thoroughly agreed with Guthrie that, "Whisky is a good thing in its place. There is nothing like it for preserving a man when he is dead. If you want to keep a dead man, put him in whisky; if you want to kill a live man, put whisky in him."

But if Dr. Whitney makes many more experiments we may expect to hear that the only really safe way to keep sober is to drink alcohol in the raw state and plenty of it.—*S. F. Chronicle.*

At Oceanside, early this month, the City Trustees by a vote of 4 to 1 adopted an amendment to the liquor ordinance providing for the granting of licenses to hotels to serve liquor with meals, the granting of such license to be within the gift of the board, which also has the power to revoke the same at any time. One provision is that the hotel securing such a license must have at least 20 sleeping rooms. The fee for the license is to be $1 per month per room.

A petition bearing seventy-five signatures has been presented to the Oceanside Trustees asking them to either grant a number of requests or submit the propositions indicated to a vote of the people. One of these relates to a municipal saloon, which proposition is said to be strongly advocated by the more radical "wets" and some others. It has been found that it will not be practicable to vote for the beach pavilion on account of the bonding limit, but the liquor question will receive attention. By a vote of four to one the city trustees have granted El San Luis Rey Hotel a license to sell liquors with meals.

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LOS ANGELES DEPARTMENT

LOS ANGELES, May 23:—Conditions with the wine trade in Southern California are quite satisfactory. The agreement between the Independents and the Association to do business without cutting each other's throats has resulted in a stability in the market that has insured a good trade at better prices, and the situation is better as regards the wineries and the grape grower than has been the case for several years. The demand has been good and trade is active with goods moving out satisfactorily both as to local and shipping orders. The movement of wines to the East has been large and all the big wineries are making weekly shipments that aggregate many carloads.

Locally, outside of the municipality of Los Angeles, trade has been largely of the "buy as needed" quantity. The Board of Supervisors have shown on every occasion the hostility toward the liquor interests and has so far never overlooked a bet, where they could harass the trade. The dealers in the few "wet" towns in this county have been kept guessing as to how long they would be permitted to transact business. The latest edict of our "Long-haired" Board was the passage this week of an ordinance which will become effective June 15th, that forces the closing at 12 o'clock of all restaurants outside of the municipalities, every night and the heaviest blow of all, the forbidding the sale of liquors at all on Sunday. This particularly is a hardship on the country restaurants, for the city people out in their automobiles, picnicking in the country on that day, have been good patrons of the country roadside restaurants and hotels, who under the terms of the new ordinance are not allowed to sell any liquor, even with meals on Sunday.

The Anti-Saloon League are again out in warfare against the liquor trade in the seaport of Redondo. So far the sentiment of the citizens of that city has been against a "dry" town and the drys have been defeated several times in their efforts to close the place, but the "longhairs" are tireless and have again organized and are getting up petitions to call another election in an attempt to make Redondo "dry."

The wide open state of Bakersfield has long been a thorn in flesh of the Antis and during last week the Anti-Saloon League and the ministerial union of that city have been holding a convention at which plans are perfected to force an election under the new State local option law to place Bakersfield on the "dry" list. We rather imagine they will have their work cut out for them in that job.

While footpads all over the city are holding up people homeward bound at late hours and even holding up saloons and those therein, the police under instructions of bigoted Commissioners are putting in time visiting in disguise drug stores and saloons and trying to induce the clerks or owners to make some infringement of one of the ordinances so they can be haled before the court and heavily fined. I imagine the taxpayers of the city would be better pleased if the police were used to protect them, instead of gumshoeing some two-bit violation of the liquor ordinances.

The vineyards of this section escaped the frost that caught the valley and northern vineyards last month, and aside from a little damage down Cucamonga way, by the high winds drifting sand over some of the vineyards and damaging the blossoms, no particular harm has been done in the South. Indications are for a good crop and growers and wine men expect a normal yield this season.

Secundo Guasti, who has been on a trip East visiting the trade and the branches of the Italian Vineyard Company at New Orleaens, New York, Chicago and Seattle, has just returned. He reports business as excellent and the outlook for the coming season's trade as most encouraging.

The great vineyard of Chas. Stern & Sons escaped any material damage from the high winds of a few weeks ago, and Mr. Stern reports the outlook for a good crop as excellent. This house have been heavy shippers to the Eastern market for some time past and have been doing a very satisfactory business.

Some of the vineyards of the San Fernando Valley and down in Orange County were slightly hit by the frost which will lower their output somewhat, but most of the vineyards in those localities are small and do not affect the output of the county to any appreciable extent.

Guy Barham, Southern California's Internal Revenue broker, has, after several years' close application to business, decided to take a vacation, and on the 17th of this month left for New York City, from which he sailed on the Mauretania in company of William Randolph Hearst for an automobile trip through Europe. They will be accompanied by their families and will stay some three months and visit all the points of interest on the Continent before returning to the United States.

Frank Becker of Becker Bros., of the Waldorf Cafes, of Los Angeles and San Francisco, left this week for San Francisco. Frank expects to be gone for several months and to take a vacation while gone, running up the Coast to Alaska on a hunting and fishing trip, before returning here.

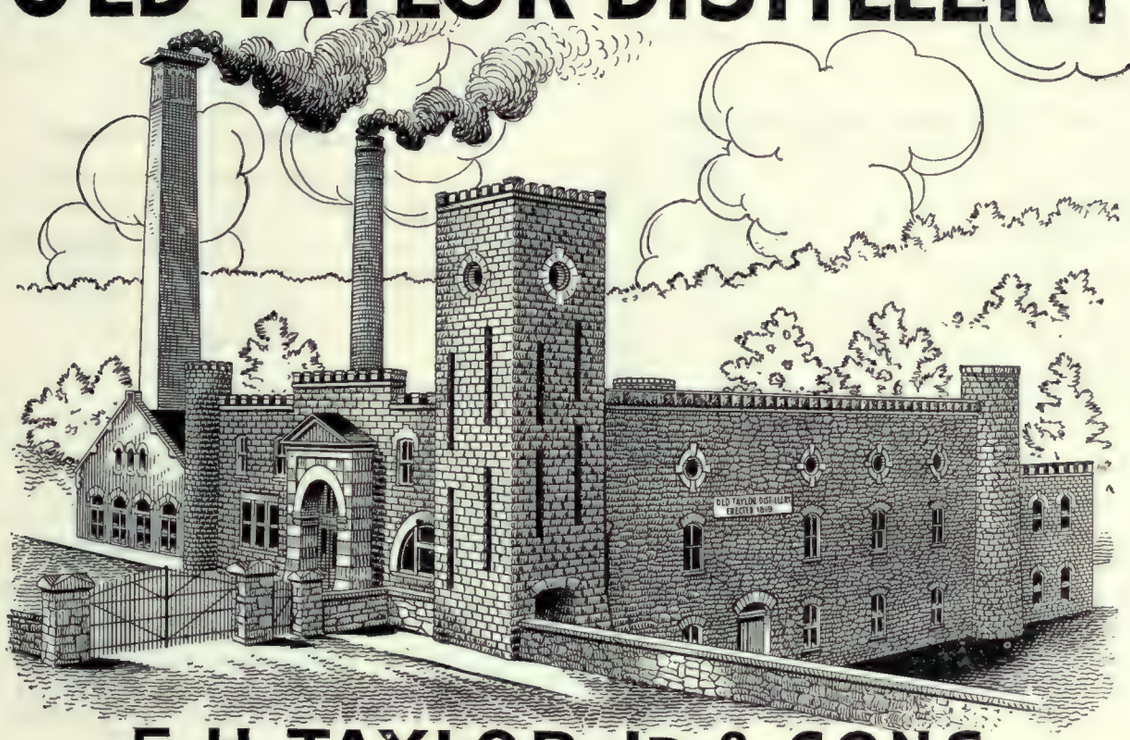
Believes In Graded License

MAYOR WADHAM of San Diego believes in licensing a saloon by a stated tax on its gross receipts. He says: "It doesn't seem fair that a man with a fine location and a big business should pay no more than the fellow with a poor location and a mighty slim trade. If we could license the saloons according to their receipts it would be a good thing. Then some of these fellows who are coining money would have to pay more than the little fellow who can barely make both ends meet."

It was argued by those who listened to the Mayor that it might be difficult to get some saloonists to give their exact receipts, but he declared that it would be possible to immediately revoke a license if there was any funny business. He pointed out that the Home Telephone Co. is now paying a tax on its gross receipts and the street railway will soon do so. The saloon could be taxed on the same plan, he believed.

Mr. Bumgarten, who is about to build a brewery at Bakersfield, has closed a contract for drilling wells on the chosen site. It is proposed to spend $225,000 on the brewery, the plans for which will be soon submitted to contractors. In addition Mr. Bumgarten will build a $5000 residence near the brewery. The machinery has been bought in Chicago, and is expected soon to reach Bakersfield.

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SAN FRANCISCO CALIFORNIA

WINE AND BRANDY EXPORTS BY SEA

NAMES OF CONSIGNEES WILL NOT BE GIVEN

Owing to a recent order of the Secretary of the Treasury through his local representatives, it has been found necessary to discontinue giving the names of the Consignees at this port. We regret to have to make this announcement, but for the time being, such conditions will rule.

EXPORTS OF WINE.

FROM APRIL 20TH TO MAY 20TH, 1911.

Destination.	Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
To Alaska	7	260	$259
" British Columbia	5	1,302	435
" China	8	1,778	609
" Central America	32	40,174	11,624
" Hawaiian Islands	88	89,911	39,410
" Japan	....	41,043	12,188
" Mexico	....	2,942	1,199
" New York	444	787,996	251,392
" Philippine Islands	73	2,062	1,138
" South America	19	5,704	2,665
" Society Islands	....	2,322	589
" Other Eastern States	....	47,305	15,697
" British East Indies	1	2,073	713
" Samoan Islands	....	20	12
" Germany	....	34,911	10,697
" France	....	6,724	2,353
" London	2	6,500	2,618
" Havana	....	3,760	1,365
" Holland	....	4,500	1,800
Total	679	1,081,287	$356,763

BRANDY.

Destination	Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
To Central America	1	.....	$11
" Hawaiian Islands	25	26	315
" New York	12	274	493
" Philippine Islands	10	.....	80
" South America	2	.....	22
Total	50	300	$921

BEER.

Destination.	Packages Bottled.	Packages Bulk.	Value.
To Alaska	40	.....	$370
" Central America	19	.....	129
" Hawaiian Islands	60	21	491
" Japan	100	.....	850
" South America	50	.....	287
" Society Islands	27	8	297
Total	296	29	$2,424

WHISKY.

Destination	Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
To Alaska	48	456	$1,559
" British Columbia	5	.....	35
" Central America	48	177	631
" Hawaiian Islands	188	370	2,796
" Japan	2	.....	9
" Mexico	6	30	95
" New York	200	.....	4,320
" Philippine Islands	100	.....	600
" South America	13	.....	57
" Dutch East Indies	1	.....	10
" China	2	.....	20
Total	614	1,033	$10,132

MISCELLANEOUS.

Destination.	Packages and Contents.
To Alaska	3 cs Gin, 2 cs Cognac, 6 cs Grape Juice ..... 2 cs Champagne, 1 cs Mineral Water, 1 cs Ale, 1 cs Bitters
" British Columbia	100 cs Mineral Water, 1 cs Bitters
" China	40 cs Grape Juice
" Central America	1 cs Cognac, 2 cs Ginger Ale, 1 kg 1 hf csk Vermouth ..... 3 cs Mineral Water, 1 kg Coco Cola
" Hawaiian Islands	31 cs Vermouth, 13 cs 30 bbls Gin, 2 cs Cocktails ..... 38 cs Mineral Water, 62 cs Grape Juice, 1 cs Ale ..... 50 cs Malt Extract, 1 cs Cordial, 10 cs Champagne ..... 7 cs Fruit Juice, 30 cs Cider, 1 cs Liquors, 5 cs Bitters
" Japan	3 cs 1 bbl Grape Juice, 1 cs Mineral Water
" Mexico	22 cs Mineral Water, 2 cs Grape Juice, 1 cs Cherries in Maraschino
" Havana	10 cs Grape Juice
" New York	9 cs Cordial, 50 crates Grape Juice, 4 octs Gin
" South America	3 cs Grape Juice
" Samoan Islands	10 cs Grape Juice
" Society Islands	1 cs Gin
" Philippine Islands	18 cs Cherries in Maraschino, 45 cs 3 bbls 1 hf bbl Liquors, 5 bbls Grape Juice
Total	539 cs 39 bbls 1 hf bbl 3 kgs 4 octs 50 crates
Value	$6151

IMPORTS BY SEA

COAST IMPORTS BY SEA.

FROM APRIL 20TH TO MAY 20TH, 1911.

FROM SEATTLE.

11 cs Wine	San Francisco.
2 cs Whisky	San Francisco.
1953 hhds Beer	San Francisco.
1987 bbls Beer	San Francisco.
625 hf bbls Beer	San Francisco.
657 qr bbls Beer	San Francisco.
89 cs Beer	San Francisco.
1 csk Beer	San Francisco.
10 qr bbls Malt Beer	San Francisco.

BEER IN TRANSIT.

To Oakland	366 hhds 384 bbls 191 hf bbls 297 qr bbls
" Alamada	290 hhds 120 bbls 80 hf bbls 15 qr bbls
" Fresno	200 hhds 90 bbls 100 hf bbls 60 qr bbls
" Reno	130 csks 30 bbls 104 hf bbls 10 qr bbls
" Los Angeles	14 csks 120 bbls
" Vallejo	35 bbls
" Bakersfield	50 bbls 40 hf bbls 20 qr bbls
" San Mateo	9 csks
" Lancaster	2 bbls

IMPORTS BY RAIL IN BOND.

FROM APRIL 20TH TO MAY 20TH, 1911.

Via New York—		
84 cs Win	From Southampton	to San Francisco
200 cs Champagne	From Antwerp	to San Francisco
Via New Orleans—		
160 cs Champagne	From Havre	to San Francisco

IMPORTS BY SEA.

Foreign.

FROM APRIL 20TH TO MAY 20TH, 1911.

FROM KOBE, JAPAN—Per Siberia, April 21,

130 csks Sake	San Francisco.
112 csks Sake	San Francisco.

FROM KOBE, JAPAN—Per China, April 28.

133 csks Sake	San Francisco.
10 cs Sake	San Francisco.
30 csks Sake	Los Angeles.

FROM KOBE, JAPAN—Per Manchuria, May 5.

90 cs Sake	San Francisco.
99 csks Sake	San Francisco.
30 cs Sake	Los Angeles.

FROM KOBE, JAPAN—Per Chiyo Maru, May 11.

262 csks Sake	San Francisco.
10 cs Sake	San Francisco.

FROM NEW YORK (via Ancon)—Per Leelanaw, April 21.

996 cs Whisky	San Francisco.

FROM VICTORIA—Per Queen, April 21.

3 bbls Beer	San Francisco.
11 cs Whisky	San Diego.
50 cs Brandy	San Francisco.

FROM NEW YORK (via Ancon)—Per City of Para, April 21.

50 cs Wine	San Francisco.

FROM EUROPE—SAME VESSEL.

12 octs Rum	San Francisco.

FROM NEW YORK (via Ancon)—Per Stanley Dollar, April 25.

6 bbls Gin	San Francisco.
9 kgs Gin	San Francisco.

FROM NEW YORK (via Ancon)—Per Pennsylvania, May 8.

344 cs Wine	San Francisco.
90 bbls Whisky	San Francisco.

FROM NEW YORK (via Ancon)—Per Mackinard, May 10.

840 cs Whisky	San Francisco.
10 bbls Gin	San Francisco.
5 cs Champagne	Portland.
9 cs Cordials	Los Angeles.
16 cs Brandy	Los Angeles.
50 cs Vermouth	Los Angeles.
9 bbls Gin	San Diego.

FROM ANTWERP—Per St. George, April 29.

238 cs Liquors	San Francisco.
390 cs Absinthe	San Francisco.
571 cs Whisky	San Francisco.
11 cs Kirsch	San Francisco.
1450 cs Mineral Water	San Francisco.
3200 cs Gin	San Francisco.
10 cs Bitters	San Francisco.
250 cs Vermouth	San Francisco.
600 cs Beer	San Francisco.
50 cs Stout	San Francisco.
16 bbls Wine	San Francisco.
240 cs Wine	San Francisco.
2 csks Wine	San Francisco.

FROM NEW YORK (via Salina Cruz)—Per Isthmian, April 21.

6 cs Liquors	San Francisco.
894 cs Whisky	San Francisco.
71 bbls Whisky	San Francisco.
15 cs Cordials	San Francisco.
50 cs Wine	San Francisco.
35 cs Champagne	San Francisco.
10 bbls Beer	San Francisco.
2 bbls Whisky	Portland.
75 cs Gin	Portland.
1 bbl Beer	Portland.
1 cra Liquors	Stockton.

FROM EUROPE—SAME VESSEL.

25 cs Spirits .....San Francisco.
450 bbls Stout .....San Francisco.
90 bbls Ale .....San Francisco.
15 cs Rum .....San Francisco.
100 cs Vermouth .....San Francisco.
57 cs Brandy .....San Francisco.
2 hhds Wine .....San Francisco.
10 cs Liquors .....San Francisco.
106 cs Wine .....San Francisco.
50 cs Brandy .....Los Angeles.
40 cs Liquors .....Los Angeles.

FROM NEW YORK (via Salina Cruz)—Per Virginian, April 28.

600 cs Gin .....San Francisco.
6 cs Whisky .....Oakland.
6 cs Whisky .....Sacramento.
2 bbls Wine .....Sacramento.

FROM EUROPE—SAME VESSEL.

35 cs Wine .....Honolulu.

FROM NEW YORK (via Salina Cruz)—Per Nevadan, May 2.

34 cs Wine .....San Francisco.
260 cs Whisky .....San Francisco.
4 bbls Wine .....San Francisco.
3 bbls Rum .....San Francisco.
2 bbls Gin .....San Francisco.
6 cs Brandy .....San Francisco.
770 cs Whisky .....Portland.
75 bbls Whisky .....Portland.
645 cs Grape Juice .....Portland.
89 cs Wine .....Portland.
103 cs Champagne .....Portland.
2 cs Brandy .....Portland.
2 cs Cordials .....Portland.

FROM NEW YORK (via Salina Cruz)—Per Mexican, May 9.

10 cs Wine .....San Francisco.
1 hhd Brandy .....San Francisco.
10 bbls Brandy .....San Francisco.
47 cs Gin .....San Francisco.
681 cs Whisky .....San Francisco.
595 cs Grape Juice .....San Francisco.
6 cs Whisky .....Santa Rosa.
5 bbls Gin .....Sacramento.
7 csks Gin .....Sacramento.
50 cs Whisky .....Portland.
25 cs Brandy .....Portland.

FROM EUROPE—SAME VESSEL.

25 cs Brandy .....San Francisco.
301 cs Whisky .....San Francisco.
40 csks Mineral Water .....San Francisco.
270 cs Porter .....San Francisco.
19 csks Whisky .....San Francisco.
1 csk Bitters .....San Francisco.
1 csk Wine .....San Francisco.
590 cs Champagne .....San Francisco.
42 cs Liquors .....San Francisco.
50 cs Gin .....San Francisco.
100 cs Beer .....San Francisco.
1 butt Wine .....Portland.
1 bbl Wine .....Portland.
37 cs Liquors .....Portland.
25 cs Brandy .....Portland.
210 cs Brandy .....Seattle.
68 cs Wine .....Seattle.
3 csks Wine .....Seattle.
2 octs Brandy .....Seattle.
1 oct Gin .....Seattle.
1 oct Rum .....Seattle.
230 cs Mineral Water .....Seattle.
5 csks Whisky .....Seattle.
27 cs Ginger Ale .....Seattle.
10 cs Soda Water .....Seattle.
50 cs Gin .....Seattle.
20 cs Wine .....Honolulu.
2 cs Lime Juice .....Honolulu.
100 cs Beer .....San Diego.
5 cs Whisky .....San Diego.
1 csk Whisky .....San Diego.
14 csks Whisky .....Los Angeles.
90 cs Whisky .....Los Angeles.
200 cs Champagne .....Los Angeles.

FROM NEW YORK (via Salina Cruz)—Per Nebraskan, May 14.

2 cs Brandy .....San Francisco.
6 bbls Whisky .....San Francisco.
1 bbl Cordial .....San Francisco.
510 cs Whisky .....San Francisco.
195 cs Wine .....San Francisco.
10 csks Gin .....San Francisco.
15 bbls Wine .....San Francisco.
560 cs Grape Juice .....San Francisco.
1 csk Whisky .....Oakland.
2 bbls Whisky .....Portland.
56 cs Whisky .....Portland.

FROM EUROPE—SAME VESSEL.

200 cs Brandy .....San Francisco.

FROM LIVERPOOL (via Seattle)—Per Buckman, April 22.

198 cs Liquors .....San Francisco.
50 cs Whisky .....San Francisco.
5 octs Rum .....San Francisco.

FROM LIVERPOOL (via Seattle)—Per Watson, May 19.

950 cs Gin .....San Francisco.
30 cs Wine .....San Francisco.
1 hhd Whisky .....San Francisco.

California Wine Shipments to New York by Sea

758 bbls .....Italian-Swiss Colony
2439 " .....California Wine Association
613 " .....Sonoma Wine & Brandy Co.
915 " .....C. Schilling & Co.
150 " .....C. Stern & Sons
17 " .....W. H. Jones & Co.
500 " .....Lachmann & Jacobi
150 " .....Gundlach-Bundschu Wine Co.
60 " .....Sebastian & Verga
206 " .....J. Pacheteau
200 " .....Scatena & Co.
120 " .....Gazzolo & Fogliasso
105 " .....Alberti & Pavese

From San Francisco, SS. Oregonian.

200 bbls.....Italian Vineyard Co.
150 " .....A. Gazzolo
306 " .....E. L. Spellman & Co.
60 " .....San Benito Vineyard Co.
150 " .....Chas. Scheuler
265 " .....J. Gorman
225 " ..... Order
257 bbls.....J. Pacheteau
250 " .....French-American Wine Co.
655 " .....Lachman & Jacobi
205 " .....Gundlach-Bundschu Wine Co.
140 cases .....Elmer de Pue
60 " .....C. Schilling & Co.
477 " .....Italian-Swiss Colony
640 " .....California Wine Association
426 " .....Sebastian & Verga

E. A. GROEZINGER Established 1864 E. O. SCHRAUBSTADTER

A. FINKE'S WIDOW
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CHAMPAGNES
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Use of Light Wine in Italy an Object Lesson

IN a letter from Florence, Italy, published in this paper on Thursday of last week, Editor C. K. McClatchy spoke of light Italian wine as "the beverage of the poorer classes," remarking that he had yet to see a drunken man in Italy. With respect to the common, every day use of wine in that country, he said:

This plain narration of a fact is respectfully dedicated to the misguided women of the W. C. T. U., who have increased drunkenness in the United States Army through the abolition of the canteen.

Elsewhere in *The Bee* today appears a communication from Hayward Reed of this city, in which he takes exception to the editor's remarks about wine and the W. C. T. U., and points out a fancied inconsistency in the editor's reference in the same letter to the "usual Roman nobleman" as a "deadbeat, a libertine, a drunkard and a wife-beater."

Now the editor did not say there were no drunkards in Italy, but simply that he had seen no drunken man in that country. And his remarks about the use of wine expressly related to "the poorer classes." The kind of "nobleman" referred to does not confine his drinking to light wine, nor is he likely to exhibit himself in public when intoxicated.

But even if it be assumed that some intemperance may be found among all classes of Italians, that would not tend to disprove the fact of general sobriety among the daily users of light wine by millions of people. This is a matter of common observation by all travelers in Italy and France, if they be not blinded by prejudice. Thus William R. Wheeler, formerly of the United States Immigration Commission, later Assistant Secretary of the United States Department of Commerce and Labor, and now Manager of the Traffic Bureau of the Merchants' Exchange of San Francisco, writing from Washington, D. C., under date of May 12, 1908, to A. Sbarboro, of the Italian-American Bank, San Francisco, makes these statements:

I well recall your request that while in Italy I make particular effort to spy out drunken men. I am glad to state that, much to my surprise, during the entire month which I spent there, I did not see a drunken man, notwithstanding the fact that wine is the national beverage and universally consumed. This confirmed the opinion previously conceived that Italy is, in truth, a temperance country. I myself am a strong believer in and practitioner of temperance, but not prohibition.

Testimony of this kind could be quoted from many reputable and intelligent travelers, and supported by statistics.

In Paris, where lunches are furnished free of charge by the authorities to poor children in some of the public schools, wine mixed with water is served for the children to drink. This, of course, goes to show the general belief in that country that the use of light wine does not tend to intemperance.

Mr. Reed's reference to the circumstance that an Italian lad in the town of Broderick, not long ago, got drunk and shot his comrade, is ridiculously illogical and irrelevant as an attempt to disprove or discredit anything in the letter he essays to criticise. There is nothing to show that the boy had ever been trained to the temperate use of wine, and it is far more likely, on the contrary, that he had received no such training and was misled by foolish and vicious American whisky-drinking customs into a carouse with his companions. In any case, an instance of this kind in California, has no significance or value whatever, so far as customs in Italy are concerned.

There was nothing disrespectful in the editor's reference to the W. C. T. U. It was nothing more than has often appeared in these columns with regard to the fatal error made by that organization in bringing about the abolition of the canteen. That abolition was a bad blunder, and has greatly increased intemperance and vice among our soldiers, is the general testimony of Army doctors, officers and men.

Mr. Reed virtually gives away his own case by his admission that the canteen is no doubt more desirable than "the average grog-shop which the soldiers frequent." By closing the canteen the W. C. T. U. drove the soldiers, who had been accustomed to drink beer, to the drinking hells that cluster about the entrances to Army Posts, where instead of beer they are led to drink the vilest spirits and to consort with the lowest of men and women.

Thus the good women of the W. C. T. U. certainly were "misguided." In the canteen nothing stronger than beer or light wine was sold, and no intemperance was permitted.

The general use of light wines in the Latin countries of Europe, and of beer in such countries as Germany and Austria, according to many high authorities, undoubtedly tends to diminish or discourage the drinking of spirits. It would be far better for this country if these European habits were substituted in America for the use of whisky, and the pernicious and foolish habit of "treating" in saloons likewise done away with.—*Sacramento Bee,* April 6, 1911.

Strict Teetotalism

THE *Weekly Times and Echo* of London, England, gives an old story, but it is worth repeating. A young Scot went a considerable distance to pay a week-end visit to his uncle and aunt and cousins, who were reputed a family of strict teetotalers. During his first meal at his kinsman's table the young man commented on the absence of spirituous liquors. "We're a temperance folk here, ye ken," interrupted the old man. "No spirituous liquors are allowed to enter the house." After dinner the old man went upstairs to take his customary "forty winks," the girls started off to Sunday School, and the boys lounged away to smoke in the stable. As soon as Aunt Betty found herself alone in the kitchen she put her forefinger to her lips to enjoin silence on the part of her youthful nephew, and, going to a dark nook in the pantry, she drew therefrom a little black bottle, and filling a glass, held it out to him and said, 'Here, John, ta' a taste o' that. Our gude man's sic a strict teetotaler that daurna let him ken that I keep a wee drap in the hoose—just for medicine. So dinna mention it." A few minutes later the old man cried from the stairhead, "Are you there, John?" The nephew went upstairs, when the head of the house took him to his own bedroom, where he promptly produced a gallon jar of whisky from an old box under the bed, and pouring out a hearty dram said—"Teetotalin' does na' prevent me frae keepin' a wee drap o' the rale peat reek' in case o' illness or that; so here, lad, put ye that in yer cheek, but (confidentially) not a word about it to your auntie or the laddies." Strolling out of doors after his second surprise, and entering the stable, the cousins beckoned the relative into the barn, where, after fumbling among the straw for a few seconds, they handed him a black bottle with the encouraging "Tak' a sook o' that, cousin; ye'll find it's gude; but not a word to the old fouks, mind, for twa mair infatuated teetotalers were never born."

Wine Imported Into France

THE interest in wine culture has decreased so much in France in the last few years that that nation imported 164,000,000 gallons last year.

BRANDY PRODUCED

OFFICIAL REPORT

FIRST DISTRICT—Month of April, 1911.	Tax Gals.
Produced and bonded in this district, this does not include figures of production in 6th (new) district	13,680.5
Received from other Districts, California	1,191.8
Received from special bonded warehouse, other District, California	1,058.5
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, Eastern District	22,264.6
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, Eastern Districts	916.0
Exported	44,238.8
Tax paid	
Used in Fortification of Wines	
Remaining in bond, April 30, 1911	1,722,194.2

FOURTH DISTRICT—Month of April, 1911.	Tax Gals.
Produced and bonded in this district	2,099.1
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, First District, California	6,342.4
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, Eastern District	3,128.2
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, First District, California	1,058.5
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, Eastern Districts	15,892.2
Exported	373.6
Tax paid	10,438.9
Used in Fortification of Wines	
Remaining in bond, April 30, 1911	626,515.5

SIXTH DISTRICT—Month of April, 1911.	Tax Gals.
Produced and bonded in this district	2,485.2
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, First District	
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, Fourth District	1,256.9
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, Eastern District	
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, Eastern District	3,060.6
Tax paid	4,037.0
Used in Fortification of Wines	
Remaining in bond, April 30, 1911	240,264.8

CARL MAMPE



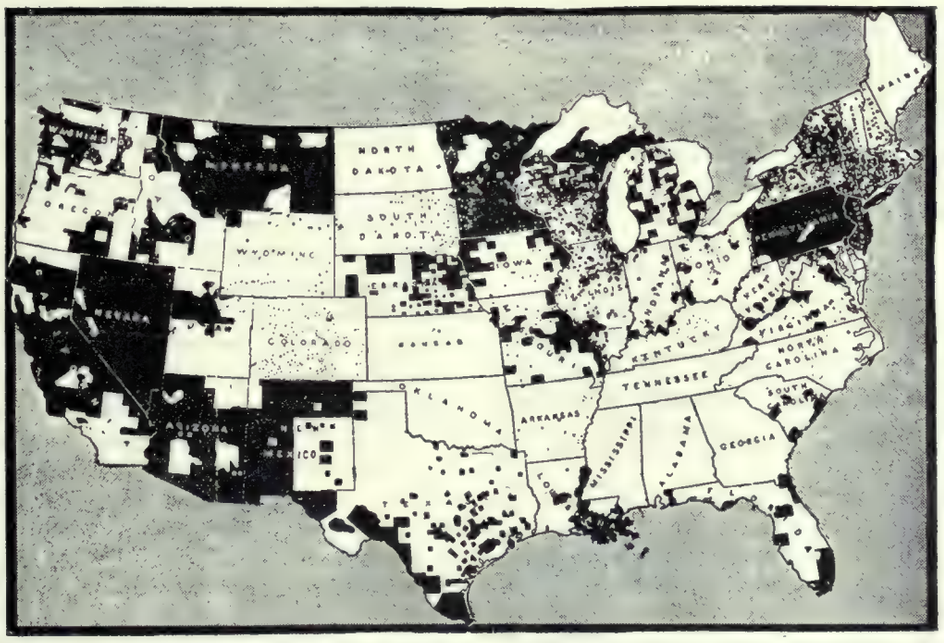
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Berliner Getreide Kümmel

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Berlin 1896 Koniglich Preuss. Staatsmedaille

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From the "American Issue."

Vineyard and Cellar

Decide to Build Winery at Ukiah

UKIAH, May 20.—P. Bernard, president and general manager of the French-American Wine Company of San Francisco; A. Dehay and G. W. Hopman, superintendent of the company's winery at Healdsburg, met with the grape growers of this valley here today for the purpose of discussing the building of a winery. As a result the company decided to build a large winery in Ukiah, and the site will be selected tomorrow. About 100 grape growers and members of the Farmers' Club were present at the meeting today, representing over 2000 tons of wine grapes. An agreement was signed by which the growers are to deliver their entire crop to the winery for a period of five years at market prices.

George Young of the Mission Winery at Elsinore, is putting up a winery 40x70 feet, built with vitrified building blocks. It will be ready to operate on this year's crop.

M. Blanc of Fresno had a lucky escape recently. A fire did $500 damage to his winery, but was stopped by the department before it injured two cellars of wine and one of vinegar. The damaged building was insured for $1000.

Frank B. McKevitt, manager of the California Fruit Distributors, estimates that the grape crop of the Fresno district will be very short this season. The principal damage by frost was to Thompson Seedless Malagas and Tokays.

The new Scatena wine storage warehouse at Healdsburg will be a reinforced concrete building on an irregularly shaped lot. The dimensions are front 125 feet, rear 150 feet, depth 135 feet. Work will be immediately started and the warehouse ready to receive this year's vintage.

John Reiners, one of the progressive Dry Creek Valley vineyardists is building a new winery 44 by 60 feet and also a new barn. It is Mr. Reiner's intention to add to his winery next year. He will have about 40,000 gallons capacity.

Wm. Lehn, proprietor of the big winery at Forestville in Sonoma County, has found a ready sale for his wine, much of which has already been shipped. He predicts a good vintage season and says that the present indications are that the grape yield will be satisfactory.

It is reported from Healdsburg that the frosts at the beginning of May did some damage to the vines in that vicinity, though to what extent cannot be determined. Some put it as high as $10 per acre, others $5, while others again believe the damage very light, especially in vineyards lying high.

We learn from Roseville, Placer County, that William Haman, superintendent of the Placer County Winery Company, has been obtaining the signatures of grape growers to petitions asking the Government to establish a Viticultural Experiment Station at Roseville on ten acres to be selected by Professor George Husmann, viticultural expert, and leased free to the Government. Soil tests have been made by Husmann and resolutions of endorsement passed by the City Trustees, Chamber of Commerce, and County Supervisors.

PRESIDENT KITTRIDGE of the California Wine Association arrived in this city on the noon train on Friday accompanied by other men prominent in the wine business in this State and made his first visit to the local plant of the Lachmann & Jacobi Company. This was his first visit to this city and he was shown through the entire plant by Manager Ciprico and expressed himself as surprised and well pleased with what he saw and with the magnitude of the plant.

Mr. Kittridge, who is a reputed multi-millionaire, is a well-known Californian, who left here several years ago for New York to look after his extensive interests. He was some time ago recalled to assume the presidency of the California Wine Association, vice President Percy T. Morgan, whom he succeeded on his arrival here. Mr. Kittridge is a man of large affairs in financial circles and just what occasioned his visit here, other than for a visit to the local plant, could not be ascertained.—*Petaluma Argus,* May 19, 1911.

M. Scatena, the well known winemaker of Healdsburg, has purchased the Italian boarding house at the end of Mill and East streets, in that city, from Mrs. E. Simi, and will construct a big cement winery on the site. All the latest machinery will be installed and it is hoped to have it ready to receive this year's vintage.

An Assessment notice has been published by H. B. Luke, secretary of the Las Palmas Winery and Distillery at Palmas, Fresno County, notifying shareholders that an assessment of $10 per share had been levied upon the capital stock of the company, payable on or before June 13th. This action was taken by the Board of Directors at a regular meeting held May 6th.

The Pacific Mail Company's liner China recently sailed for the far East. Among other freight she carried 1,500 barrels of wine and 15 missionaries. We do not desire to insinuate that there is any connection between the two, but it is a pleasure to feel that any injury the missionaries may do to the poor heathens can be compensated by the civilizing benefit of California wine!

News comes from Woodland, Yolo County, that Ed. Sheehan, representing the Sacramento Valley Winery, has made contracts with O. A. Lowe and D. McPhee to take their 1911 crops and is negoitating for the purchase of other crops in this vicinity. Mr. Lowe expects a crop of about 700 tons and Mr. McPhee will probably harvest about 500 tons. Mr. Sheehan will take them all at $13 a ton f. o. b. Woodland.

Mr. Paul Garrett, president of Garrett & Co., of Norfolk, Va., and St. Louis, Mo., accompanied by his nephew, Mr. L. A. Weller, superintendent of the St. Louis branch, and Mr. Nathan of St. Louis, their head salesman, recently visited Cucamonga and inspected the wineries and surveyed the wine and grape interests of that favored district. It is understood that before leaving Mr. Garrett arranged a permanent working connection with the Cucamonga Vintage Company.

He was surprised at the magnitude and success of the industry, and highly praised the quality of the Cucamonga sweet wines. Mr. Garrett is a thorough believer in California wines generally, and during the past fifteen years he has been a large buyer of wine from all parts of the State to satisfy the demands of his extensive trade.

The Cucamonga Vintage Company is arranging for the construction of a large storage building and the installing of additional mechanical equipment so that it will be in a position to handle the greatly increased production of the vineyards anticipated next fall.

Working Out the Pure Food Law

Adulteration and Misbranding of Port Wine

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 824, FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

ON or about October 11, 1909, the Independent Distilling Company, a corporation, Kansas City, Mo., shipped from the State of Missouri into the State of Kansas a quantity of a food product labeled: "Port Wine Type Guaranteed under the National Pure Food law. * * * The Independent Distilling Company, Kansas City, U. S. A." Samples of this shipment were procured and analyzed by the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, and the product was found to be an imitation port wine, containing commercial glucose and benzoate of soda, not declared upon the label. As the findings of the analyst and the report made showed that the product was adulterated and misbranded within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, the Secretary of Agriculture afforded the said Independent Distilling Company and the party from whom the samples were procured opportunities for hearings. As it appeared after hearings held that the said shipment was made in violation of the act, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the facts to the Attorney General, with a statement of the evidence upon which to base a prosecution.

On August 16, 1910, a criminal information was filed in the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Missouri against the said Independent Distilling Company, charging the above shipment and alleging that the product so shipped was adulterated in that glucose and benzoate of soda had been mixed and packed with the product so as to make the same an imitation of port wine, and that said bottles of liquor labeled: "Port Wine Type" had been mixed and colored in a manner whereby the same was made to deceive and mislead the purchaser and whereby damage and inferiority of said liquids were concealed; and alleging the product to be misbranded in that it was labeled as above set forth, when, in truth and in fact, the product was an imitation of port wine offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article, to wit, port wine, another and different article than the product shipped as above set forth; and that the said labels were such as to deceive the purchaser thereof.

On November 9, 1910, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the above information, whereupon the Court imposed a fine of $25 and costs.

This notice is given pursuant to Section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906.

W. M. HAYS,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

Washington, D. C., March 25, 1911.

Misbranding of "Sparkling Burgundy" and "Champagne"

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO 828, FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

ON or about May 2 and May 19, 1910, respectively, Benjamin Ripin, doing business as Ripin & Co., New York City, shipped from the State of New York into the State of Indiana consignments of two food products contained in bottles, the bottles in the former of said consignments bearing the following neck label: "Sparkling Vin Rouge R. Sec. Burgundy," and the following principal label "R. Vin Rouge Sec. Sparkling Burgundy Type, Ripin & Company, New York," the bottles contained in latter of said consignments bearing the following neck label: "Cuvee Reservee White Label R. & Co.," and the following principal label "R. & Co. White Label Extra Dry Champagne, Ripin & Co., New York," with which latter bottles was packed a certificate reading, "Ripin's White Label is a pure Champagne of superior quality. It is refreshing and highly exhilarating and is invaluable in cases of convalescence from exhaustive diseases, for a weak stomach and all forms of indigestion." Examination of samples of said products made in the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, showed the former to consist of a very highly charged red wine and the latter to be a highly artificially carbonated wine, neither of said products being of foreign origin or bottle fermented. As the findings of the analyst and report thereon indicated that the products were misbranded within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, the Secretary of Agriculture afforded said Benjamin Ripin and the party from whom the samples were procured opportunities for hearing. As it appeared after hearings held that said shipments were made in violation of the act, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the facts to the Attorney General with a statement of the evidence upon which to base a prosecution.

In due course a criminal information was filed in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York against the said Benjamin Ripin charging the above shipments as two counts, alleging that the product first above mentioned was misbranded in that it was labeled as above set forth and that said label was false and misleading so as to deceive and mislead the purchasers into the belief that the product was that known as "sparkling Burgundy wine," when in truth and in fact it was an artificially carbonated wine, and alleging that the latter of the above-mentioned products was misbranded in that it was labeled as above set forth, and that said label was false and misleading so as to deceive and mislead the purchasers thereof into the belief that the product was that known as "champagne," whereas in truth and in fact it was a highly artificial carbonated wine.

On January 26, 1911, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the above information and the court imposed a fine of $25.

This notice is given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906.

W. M. HAYS,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

Washington, D. C., April 1, 1911.

The San Rafael Board of City Trustees has instructed the City Attorney to prepare an ordinance reducing the license on restaurants from $125 to $20 a year, and restricting them to the sale of liquor only at meals, between the hours of 6 a. m. and 11 p. m. The question of raising the liquor license to $200 a year has been discussed by the Board and will go into effect about July 1st, 1911.

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Hotels and Restaurants

E. P. BARZEN, a wealthy Pasadena business man, is about to open a new resort on the shore of Lake Tahoe.

Peter Hansen has purchased the Villa Hotel at Haywards from Olson & Christenson.

James J. Watson has leased the Oakland Hotel at Oakdale, taking possession May 1st.

R. Bird is now running the Palace Hotel at Benicia.

Solon & Leono have purchased the Swiss Hotel at Salinas, taking posession May 1st.

A. Rochfort has bought the Hotel Calistoga at St. Helena.

Joe I. Goodwin has leased the new Koessel Hotel at Bakersfield.

George Manos has leased the American Hotel dining room at Visalia.

Henry Barker, former manager of the Key Route Inn and St. Marks Hotel, Oakland, has taken the Capitola Hotel at Santa Cruz.

T. A. Alexander has leased the Rossmore Hotel at Santa Ana.

J. Lopez has purchased the Cotati Hotel from J. Breen.

F. F. Misley has bought the Loomis Hotel at Roseville.

C. D. Talmadge has leased the Hotel building on the N. E. corner of Ninth and Mission streets, San Francisco.

Milton Merwin is now running the Hotel Cecil at Modesto.

M. S. Miller has leased the new hotel corner at Sixth and Loomis streets, Los Angeles.

Joseph Nickerson has bought the St. Francis Hotel on E 5th street, Los Angeles.

James Vinton and W. M. Burnos have bought the Glenburne Hotel at Terminal Island, City of Los Angeles.

John Lafargue has leased the Pt. Reyes Hotel.

A. F. Schlumpf has purchased an interest in the Kirk Inn at Truckee.

James H. McCullough, chief clerk at the St. Francis Hotel in this city, resigns next Monday to accept the position of manager of the Casa del Rey, the new hotel at Santa Cruz just completed by Fred W. Swanton, John Martin and their associates. Front Clerk Thomas Green of the St. Francis goes with McCullough and will have charge of the cottage city adjunct of the new hotel. Robert Cavanaugh is to be superintendent of service under McCullough.

J. T. Rice has again become the owner and manager of the Hotel Jeffery at Salinas.

At Etna, Cal., Scott Howard, a well known citizen of Quartz Valley, who recently sold his big ranch at that place has bought the Clarendon Hotel at the county seat.

Mr. Schinkel of the Cosmopolitan Hotel at Petaluma has bought out his partner John Nagle.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred A. Thompson have leased that popular resort, Camp Vacation, and will run the place during the summer months.

Scribes Are Guests at Winehaven

ON May 21st, Captain Leale took the members of the Press Club and their friends, in all numbering over 200, for their annual cruise around the bay on the steamer Caroline. Ideal weather added to the pleasure of the cruise, and the entertainment program, which included music, songs and dancing, was much enjoyed. The Caroline headed for Winehaven where those on board her were entertained at the Winery. Later they visited San Quentin prison where Warden Hoyle and the Captain of the Yard, introduced them to the mysteries of prison life, while the band discoursed sweet music. The company returned all the better and brighter for their very pleasant day's outing.

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California's Right To Use The Word Champagne

IN the United States Court at San Francisco a written opinion as to the lawful use of the word champagne, under the Federal Pure Food law, has been rendered by Judge Dietrich.

Two men had been indicted and convicted for shipping a carbonated wine made in California, in bottles bearing champagne labels but nothing to indicate the place of production.

Such wine, artificially charged with carbonic acid gas, in like manner as soda water is charged, is not true champagne, whose effervescence is due wholly to natural fermentation in the bottle, True champagne, whether made in France or elsewhere, is necessarily costly, being a blend of the juice of particular varieties of the grape whose yield is scanty, and requires storage for years in cool cellars, where it receives much care and attention and is subject to loss from breakage and other causes.

If Judge Dietrich had sustained the conviction on the ground that an ordinary white wine, artifically charged with gas, is not champagne, and hence fraudulently "misbranded" if sold under a champagne label, he would have been entirely right. But, rather curiously he said he would express no opinion "on the question whether or not a wine artificially carbonated may, under any circumstances, or wherever produced, be labeled champagne."

Having thus disregarded or "sidestepped" the nub of the whole matter, the Judge sustained the conviction upon the entirely erroneous ground that the word champagne, when used alone and apart from any qualifying or descriptive words, is understood to mean only a certain effervescent wine made in France, and so "a bottle containing wine produced in California and labeled 'champagne,' without any other qualifying or descriptive words, tends to mislead and deceive, and is misbranded under the provisions of the Pure Food Act."

It is plain that in thus conceding to France the sole right to the unqualified use of the word champagne Judge Dietrich showed imperfect knowledge of wine, and little study of the question before him. With as much reason he might deny—as certain Government officials mistakenly have done—the right of California wine makers to use without qualification such labels as burgundy, malaga, madeira, tokay, etc., which terms primarily indicated wine made in certain districts of Europe. But since the rise and expansion of wine making in America, Australia, South Africa and other parts of the world, such names have become merely descriptive of the class or type of the wine described, and are no longer generally understood to indicate their actual origin. A claret or burgundy made in California is just as much fairly entitled to the name it bears as if made in France. And so with champagne.

The word champagne has been used in official reports of the United States Department of Agriculture to describe wines of that kind made in California and the State of New York, such wine being made entirely from grape juice, bottled, fermented and aged in cellars, as in the Champagne district of France. That such use of the word has become common and authoritative may be illustrated by the following sentence from Nelson's Encyclopedia, in an article describing the different kinds of wine:

Champagne is the sparkling product of Champagne, Loire, Marne, and the Jura of France, Australia, New Zealand and the Cape.

The Encyclopedia's omission of the United States is unfortunate, but not material to the question as to the proper use of the word champagne.

The truth is that while much artificially charged or carbonated white wine has been bottled and sold in California as champagne, and so misbranded, true champagne is made in the State, and is properly entitled to the use of the name without any qualification whatever.

Judge Dietrich's opinion in the matter would not stand expert criticism, and, should the question ever be carried to a higher Court, a contrary view, in all probability, would be established. —*Sacramento Bee.*

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PUT THE EXPOSITION IN THE PARK

It Does Not Seem Possible

CALIFORNIA, the great wine producing State of the Union, and predestined, unless prevented by the intolerant fanaticism of her people, to become the greatest wine producing country of the world, is the victim of internal disputes over the liquor question. How the devil must laugh!

Only fancy in this land of the vine seven counties and six towns in Sacramento Valley have formed a conference for the purpose of supporting prohibition. We learn that the counties participating in the conference are Butte, Sutter, Yuba, Placer, El Dorado, Amador and Sacramento. Elk Grove, Galt, Florin, Orangevale, Folsom and Oak Park were the towns having representatives in the meeting. It is proposed to hold anti-saloon conferences throughout the State, and in this manner stir up sentiment against saloons and the saloon business.

Is this really possible? Is it possible that the inhabitants of these seven counties and six towns can be sufficiently ignorant to follow teachings so utterly wanting in truth and common sense? We do not believe that if the above statement were published in any other civilized country it would be credited. It would appear that nowhere else but in the United States are doctrines permitted to be preached and practiced injurious to the commonwealth. But here no matter how insane, no matter how injurious to the body politic, they are carried on under the name of religion, for the support of fraudulent teachers and scheming politicians. It would appear that in our struggles after liberty, we have gained only license, and that instead of the majority ruling, the minority hold us with a most despotic grip!

A dispatch from Richmond states that the limiting of liquor licenses in that city by recent ordinances to twenty-five has proved a deterring factor to the erection of new hotels that were contemplated. While a proviso was made that any first-class hostelry should have a bar license, notwithstanding the limitation of ordinary saloons, some of those contemplating building hotels have demanded that they know exactly whether they were to receive licenses before building. The Council has decided to amend the ordinance so that any better-class hotel of forty rooms or more may obtain a license. There are now fifty-four saloons here. Whenever one closes its permit will lapse.

Soft Drinks Make Cocaine Victims

CLEVELAND MOFFETT, in an article in May *Hampton's Magazine*, points out the danger of cocaine in soft drinks. Mr. Moffett shows the depths to which cocaine fiends fall, and declares that it is the most dangerous drug used.

Here is plain warning from Dr. L. F. Kebler, chief of the division of drugs in the Government Bureau of Chemistry: "Attention is directed to the danger of soft drinks containing caffeine, extract of kola nut and extract of cocoa leaf, the active principle of the latter two being cocaine."

According to Dr. Kebler scores of soft drinks, dangerously medicated, are sold at soda water fountains as stimulating and refreshing summer drinks, without the slightest intimation to purchasers that their stimulating and refreshing qualities come from cocaine, a drug that produces one of the worst habits known to the medical profession.

"We have seen," says Dr. Kebler, "how the opium habit may be acquired by the use of various proprietary or secret preparations (pain killers), usually employed as domestic remedies, and so the cocaine habit may be developed by the use of these much lauded soft drinks."

During a recent visit to Washington Mr. Moffett says he talked with two heads of departments in the Bureau of Chemistry, both active in the Government prosecutions of drugged soda water syrups.

"There is no question," said one of these authorities, "that the presence of cocaine in soft drinks tends to create in the consumer, whether child or adult, a predisposition toward the cocaine habit."

It is evident that the manufacturers of these soft-drink syrups have only one motive for putting cocaine into them—that is, to make them popular, to make them taste good, to make them sell better. And this popularity, this pleasant taste and better sale come simply and solely because there is enough cocaine in these soft drinks to give something of the stimulating and exhilarating effect that cocaine always gives.

"It is not uncommon," says Dr. Kebler, "to find persons addicted to the use of medicated soft drinks. It is a well-known fact that many factory employees, stenographers, typewriters, and others subject to mental or nervous strain spend a part of their earnings for drinks of this character.

"Parents, as a rule, withhold tea and coffee from their children, but, having no knowledge of the presence of cocaine, caffeine or other deleterious agents in soft drinks, they unwittingly permit their children to be harmed by their use."

As an indication of the danger of young people acquiring the cocaine habit, Mr. Moffett quotes Frank M. Sommer. In an address at East Orange, N. J., in which he described his experiences as Chief of Police of the county, he said that in his fight against cocaine sellers in Newark in 1907, when he arrested more than 100 dealers, he was appalled by the spread of the cocaine habit among schoolboys. Many of them, he found, were confirmed users of "coke." Dealers sold it to them in quantities as small as a penny's worth.

"During my regime," he said, "I handled 200 cases of victims of cocaine, and among them were some children as young as 8 years of age."

Early in the month the Solano County Board of Supervisors meeting at Vallejo, passed a new saloon ordinance for the governing of the road houses and saloons outside of the limits of corporate cities and towns. The new law compels all these resorts to remain closed between the hours of 1 a. m. and 6 a. m. of every day, and forbids women being admitted or permitted to visit places where liquors are sold.

Primary Election

REGISTRATION for the primary election of September 26th will close on August 26th. Under the new election law, passed by the Legislature at its recent session, and approved by Governor Johnson, registration for all elections and all propositions will close thirty days before these elections, regular or special, and not at different periods as under the former law.

The first day on which candidates may file their declarations as such will be August 7th, and the last day August 26th. No fee whatever is requisite to the filing of these declarations of candidacy, but, should the aspirant desire to have his platform published, a charge of $20 for the first 100 words and $10 additional for each subsequent 100 words, up to the limit of 300, will be charged. These principles or platforms of the candidates will be published by the Registrar of Voters and mailed to the voters, accompanied by a sample ballot. The next primary will be the first in which sample ballot is mailed to the electors.

The offices for which candidates are to be elected or nominated and the order in which the names will appear on the ballot follow: Mayor, two Police Judges, District Attorney, City Attorney, Assessor, Auditor, County Clerk, Sheriff, Treasurer, Tax Collector, Recorder, Public Administrator, Coroner, eighteen supervisors.

The term of Mayor, County Clerk, Auditor, District Attorney, Sheriff and Coroner will be four years. The term for Tax Collector, Recorder, City Attorney, Public Administrator and Treasurer will be two years. The term for nine Supervisors receiving the highest vote will be four years. The term for the other nine Supervisors will be two years. After January 8, 1914, the terms of all officers will be four years.

It is to be hoped that every self-respecting citizen of San Francisco and especially those representing the great viticultural industry of California will be sure to register and advise their employees to do likewise so that we get a Mayor for the Exposition year who will be a credit to the city.

Big Fight Coming In Fresno County

EVERY one of the five Supervisorial districts of Fresno County will be made the scene of an anti-saloon fight this fall, and it is expected that it will be so arranged that the elections will take place simultaneously. It is expected that the fight will be particularly strong in the Second and Fifth districts in which most of the large wineries are located. The Anti-Saloon League is attempting to keep the wine issue out of the fight as the law does not include wine sales in its operations, but the wine men, wisely fearing the effect a victory by the League might have on general consumption, will fight the fanatical prohibs to the last ditch.

The district which the League, it is said, has the least hope of carrying is the Fourth, in which the city of Coalinga and the great oil field are located. There it is believed the citizens will bitterly resist any attempt to curtail their liberty. They most properly believe that if you scratch an anti-saloon advocate you will find a prohibitionist, and that they are merely wolves masquerading in sheep's clothing!

At Marshfield, Oregon, the cost of a license for conducting a saloon will hereafter be $800 a year instead of $600. This is a compromise, saloon men having protested that the proposed increase to $1000 would cause many to go out of business.

OBITUARY

De Witt C. Bauder

IT is with deep regret that we announce the death of Mr. De Witt Clinton Bauder, who passed away at his home in Hammondsport, N. Y., May 15th. For several years past Mr. Bauder has been gradually failing in health.

Mr. Bauder was born at Palatine, N. Y., July 17, 1836. He went to Hammondsport, N. Y. in 1863, and in 1866 he became connected with the Pleasant Valley Wine Company. In 1875 on the death of Charles D. Chamblin, founder of the company, he became secretary and general manager. From that time down to the present Mr. Bauder was the moving spirit and power behind the company, the progress and prosperity of which bear testimony to his enterprise and wise business methods.

On account of his long service of 40 years, his promotion work, and his leading position, Mr. Bauder had come to be known as the "Dean of the American Champagne Industry." It was a well deserved title.

Mr. Bauder was a man of high business ability, and this was recognized in whatever he engaged, whether as head of the wine company, or as president of the Bank of Hammondsport.

On May 9th the people of Sanger decided to incorporate as a city by a vote of 130 to 104. Although the principal issue before the people was the question of incorporation, the saloon question crept into the campaign, and the "drys" won by electing a full Board of City Trustees. The Board will at once proceed to legislate the saloons out of business, and have given assurance that Sanger will be "dry" by October 1st.

AMERICAN WINE GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.

Officers for 1911.

President—Walter E. Hildreth, of the Urbana Wine Co., Urbana, N. Y.

First Vice-President—Percy T. Morgan, of the California Wine Association, San Francisco, Cal.

Second Vice-President—George E. Dewey, of H. T. Dewey & Sons' Co., Egg Harbor, N. J.

Treasurer—L. J. Masson, of the Pleasant Valley Wine Co., Rheims, N. Y.

Secretary—Lee J. Vance, of the American Wine Press, New York City.

Member Executive Committee—Edward R. Emerson, of the Brotherhood Wine Co.

District Vice-Presidents.

A. Russow, Monticello Wine Co., Charlottesville, Va.
Paul Garrett, Garrett Co., Norfolk, Va.
I. Bear, Sol Bear & Co., Wilmington, N. C.
Hiram S. Dewey, H. T. Dewey & Sons' Co., Egg Harbor, N. J.
D. Bauder, Pleasant Valley Wine Co., Rheims, N. Y.
Henry Frey, Germania Wine Cellars, Hammondsport, N. Y.
D. H. Maxfield, Naples Valley Cellars, Naples, N. Y.
L. R. Ryckman, Ryckman Wine Co., Brocton, N. Y.
Geo. C. Schon, The Lenk Wine Co., Toledo, O.
P. C. Rossi, Italian-Swiss Colony, Asti, Cal.
Henry R. Gundlach, Gundlach-Bundschu Wine Co., San Francisco.
C. J. Wetmore, Wetmore-Bowen Co., Livermore, Cal.
S. Guasti, Italian Vineyard Co., Los Angeles, Cal.
Alfred Stern, Chas. Stern & Sons, Los Angeles, Cal.
H. Blatz, Sierra Madre Vintage Co., Lamanda, Cal.

OF INTEREST TO RETAILERS

Royal Arch In 10th Annual Convention

THE tenth annual convention of the Knights of the Royal Arch of the Pacific Coast, opened at Los Angeles on the 15th of May. The first thing done was to pass a resolution unanimously to appropriate $250,000 as a donation to the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

E. L. Wagner, Harry A. Keeler and I. H. Spiro, Police Commissioner of San Francisco, appeared before the convention as a committee to advocate the contribution, and Spiro, who is assistant Grand Recorder of the order, and had prepared the resolution, presented the subject so forcefully that approval was immediate and enthusiastic.

Mr. Spiro also offered a resolution by which May day of each year is set aside as the official picnic and barbecue time, and the Sunday picnic feature, which has met with objection from both inside and outside the order, abolished.

Two hundred and eighty delegates, many of them accompanied by their wives and families, were in attendance. The convention lasted four days and closed with a most enjoyable banquet at which there were ninety-eight lodges belonging to the Pacific Coast jurisdiction represented. Altogether nearly 500, including delegates and their friends took part in the closing function.

The grand officers elected were as follows: Thomas W. Roulo of Los Angeles, Valiant Commander; J. Harry Daley of San Francisco, Lieutenant Commander; Col. Theodore Gier of Oakland, Treasurer; Conrad Gottwals of Marysville, Orator; Nick Rienecker of Alameda, Master of Ceremonies; J. C. Davis of Tuolumne, Captain of the Guard; Frank G. Rooney, Recorder, and Col. C. Pendleton of Los Angeles, Attorney. The Grand Trustees elected are: E. N. Hanrahan of Oakland, John L. Herget of San Francisco, Peter Delaney of Eureka, Frank Dietrick of Sacramento, William Jungblut of San Jose, C. F. A. Last of Los Angeles and C. F. Williams of San Francisco.

W. M. Pratt, a saloonkeeper, San Francsico, filed a petition in insolvency yesterday in the United States District Court. He owes $3310 and has no assets. William Akers, alias William Jordan, saloonkeeper, San Francisco, also filed a petition. He owes $1690 and has no assets.

Should Shut Up

NOW IF the San Francisco sports want to make a little easy money here is indeed a rosy chance. The Visalia *Times* says: "A newspaper man in Bakersfield has offered to wager $2500 that there will not be a saloon in that city in less than three years."

With "the city of opportunities" as Bakersfield has been pleased to call herself, reaching after and getting the 1912 convention of the Knights of the Royal Arch, it does not look like going into training for a successful prohibition campaign. To obtain this convention the City Council, Chamber of Commerce, Merchants' Exchange and Kern County Supervisors all joined together to invite the saloon man's organization to Bakersfield, an evidence, we should say that the city as a whole was kindly inclined towards the retail liquor trade. Therefore if the aforesaid "newspaper man" can be prevailed upon to "put up" we think he should find no difficulty in getting his $2500 covered. If he will not "put up" he should certainly "shut up."

The San Diego City Council has increased the saloon liquor licenses from $75 to $100 per month, the wholesale liquor licenses from $50 to $75 a month, the restaurant liquor licenses from $37.50 to $50 a month and one manufacturer's license from $50 to $75 a month.

The C. J. Kubach Co. has been awarded a contract at $50,000 for the erection of a building at North Main and Albion streets for the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association. An uncompleted two-story brick building, 160x104 feet, is now on the property. The exterior walls of this building will be utilized, the interior being entirely of new construction. A three-story addition, 39x 72 feet, will be built.

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OF INTEREST TO RETAILERS

Daffy Fresnoites Rub It In

WE see that the foolish people of Fresno celebrated "Anti-Saloon Day" on May 14th. By the way that many of these illiberal and intolerant fanatics behave they are injuring their city, their neighbors and themselves. Fresno owes its existence to the wine interest, which has also been the principal cause of its wealth and growth, and should the wine people, by the conduct of the majority of the city's inhabitants, be driven elsewhere, it will be found that the raisin industry, great as it is, will fail lamentably to fill its place. By all means, if determined to ruin their city and themselves, let them follow the teaching and advice of the Anti-Saloon League Convention, now representing the central counties of the San Joaquin.

For any community whose source of progress and prosperity is the wine business to tamper with prohibition, is about as wise as the action of the man who sat on the wrong end of the branch when he sawed it from the tree, and who by his folly fell and broke his neck. It would serve them right if all the money arising from the growing of wine grapes and the manufacture of wine and brandy therefrom, were turned into other channels and no dealing in any way be done with those communities which form conventions, conferences or what not, for the very purpose of injuring as much as possible the industry which is accountable for their existence. It is not only gross ingratitude on their part, but, as they will find out later, the utmost folly.

New Golden West Brewery

WE quote the following from the Oakland *Tribune:* "According to statements given out, improvements costing more than $250,000 are to be made by three of the big brewing companies in this city.

The Golden West Brewery is to begin work in a few weeks on a new structure on the present site at Fifth and Kirkham streets, at an estimated cost of from $150,000 to $175,000. The building will be one of the finest for brewing purposes on the Pacific Coast. The plans are nearly complete and the building operations are to take about three months.

The Co-operative Brewing Company, at Fifty-fifth and Clifton streets, has nearly completed a modern plant at a cost of $50,000. George Roehm, manager of the concern, said today that the plant would be in operation soon.

The Blue and Gold Brewing Company is building two new storage cellars at Twenty-sixth and Chestnut streets at a cost of $60,000."

At San Jose the case of the People vs. B. J. Quimcnt, charged with selling liquor without a license, is beginning to show every symptom of a "cause celebre." Quiment is one of the saloon keepers who was, as he claims "legislated out of a legitimate means of making a living," by the recent annexation election whereby the Gardner and Crandallville districts were taken into the corporate limits of San Jose.

The "Fans'" Latest

WHAT is the matter with Los Angeles? Recently the cranks down there have been having a fine time fooling around the liquor question. Now one of them, breaking loose for the minute from local affairs, has primed and loaded the Los Angeles *Times* with the following ridiculous statement:

"PROPOSED LIQUOR TAX.

"A tax of $5 a year on all persons who drink liquor is proposed at the next session of the California Assembly. This tax would produce a pot of money provided the men liable for the tax had enough money left to pay it."

If such insane taxation as the above is possible, why not tax the men who smoke, or who wear beards, or no beards? If any fool thing will do to hang a tax upon, judging from the desire of our legislatures to have the handling of big revenues, it would not be long before taxation would reach a point (it is bad enough now) that would empty the banks into the public treasury, which needless to say would be at the mercy of the politicians, who engineered the deal. We wonder what will come next from the Angelic City.

Mayor McCarthy has been informed that the opening of saloons in the neighborhood of the Presidio will cause that military reservation to be closed to the public. Colonel John P. Wisser, now in command, declares "that if the Mayor and his Police Commissioners should reopen the saloons in the immediate vicinity of the Presidio he will wall up the Lombard-street entrance to the military reservation and deny the citizens of San Francisco admission to the Presidio.

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OF INTEREST TO RETAILERS

The Artistic Side Of "Old Taylor"

THE writer was invited during the past week to visit the Old Taylor Distillery to see some recent improvements and to view the work that is going on in the way of beautifying, and he was impressed more than ever with the fact that this plant is destined to hold the unique position of being the most attractive of any distillery in this country, and perhaps of any manufactory.

The location of the Old Taylor Distillery is especially fortunate, because it lies in a long valley among the hills of Woodford county, and through the center of the grounds there runs a stream that adds very greatly to the beauty of the landscape.

At the present time the slopes of the hills are covered with young foliage, and in the midst of it the redbud, now in full bloom, lights up the green with great splashes of crimson color. Down in the valley the Taylors have built a distillery that looks like a medieval castle. It is built of gray stone with lofty turrets, and in time the ivy will cover most of its walls, because one of the greatest horticulturists in this State has been commissioned to beautify the Old Taylor plant by every art at his command. In consequence, vines are being planted so as to cover the walls of the distillery and the walls that run along the driveways, and in every nook and corner beautiful shrubs and evergreen are being set out, and all sorts of perennials, and all of the various roses, including the ramblers, and there will be long reaches of the beautiful hydranga.

The sunken garden has been well nigh completed, and it is absolutely unique in its simplicity as well as in its beauty. In the center of this garden there is a fountain, the basin of which is alive with gold fish, and like the basin to the fountain in the bottling department, it seems to be made of alabaster, and the water, which is as clear as a crystal, appears in this white basin to be of the very deepest blue.

On the Old Taylor premises there are many springs and over each spring there has been erected a most artistic house, and these spring houses, like many of the other buildings, are covered with red tile roofs, and roses are being trained to run up the sides of the arches so as to add to their very great effectiveness. In each spring house a basin has been blasted out of the solid rock which lies but a short distance below the surface of the ground throughout this valley, and in one of the houses the basin, which is circular, is probably twenty feet in diameter by eighteen feet in depth, and in another house, where the basin is oblong, it is probably thirty feet long by fifteen feet wide and eighteen feet in depth. Around these basins there are walks with banisters, and as you come up from the spring houses there are steps of concrete.

All over the grounds concrete walks are being made, so that the visitor at the plant need never soil his shoes if the weather happens to be in any way bad.

During this spring, Taylor & Sons have planted out thousands of trees in various parts of their estate, and just beyond the distillery, opposite the sunken garden, they now have many teams at work laying out a park which we are satisfied will be made one of the most attractive features of this very remarkable establishment. To cap the climax, however, Taylor & Sons have built on their plant, very close to the distillery and alongside of the new railroad running between the north and the south, a private depot which is one of the handsomest buildings of its size in the country. It is built of brick, with red tile roof, concrete floors and approaches, and it is located in the midst of the future park to which we have just referred.

Taylor & Sons are, undoubtedly, building for the future, because the work that they are doing, and especially the masonry part of it, is calculated to last as long as the Pyramids of Egypt have lasted, everything being laid in cement and being of the highest character of workmanship, but they are not merely building for the future—they are also building for the present in that they are consulting the artistic sense that is innate within us all, and everything that is being done, is being done with an eye to beauty as well as utilitiy.

The Taylor distillery deserves all of the encomiums that are bestowed upon it, and it is destined to become very famous throughout the world, and it should be made a place of pilgrimage for the trade, because every man connected with the whisky trade ought to see this distillery, and we unhesitatingly advise every dealer who comes to Kentucky to arrange for a trip to Frankfort and out to the Old Taylor plant.—*Bonfort's,* May 10, 1911.

At Sacramento the liquor firm of Casey & Kavanaugh has been dissolved by Kavanaugh buying Casey's interest.

The new liquor ordinance at Hanford is causing considerable controversy. It prohibits the storage and delivery of intoxicants within the city limits. It is moved to strike out the words "store" and "deliver" on the ground that the movement is not in favor of prohibition, but against the open saloon. It is claimed that those who favor the ordinance in its present form are desirous of having it made so "blue" that its enforcement will disgust many voters and cause a reaction. It is believed that the words in question will be eliminated.



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"Tony" Fodera, of the "Rooster Bar," at 627 Montgomery street, is not only building up a most satisfactory liquor business by the high quality of the straight goods he dispenses to the public, but some time ago opened a restaurant on Merchant street at the rear of his saloon. This is becoming so popular that Mr. Fodera has been obliged to enlarge the premises by renting the store adjoining, at 612 Merchant street. The entire restaurant will be handsomely fitted up and a partition installed so that ladies can enjoy the good cooking supplied. The charges are 50c for lunch and 75 cents for dinner, and the meals supplied are well worth the money. Tony wants his friends to come round and sample his inviting dishes!

A dispatch from Ely, Nevada, dated May 27th, states that the beer war which has been waging here for some time has been ended by the destruction of the Consumers Malting & Brewing Company's plant in this city. The plant caught fire and despite the hard work of the volunteer firemen, was destroyed. The loss of the brewery will amount to $20,000 and it is possible that it will not be rebuilt.

A special meeting of the Royal Arch was held May 29th to discuss and take steps to oppose the proposed anti-free-lunch ordinance which has been submitted to the Oakland City Council. As it stands the ordinance makes it unlawful for any saloon or barroom to dispense food of any kind. It will be bitterly opposed by the saloon men and liquor dealers of Oakland, and it is reported probable that it will not pass.

A friend of the REVIEW writes us as follows: "Why don't you advocate the use of local ales in place of imported? Recently I had an opportunity of learning their value. An acquaintance of mine was laid up a long time with a chronic stomach trouble; the doctors recommended ale. An imported brand was used. At one time, on ordering, the grocery man said they were out of that brand and brought instead Albion export, made in San Francisco. It was accepted with a protest, but proved to fill the bill and was used till health was restored. For curiosity a test was made and Albion was found to contain more food and less alcohol than the imported. This certainly speaks well for San Francisco."

A Petaluma dispatch says that the saloons of that city have been permitted to open on Sundays by the newly elected Board of Trustees, who have however passed a stringent ordinance governing the liquor traffic. Saloons must close from midnight until 6 o'clock the next morning and the Trustees have eliminated all side entrances, abolished back rooms where women and girls were formerly served with liquor, done away with family entrances and prohibited minors under 16 years of age to lounge about the places. They have also decreed that none but American citizens can have and hold a liquor license, and that any person now holding a license who is an alien must, within a given time, take out papers to become a citizen of the United States.

Pasadena, a city which has excluded all saloons for nearly eighteen years, permits beer or wine to be served with a meal costing not less than 20 cents during luncheon and dinner time. No provision is made for the serving of whisky. Many think that the larger hotels should have table licenses and others believe that all liquor of every sort should be barred from the city, being even excluded from the home.

Consequently an ordinance has been passed authorizing the Mayor to appoint a commission of five men to "examine and investigate the liquor business in regard to the interests of Pasadena and report in writing recommendations." It is believed that unless the commission decides to leave matters as at present existing, whatever the nature of its report may be it will give rise to a bitter contest.

At San Jose the Committee of the Whole of the Common Council, to whom was recently referred the charges against the Slavich and Chargin Restaurants, the Newlands Hotel and the Plaza Cafe Saloon of violating the liquor ordinance, reported to the Council that they found the evidence insufficient to sustain the charges, and therefore recommended that they be dismissed. The report was adopted.

A petition calling for a special local option election in the Supervisorial districts of Sonoma county, which include Stony Point, Sebastopol, Occidental and the western section of the county, is being circulated. Petaluma, being an incorporated city, is exempt. It is expected by the local press that it will not be long before a hot "wet or dry" fight will be in progress.

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Brewed from the Best Malt Hops on the Market and used by all the Leading Clubs, Hotels and Bars
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—MARKET— CONDITIONS

DRY WINES:—Notwithstanding this is the season for falling off in the wine business, the movement of wines by sea shows a very healthy condition of affairs for the month of May. This will be better understood by reference to the export figures in this issue. They tell that there were shipped 679 cases and 1,081,287 gallons, valued at $357,763. Exports during the same month last year aggregated only 282 cases and 644,341 gallons, valued at $218,078. The value of exports in May, 1909, was $264,000. These comparative figures emphasize the fact that the wine industry has "come back," despite prohibition, local option and the quietness that characterizes the whole country. The outlook is quite encouraging. Sweet wines are in a favorable situation.

Imports of wines by sea were 1282 cases, 38 bbls., 6 casks, 2 hhds., 1 butt.

BRANDY:—There is no change in the market condition. Exports by sea were of very small volume, the figures being 50 cases and 300 gallons, of the value of $921. Imports were nominal, being 668 cases, 10 bbls., 1 hhd., and 2 octaves.

Production in the three districts aggregated 28,927 tax gallons.

There remained in bond in the State on April 30, 1911, 2,589,014.5 tax gallons.

WHISKY:—Leading houses all report business quite satisfactory throughout the Coast with the exception of San Francisco. Here, the delay in deciding upon the site of the Panama Exposition and the approach of the primary election, which will determine whether or not the city is to continue under a trade-union administration, are putting a fierce handicap upon the trade in all its branches. As soon as these two matters have been satisfactorily settled, the city and its suburbs will go ahead splendidly.

Exports by sea for the month were 614 cases and 1033 gallons, valued at $10,132. The exports for the same month last year were valued at $5059, which shows a doubling of the volume of business by sea.

Miscellaneous exports were 539 cases, 39 barrels, 1 half-barrel, 3 kegs, 4 octaves and 50 crates of the value of $6,151.

IMPORTATIONS:—Trade conditions remain unchanged. Imports by sea were of fair volume, as will be seen by the following figures.

IMPORTS BY SEA:—Wine, 1,282 cases, 38 barrels, 6 casks, 2 hogsheads, 1 butt; Gin, 4,942 cases, 32 barrels, 9 kegs, 17 casks, 1 octave; Whisky, 6,105 cases, 246 barrels, 40 casks, 1 hogshead; Brandy, 668 cases, 10 barrels, 1 hogshead, 2 octaves; Beer, 889 cases, 2001 barrels, 1953 hogsheads, 625 half-barrels, 657 quarter barrels, 1 cask; Mineral water, 1680 cases, 40 casks; Sake, 140 cases, 776 casks; Rum, 15 cases, 3 barrels, 18 octaves; Spirits, 25 cases; Grape Juice, 1,800 cases; Ginger Ale, 27 cases; Soda Water, 10 cases; Lime Juice, 2 cases; Malt Beer, 10 quarter barrels; Liquors, 601 cases, 1 crate; Absinthe, 390 cases; Kirsch, 11 cases; Cordials, 26 cases, 1 barrel; Champagne, 933 cases; Vermouth, 400 cases; Bitters, 10 cases, 1 cask; Stout, 50 cases, 450 barrels; Ale, 90 barrels; Porter, 270 cases.

BY RAIL IN BOND:—84 cases wine, 360 cases champagne.

BEER:—Weather conditions continue to put a check upon beer consumption, particularly in the bay region, where the greatest population is to be found. As a consequence business is not as lively as it should be at this time of year. Exports by sea were largely improved, showing an increase of more than double those of the same month last year. The figures were 29 packages bottled and 29 bulk, valued at $2424.

The imports from Coast points, both for San Francisco and in transit, were of fairly good volume.

New York Wine Market

BUSINESS is fair, with but little change in the situation. Prices firm. Recently a slight advance was made in the price of red wines. The buying trade is being vigorously solicited with a result that the margin in sales is small.—*Bonfort's,* May 10, 1911.

Later Frost Reports

C. J. WETMORE, of the Wetmore-Bowen Company, noted all over the world for the excellence of its Cresta Blanca Souvenir Wines, stated in regard to the damage done by frost in Livermore Valley, that he believed it impossible at present to closely estimate the loss caused, but he believed 25 per cent to be a fair statement from present data. The vines were two weeks late and had not yet blossomed, but judging from the number of buds on undamaged vines the yield promised to be larger than last year, as far as they were concerned. He was pleased to be able to report that the vineyards belonging to the Wetmore-Bowen Company had escaped injury from frost and he therefore looked forward to a successful season.

In relation to the damage done to wine grapes by frost Theodore Gier said he could only speak personally of Napa County and Livermore Valley. There he said the damage had been done in streaks, and the effects of the April frosts there were intensified by others early in May. He estimated the damage done, as far as this year's crop is concerned at 25 per cent, but he feared that this frost damage would be felt next year also where the worst cases of freezing had occurred, the effect upon the young wood of the vines had been so severe. Where the vines were not frost bitten he looked for a large crop, so that perhaps the quantity of wine produced might not be so badly affected after all.

P. C. Rossi gave the following summary of the situation, as far as it is possible to estimate it at present:

SONOMA—Damage very slight.

NAPA—In certain sections the damage is considerable, should consider 25 per cent a fair estimate.

CONTRA COSTA—Quite a stretch of land between Walnut Creek and Concord was badly frost bitten, nevertheless this county promises to have a medium crop.

SANTA CLARA—The vineyards in this valley were touched in places which never before felt the effects of frost. The effect of such damage upon the county's crop cannot yet be estimated.

YOLO, SACRAMENTO, MADERA and SAN JOAQUIN—Escaped. You must not miss the latter county for it promises to have a fine crop.

FRESNO—Was hard hit, and directly after the April frosts the damage was estimated at 50 per cent. Recent reports, however, reduce this to one-third, which I believe to be about correct.

KINGS—Some frost damage is reported from Lemore, but the amount is at present unknown.

ALAMEDA—Livermore valley was badly nipped in places and the damage is generally estimated at 25 per cent.

The Italian-Swiss Colony's Contra Costa County Purchase

A FEW days after the purchase of the California Consolidated Vineyard Company's 1,100 acre tract near Clayton by the Italian-Swiss Colony was announced, a real estate dealer named Marcellus Krigbaum complained that Mr. P. C. Rossi, A. Sbarboro, and the other directors of the Italian-American Bank, had prevented him earning a $25,000 commission on the sale and injured his reputation to the tune of a $100,000, wherefore he demanded $125,000 damages.

This charge was promptly answered by Mr. Rossi, who in an open statement to the press, said: "Let me assure you that Mr. Krigbaum's suit is nothing but spite work, and if not—then the party should be examined by the lunacy commission. About six years ago the same party tried to force me to pay him a commission on a sale of real estate that he was not entitled to (inasmuch as he had nothing to do with the sale which I had made), and I told him that I was in the habit of paying my just debts, but no others.

"Now, in reference to the commission he claims to have lost on the Mt. Diablo properties we have just acquired, all I can say is that I negotiated for the purchase of these vineyards, with a broker by the name of Mr. T. Froelich, through whom we also bought the wines which the Consolidated Vineyard Compand had in the Mt. Diablo Winery.

"No other broker, or anyone else (with the exception of Mr. Samuel), spoke to me about this property, and I never knew at that time that any such person as Krigbaum had anything to do with the sale. If he has any grievance or thinks he has lost a commission he should seek redress from the former owner, and not attempt to besmirch the name of a reputable firm that for thirty years has conducted its business in a clean, honorable manner, and won the admiration of the best people of this community; nor should he bring in the names of reputable and responsible people who were not interested in, nor knew anything of the transaction."

A Monster Brew Kettle—"Home-Made"

ONE of the largest as well as one of the best advertisements of home industries ever displayed in this city, was the making by the Oscar Krenz Copper & Brass Works, of a gigantic copper brewing kettle for the Enterprise Brewery on Folsom street, near Sixteenth. This monster kettle holds 15,000 gallons, is 20 feet high, 16 feet in diameter and 50 feet in circumference round the rim. It is the largest kettle ever made on the Pacific Coast and in use west of Chicago. This patronage of home industry is certainly highly creditable to the popular Enterprise brewery, and is at the same time a fine example of the capability of our copper and brass smiths. If the trade generally patronized home industry, much money now sent out of the State would be put in circulation here, and business made better for all.

As the kettle weighed 16,000 lbs. its removal from Fremont and Howard streets, where the Oscar Krenz works are situated, to the brewery, was no slight task. The body of the kettle took the largest truck in the city and McNab & Smith's powerful team of ten horses, to move it, while four other strong horses were required to draw the remaining portions. A few days before the REVIEW went to press the erection of the great kettle was completed. It will be put in use at once, and it will not be long before the boys are drinking their favorite tipple, Yosemite beer, made in this new brew kettle, the creation of which is a credit to San Francisco.

Inter-State Commerce In Oklahoma

Oklahoma City, Okla., May 9.—Intoxicating liquors are a proper subject of interstate commerce, without regard to the regulations of the various States on the subject, and that it is not within the power of the State to enjoin shipments of liquor even to persons whom the shipper knows intend to use the same in violation of the State law. The decision was given in the case brought in Oklahoma county by Fred S. Caldwell, State enforcement attorney, in the name of the State, against the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe Railroad Company. The case was decided against the company in the lower court, but is now reversed and remanded, with instructions to dismiss, by the supreme court. In his opinion, Justice Williams compares the situation in regard to intoxicating liquors with the one which would exist in case a law was passed prohibiting the sale of revolvers, as has been proposed. He holds that it would no more be possible to enjoin a shipment of liquor from Kansas City, where the same was made outside the State, under the present law, than to enjoin the shipment of a carload of revolvers from the same city under the law suggested.

Independent Wineries Elect Officers

On May 25th the California Independent Wineries held its annual directors' and stockholders' meeting at Fresno. The meeting brought quite a number of wine makers from the Stockton and other northern districts. No decision was arrived at as to this year's price of grapes, as it was considered that the fruit had not sufficiently matured to make any estimate of the size of the crop possible.

The Board of Directors was re-elected with two exceptions, A. B. Tarpey was chosen to succeed his father M. F. Tarpey, and E. Granz took the place of L. R. Rogers. The directors organized at once and elected Secundo Guasti of Los Angeles president, W. C. Brown of Lodi secretary and Andrew Mattei of Fresno treasurer. A. B. Tarpey, A. Granz and A. Mattei are the Fresno representatives on the directorate.

More "Wet" Victories

ON May 2d the city of Lincoln, Neb., voted to return to the saloon license system by a majority of 1000. Lincoln is the home of William J. Bryan, who took quite an interest in the campaign a year ago when it voted "dry."

At the recent burning of the Chutes building on Fillmore street the saloons of Fred Meyer, Crabtree Bros., the Acme saloon and the Aero bar were totally destroyed. Insurance not known.

The San Diego City Council has raised the saloon licenses from $75 to $100 per month; the five wholesale licenses from $50 to $75 per month; and the restaurant table licenses from $37.50 to $50 per month.

A Quincy, Plumas County, dispatch states that unless the injunction obtained by the "drys" intervenes, thirty-five saloons will be opened in Plumas County after being dry about eight months. The Board of Supervisors is in session and probably will grant all the applications for the thirty-five saloons. The leaders of the anti-saloon element have made no plans public, but it is reported that an attempt will be made to prevent the county becoming "wet" again.

PERSONAL MENTION AND NOTES.

John Lutgen, president of Wichman, Lutgen & Company, left this month with his family for Gilroy Hot Springs. The trip was made in an automobile and he intends to spend a part of his summer vacation there.

Donald Robertson, superintendent of supplies for the California Wine Association, is making his annual trip to the Southern States for the purpose of securing the vast quantities of cooperage stock required by his institution. He is due to return the fore part of June.

We are pleased to acknowledge the receipt from E. H. Taylor Jr. & Sons, Frankfort, Ky., of a framed photograph of that company's certificate of registration in the United States Patent Office, at Washington, of its "Old Taylor" yellow label. The frame also contains one of the genuine labels. The idea is novel, and like everything done by this company, it is executed artistically. The picture has a proper position on the walls of this sanctum.

Ever since "the days of old, the days of gold," the State of California has been noted for its appreciation of good old Bourbon whisky. Naturally, therefore, the grand quality of the liquor supplied from the distillery of E. H. Taylor Jr. & Sons, at Frankfort, Kentucky, and bearing the well known and favorite brand of "Old Taylor," is a leading feature in the Pacific Coast whisky market. A call upon the Julius Levin Company, the distributors of "Old Taylor," elicited the fact that the demand for this brand was rapidly increasing, both in town and country, and, that from wherever it had been introduced orders were repeated. Nothing else could be expectd, when the quality of this liquor was taken into consideration, in a community in which the true value of good whisky is so well understood.

Benjamin L. Donahue, president of the Occidental Supply Company (Inc.), has recently returned from a trip to Europe. He has been away for over three months, during which time he travelled far and saw many countries, but has failed to find any that suited him as well as his own, and he expressed himself as much pleased to be again in California. His trip was undertaken for the dual purpose of business and recreation.

Before leaving he was far from well, and badly tired by the labor and worry incident to his extensive business. He hoped that change of scene and the novelty of travel in the countries of the Old World would benefit his health and give him a chance to recuperate. When seen at the office of the company on his return, he was looking well and reported himself much better for his vacation.

As to the business objects of his journey he expressed himself as more than satisfied. He had, he said, been successful in all he set out to do, and therefore with the renewed health and strength he believed he had brought back with him, he considered the time passed in his European pilgrimage well spent.

C. F. Wagner, who up to a short time ago held the important position of manager of the bottling department of the John Wieland brewery, in this city, has purchased an interest in the Oakland Brewing and Malting Company, which has become celebrated on both sides of the bay for the quality of the "Blue and Gold" beer with which it has supplied the trade. Mr. Wagner's knowledge of the brewing business, and his recent experience on this coast, where he has for several years held managerial positions in big breweries, certainly fits him to still further strengthen the already strong management of the Oakland Brewing and Malting Company.

That busy man, Theodore Gier, president of the Theo. Gier Company, stated that he found business good both locally and in the East. In regard to the latter he said he had received more inquiries from the other side of the Rockies recently than ever before, for first class wines. He had shipped two or three carloads of bottled wine at prices the equal of those charged for leading brands by other houses making a greater feature of Eastern trade than he had hitherto done. This fact led him to believe that the demand for California wines was increasing in the East, and that the outlook in the large cities of the Atlantic Coast was most encouraging.

Mr. Harold Lachman, brother of Mr. Arthur Lachman of San Francisco, Cal., will be henceforth located in Chicago and in connection with Mr. Chas. K. Woolner, their local agent, represent the firm. Mr. Arthur Lachman carries a large stock of California wines and brandies here for immediate delivery. Mr. Harold Lachman is a tip-top salesman with all that the term implies, and with two such accomplished salesmen, the Chicago end of the business will, no doubt, grow to its fullest possible limits. —*Criterion.*

MARYLAND'S
BEST WHISKEY



HUNTER WHISKEY

Rests not its fame on any local repute. Its fame is world-wide. 50 years of scrupulous care has made it

THE "FINEST PRODUCT OF THE STILL"

It is an absolutely pure rye whiskey and so registered and guaranteed under the National Pure Food Law

Wm. Lanahan & Son, Baltimore, Md.

Northwest Notes

At Silverton, Oregon, the "drys" won the recent election by substantial margins, so that another "dry" town is added to Oregon's already long list of prohibition victories.

The Pasco, Washington, City Council has fixed July 6th next for the consideration by voters of the liquor question. Should Pasco go "dry" it is believed that with the many passenger and freight trains daily coming into the city, it will be difficult to keep liquor out.

Connell, Washington, has evidently had enough of the water wagon, for a dispatch states that saloons were again opened in that town May 1st, after having been closed since last July. Licenses have been issued for two saloons which are sufficient to supply the wants of the town, and the proprietors of which are prepared for, and looking forward to, a profitable business.

The Bachelor's Club, of Woodburn, Oregon, is fighting the radical prohibition ordinance now in force in that city which forbids any liquor to be given away, sold or kept in any place in Woodburn. Much interest attaches to the case as should the city win it would mean that every club in the State of Oregon, where the town is dry, would be unable to supply its members with liquor.

Kellogg and Wardner, Idaho, have joined in the passage of a liquor ordinance which for mining towns, is almost revolutionary in character. It places the closing hour at 12 p. m., the opening hour at 6 a. m.; it bars lunch counters and connection with other business and eventually is expected to contain an anti-screen provision.

The latter requirement has already been approved by Kellogg's Board of Trustees and is expected to be passed by the Wardner Council. The number of saloons in the two towns is placed at 13. In Kellogg the bars are restricted to a definite district.

On May 26th the new crop of Oregon hops advanced 3 cents a pound, and the dispatch from Portland states that "the market here is rising rapidly because of the expected shortage in the world's crop and the fact that supplies of all hops are nearly exhausted. Only 296 bales of last year's crop are left in Oregon. The Oregon crop is backward, and is not likely to reach last year's yield of 92,500 bales. Well-informed hop men do not believe the total American crop will equal home requirements, and say that exportations are out of the question.

Mayor Simon of Portland has given orders to acting Chief of Police Moore to nail down the lid in that city. He says: "I want a clean moral city. Chief Moore can't make it too clean for me. I have no reason or inclination to protect anyone or anything in this line of business, and I shall order rigid compliance with the laws. Summed up, the policy I shall order Chief Moore to pursue is to enforce all of the laws especially those concerning vice."

At Gates, a "dry" town in Oregon, a curious question has arisen. It appears that the loggers obtain liquor from Portland and are sometimes generous enough to give it away on the streets of Gates. The matter has been laid before the Attorney General who renders in substance the following opinion: "That the giving away of liquor gratuitously, purely from motives of hospitality, provided the gift is made on the streets, and not in a building, and not for the purpose of evading the law, is not a violation of the local option.

From Napa & Sonoma Wine Company

WE beg to announce that we have removed our salesroom, office and wine vaults to our new and permanent location, Nos. 52 to 56 Beale Street, between Market and Mission. In our new building we have availed ourselves of every opportunity for the economical and prompt dispatch of business that modern facilities can afford. This, together with our large cellars and shipping facilities from the vineyard in Livermore, has equipped us better than ever before to cater to our trade.

We desire to take this opportunity to express our sincere thanks to our many friends and patrons who have favored us in the past, and extend a courteous welcome to them all.

Yours very truly,

NAPA & SONOMA WINE CO.

THE NEW BIG WINERY IN SACRAMENTO
SOLICITS YOUR PATRONAGE

CALL FOR

"VESTAL VINTAGES"

SACRAMENTO VALLEY WINERY

SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA

Barrett Prune Juice Having Big Sale

The old saying "A Good Article Recommends Itself" has again been proven in the sale of Barrett's Unrivalled Prune Juice. Since the American Mercantile Company, of 514 Battery street, of this city, have taken hold of the Pacific Coast agency for Barrett's Unrivalled Prune Juice they have been agreeably surprised by repetition of orders which pour into their office daily, and in such a measure as to hardly enable them to keep sufficient stock for new orders on hand, notwithstanding that regular monthly shipments arrive here in considerable quantities.

Any compounder who has used Barrett's Unrivalled Prune Juice finds that it makes a finer blend than by using any heretofore known Prune Juice, and it also reduces less in proof, and these two important factors will, no doubt, make the article recommend itself to any blending house who watches carefully the results as they appear when the blend is finished.

It is therefore advisable to give Barrett's Unrivalled Prune Juice a thorough trial.

In spite of the City Attorney's opinion that the amendments made to the Anti-Saloon ordinance render its effect in a large measure nugratory, the Visalia Board of City Trustees passed the ordinance as it now stands with the words "store" and "deliver" stricken out. While this puts the saloons out of business by the first of July, it allows the delivery and storage of alcoholic beverages, therefore the people of Visalia need not get on the water wagon unless they want to, and the prohibitionists are knocked out by the Trustees' action.

We are advised by the Crystal Lake Distillery of Sioux City, Iowa, that they have contracted for and are now installing a Louisville Drying Machinery Company's slot-dryer which will enable them to run right through the summer at an increased capacity.

The steamship Aztec sailed from this port at the end of May with 4000 barrels of wine and 54,000 cases of canned goods consigned to New York, via Panama.

Working Out the Pure Food Law

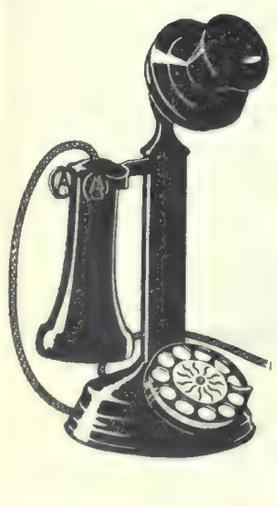
THE PACIFIC WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW has received the following Notices of Judgment, Food and Drugs Act:

No. 822. Lithia Water, supplied by the Londonderry Lithia Spring Water Company, offered for sale in the District of Columbia, labelled "Londonderry Lithia Water from Nashua, N. H., U. S. A. For Rheumatism, etc." Was condemned because it was found when analyzed not to contain an appreciable amount of lithium to give the therapeutic action of lithia, when a reasonable quantity of the water was consumed, in the treatment of rheumatism, etc.

No. 230. N. C. and E. J. Foster, La Pressa, California, shipped into the State of Tennessee certain water, labelled "Foster and Foster, Props. Fairchild, Wis. Original California Waters of Life, formerly known as Isham's Sweet Water Springs, San Miguel Mts., San Diego, Calif., etc. This was condemned because upon analysis "it was found to contain no ingredients possessing therapeutic properties superior to those found in the average spring water."

No. 834. H. Friedman, doing business as A. M. Laevison & Co., shipped from Kentucky a quantity of three temperance drinks labelled "Dring Laevison's Temperance Special Brew, etc." "The Great Temperance Beer, Laevinson's & Co.," and "The Great Temperance Beer, Laevinson's Original Cream Ale, etc." Upon analysis they were found to be misbranded because they contained 4 per cent of alcohol which is the same amount as found in the average beer of commerce.

No. 839. The Imperial Distilling & Cordial Co., of Chicago., Ill., shipped products labelled (in Italian and translated into English), "Fernet Branca of the Branca Bros. & Co., Milan, etc." It was condemned because shown by analysis to be misbranded and an imitation of Fernet-Branca Bitters.



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IN 5 SECONDS

The Automatic way
is the quickest way

The Homephone

saves time,
money, worry

Perfect Service—Lowest Rates



WANTED--A RIDER AGENT

IN EACH TOWN and district to ride and exhibit a sample Latest Model "Ranger" bicycle furnished by us. Our agents everywhere are making money fast. *Write for full particulars and special offer at once.*

NO MONEY REQUIRED until you receive and approve of your bicycle. We ship to anyone anywhere in the U. S. *without a cent deposit* in advance, *prepay freight*, and allow TEN DAYS' FREE TRIAL during which time you may ride the bicycle and put it to any test you wish. If you are then not perfectly satisfied or do not wish to keep the bicycle ship it back to us at our expense and *you will not be out one cent.*

FACTORY PRICES We furnish the highest grade bicycles it is possible to make at one small profit above actual factory cost. You save $10 to $25 middlemen's profits by buying direct of us and have the manufacturer's guarantee behind your bicycle. DO NOT BUY a bicycle or a pair of tires from *anyone* at *any price* until you receive our catalogues and learn our unheard of *factory prices* and *remarkable special offers* to rider agents.

YOU WILL BE ASTONISHED when you receive our beautiful catalogue and study our superb models at the *wonderfully low prices* we can make you this year. We sell the highest grade bicycles for less money than any other factory. We are satisfied with $1.00 profit above factory cost.

BICYCLE DEALERS, you can sell our bicycles under your own name plate at double our prices. Orders filled the day received.

SECOND HAND BICYCLES. We do not regularly handle second hand bicycles, but usually have a number on hand taken in trade by our Chicago retail stores. These we clear out promptly at prices ranging from $3 to $8 or $10. Descriptive bargain lists mailed free.

COASTER-BRAKES, single wheels, imported roller chains and pedals, parts, repairs and equipment of all kinds at *half the regular retail prices.*

$10.00 Hedgethorn Puncture-Proof Self-healing Tires $4.80 A SAMPLE PAIR TO INTRODUCE, ONLY

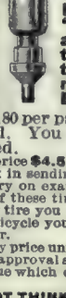
The regular retail price of these tires is $10.00 per pair, but to introduce we will sell you a sample pair for $4.80 (cash with order $4.55.



NO MORE TROUBLE FROM PUNCTURES

NAILS, Tacks, or Glass will not let the air out. A hundred thousand pairs sold last year.

DESCRIPTION: Made in all sizes. It is lively and easy riding, very durable and lined inside with a special quality of rubber, which never becomes porous and which closes up small punctures without allowing the air to escape. We have hundreds of letters from satisfied customers stating that their tires have only been pumped up once or twice in a whole season. They weigh no more than an ordinary tire, the puncture resisting qualities being given by several layers of thin, specially prepared fabric on the tread. The regular price of these tires is $10.00 per pair, but for advertising purposes we are making a special factory price to the rider of only $4.80 per pair. All orders shipped same day letter is received. We ship C. O. D. on approval. You do not pay a cent until you have examined and found them strictly as represented.



Notice the thick rubber tread "A" and puncture strips "B" and "D" also rim strip "H" to prevent rim cutting. This tire will outlast any other make--SOFT, ELASTIC and EASY RIDING.

We will allow a cash discount of 5 per cent (thereby making the price $4.55 per pair) if you send FULL CASH WITH ORDER and enclose this advertisement. You run no risk in sending us an order as the tires may be returned at OUR expense if for any reason they are not satisfactory on examination. We are perfectly reliable and money sent to us is as safe as in a bank. If you order a pair of these tires, you will find that they will ride easier, run faster, wear better, last longer and look finer than any tire you have ever used or seen at any price. We know that you will be so well pleased that when you want a bicycle you will give us your order. We want you to send us a trial order at once, hence this remarkable tire offer.

IF YOU NEED TIRES don't buy any kind at any price until you send for a pair of Hedgethorn Puncture-Proof tires on approval and trial at the special introductory price quoted above; or write for our big Tire and Sundry Catalogue which describes and quotes all makes and kinds of tires at about half the usual prices.

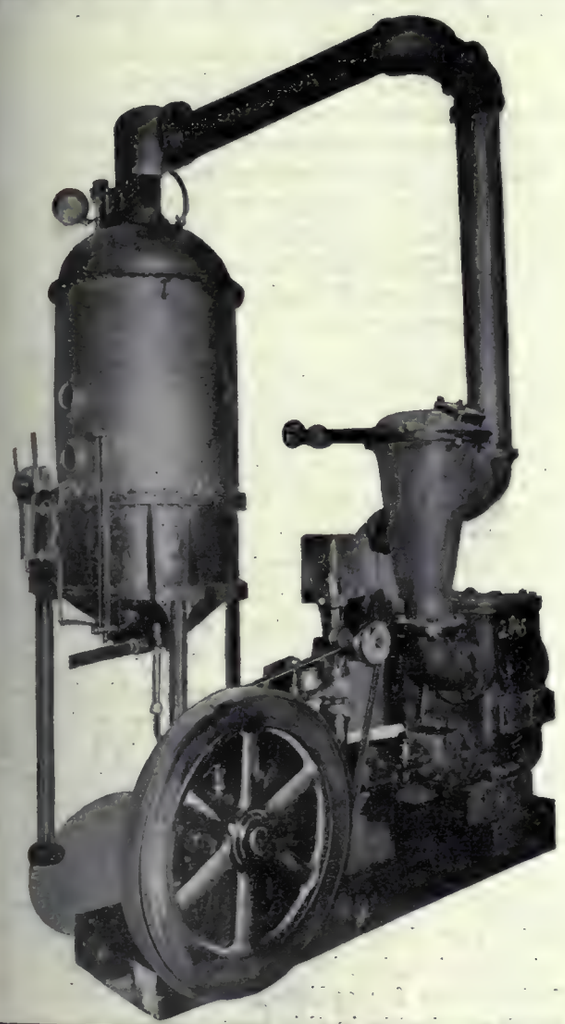
DO NOT WAIT but write us a postal today. DO NOT THINK OF BUYING a bicycle or a pair of tires from anyone until you know the new and wonderful offers we are making. It only costs a postal to learn everything. Write it NOW.

J. L. MEAD CYCLE COMPANY, CHICAGO, ILL.

The "Dry" Wine and Thirst

THERE is a curious lay impression (says *The Lancet,* of London, England), that the so-called "dry" wine conduces to thirst, a literal meaning, no doubt, being associated with the word "dry." Applied to wine, the word "dry" realyy means, of course, free from juice which implies sugar. As sugar disappears in a wine by the continuance of fermentation the acid character of the fluid comes into evidence. Sugar, in fact, masks acidity, and the use of sugar in a lemon, squash or on a fruit tart is resorted to for that reason. The acidity, however, is still there, but owing to the presence of sugar the acid is probably not so rapidly diffused, and therefore it does not have such an exciting effect upon the sensory nerves. It can hardly be supposed that because a wine is "dry"—that is, contains a minimum of sugar—it is thirst-producing. The "driest" of all wines is claret, and that is why so many people regard it as a sour or acid wine, there being practically no sugar present to balance the acidity. Sound claret is, as a matter of fact, the least acid of wines and the least sugary, but no complaint is made against it that it is thirst-producing. Champagne is just as acid as, if not more so, claret, but contains more sugar, and it is champagne which is commonly accused of giving rise to a considerable thirsty feeling. The ingestion of much sugar gives rise to thirst, but a dry champagne contains not more than 2 per cent, and a reputed pint would not contain more than one-fifth of an ounce of sugar, which is less than many people use in a cup of tea or coffee. Another theory has reached us, which is that champagne gives rise to thirst because it is "limed" to make it "dry." Here again the suggestion is that the word "dry" connotes an absence of moisture or that lime absorbs moisture and leaves the consumer thirsty. The theory is manifestly absurd, and as matter of practice lime is never found in the wine. It is, however, so common a matter of observation that champagne leaves a thirsty feeling, that there must be some reason why that wine should be distinguished from other wines in having this post effect. The sparkling quality of champagne, perhaps, coupled with the sugar contents, is probably a factor. Apart from the consideration that an alcoholic beverage is in itself a diffusible stimulant, its action is, no doubt, considerably accelerated when that beverage is effervescing. Carbonic acid gas acts as a stimulant to the movements of the stomach and further aids the mechanical processes of digestion. It is probable, therefore, that dry sparkling wines are more readily diffusive than still wines, their effects are more pronounced on the functional activities, the fluid equilibrium of the blood is disturbed, its density is increased, and thirst tells this long tale.

At San Diego Judge Puterbaugh, by sustaining a demurrer in the case of Steward Cutting of the Pioneer Club of that city, delivered a knock-out blow to the new city ordinance providing for the licensing of social clubs. The court holds that it is the province of the courts, and not of the Common Council, to determine the question as to whether or not a club is a bona fide social club, and not a mere pretense. The charter, he says, does not confer "absolute power" upon the Common Council to dispose of the rights of citizens regardless of the fact of their just and lawful rights. As to Section 11, which provides "that no licenses for social clubs in excess of 25 shall be granted at any time," he says that under the general laws all clubs duly organized and incorporated, whether the number be more or less than 25, have the same legal rights.



Grape Syrup Evaporator
A Success

The Only Successful Vacuum Evaporator in the Market

For Grape Syrup and Malt Extract

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Also manufacturers of all descriptions of Winery, Distillery and Brewing apparatus. Our Continuous Stills, Pasteurizers, Evaporators and Concentrators produce a superior quality of Brandy, Wine and Syrup and surpass any on the market for simplicity of construction and economy in operation.

The Sugar in the Grape

BY CHAS. A. WETMORE, STOCKTON, CAL.

THE increase in acreage of vineyards, especially in the San Joaquin Valley of California in the last ten years, is bringing on another crisis in the viticultural industry. The yield of the four and five year old vines is now rapidly augmenting the output which the wineries and distilleries must care for. Besides the varieties intended for wine purposes there is an increasing surplus of raisin and table grapes. The excess of the muscats, which are used for raisins, is being easily provided for by the distilleries at fairly remunerative prices on account of the increasing demand for muscat brandy which we are told is popular with the Italians resident in New York and other places. In the vicinity of Stockton, Lodi and Sacramento, the crops of Flame Tokays will soon double in amount and more than half will go to the wineries, where they are useful in making material for sherries and brandy.

In the county where I am now living, San Joaquin, of which Stockton is the business centre, there are now thirty-five thousand acres of vines, all four years old and upwards, of which 15,000 are table grapes, mostly Tokays. The crop this year from these vines was about 90,000 tons, of which 70,000 have been disposed of at wineries, the product being nearly all sweet wine and brandy. The crop next year from these same vines may easily amount to 150,000 tons, one-third of which may be Tokays for the wineries.

During the eighties there was a depression in grape prices and many good wine grapes were dried and quite a respectable start was made in the business of condensing must for export to Germany. Better prices later on put a stop to this, yet in the sweet wine districts the process of condensing juice has been kept up to aid in sweet wine making, so that now there is more experience and quite a number of plants ready to extend this branch of the business permanently, as it is reasonably sure that there will always be plenty of grapes to be had at prices not to exceed ten dollars. In fact, if that price could be depended upon many thousands of acres would soon be added to the vineyards in this valley, while it is generally considered that in the dry wine districts the minimum price should be fifteen dollars to ensure permanent prosperity.

There is needed some use for grapes other than wine making and distilling to fix a basis of staple values so as to avoid recurring violent fluctuations in the minimum prices for standard wines and to prevent growers from periodically pulling up their vines after seasons of overproduction and starvation incomes. That use I am confident is being satisfactorily determined by experiments in preparing grape syrup suitable for table use and for dilution with water as a beverage supply, practically the same as the pasteurized unfermented juice.

In practical work with grapes yielding must, averaging 25 per cent in sugar, a ton of grapes, containing four hundred pounds of sugar would represent a price for such sugar of 2½ cents per pound with grapes at ten dollars, or forty gallons of standard syrup to the ton. It is quite practical to say that such syrup can be profitably produced and sold for car load rates at fifty cents a gallon, yielding twenty dollars to the ton, including all expenses. Cooperage might probably be extra on the price.

The ordinary syrup, or condensed must, as made for wine making purposes, is not clarified and contains all the acid and acid salts, such as cream of tartar. Color may be rejected by pressing the crushed grapes and condensing the juice without the influence of the skins and seeds, or it may be extracted with the juice by heating the crushed fruit before pressing.

Such syrup is not palatable for ordinary table use on account of the concentration of acid and cream of tartar, but, if the juice is clarified properly before condensing, the syrup can be easily kept and distributed in any suitable packages to be converted, as desired, by addition of water into a cheap table beverage. In this way any family buying at retail a gallon of syrup, say at a price even as high as $1.50, can make eight gallons of unfermented juice as sweet as is agreeable to drink, at a home cost of less than twenty cents per gallon. The retailer of such drinks could easily be supplied with syrup in barrel lots by jobbers at about seventy-five cents per gallon, making his beverage in small or large ice-cooled receivers, in which he can have fresh material on tap, saving the cost of pasteurizing in bottles.

I have agitated this subject by publications sufficiently to be quite sure that next year there will be many attempts to popularize unfermented juice in this way. Such a method ought to be popular for army and navy uses and for sea-going vessels as a substitute for fresh fruit and a preventive of scurvy. It would be cheaper than milk or beer.

A greater and probably surer means of utilizing all the excess of grapes at profitable prices will be the manufacture of a table syrup very similar to that now made from corn, by skilfully perfecting processes for removing all or nearly all the acid and cream of tartar. I know that successful experiments have been made under guidance of the most expert sugar manipulators, having in view the removal of all the acid properties. What will be done with the first trial production I do not know, but I have proposed to growers a simpler method which I have experimentally proved in a small way. It is public property now so I will give it out freely.

Let the juice be first heated, with or without the pomace, up to about 175 degrees F. just as is done in the first operation of making the unfermented pasteurized juice as now well known. It is then to be run off into tanks or barrels in a refrigerated room or cellar and kept near to freezing point until by reason of the cold, nearly all the cream of tartar deposits together with the floating impurities and solid matters. When perfectly clear, or nearly so, it can be filtered and instead of filling bottles to be pasteurized, it can be run through the vacuum condensers and converted into a syrup, which will be free from excess of acid properties and, as I think, better for table use than the syrup which has been totally deprived of acid with the aid of lime. Such syrup will retain its fruity flavor and be agreeable and most wholesome. If there is in the ripe grapes any excess of free tartaric acid, it is my opinion that it will be better to cause it to deposit by using pure potash in the right proportion to convert it into cream of tartar, but such treatment could only be done by an expert after determining the amount of free acid. Any excess of potash would make the neutral tartrate which would not deposit as the bi-tartrate will.

I made a test of this method with some Tokay juice and the small product, when sampled, was quite agreeable to use on pancakes. I have seen enough of this work now to feel confident that next year grape syrup will be made in commercial quantities for table use, and if it becomes popular there will be no more talk of overproduction of grapes. The viticultural industry will be steadied by a staple product cheap enough for everybody to use.

As to the free tartaric acid, there will be little trouble in our hot valleys, because the grapes would be picked late when so little free acid remains that its presence would only add to the quality of the syrup for ordinary use. The Tokays and Missions will work admirably in this way.

In San Francisco more than one machine shop is putting up condensers with improved devices. A plant with steam boiler to run one hundred gallons of syrup a day can be set up for $1500; to run two hundred gallons, about $2500. In ordinary condensing the limitation of the plant running only while grapes are being crushed keeps the supply down; but by adopting the method I have proposed the work can be done on the juice that has been heated and stored throughout the entire winter following the vintage. A side plant to utilize the pomace by fermenting and distilling, in making vinegar, would be necessary to economize resources.—*Bonfort's.*

Monk First to Make Champagne in France

HAUTVILLERS, which has been the scene of some of the disturbances in connection with the champagne riots, is the cradle of the invention of that cup which cheers. It was in the abbey of Hautvillers that the first champagne was made and it was a monk who discovered the beverage.

The abbey, like many another thing of beauty, was destroyed at the time of the revolution. Champagne only dates from the seventeenth century. It goes without saying that the monk's discovery has been a perpetual endowment to Epernay and Rheims.

The monk had noticed the tendency of the white wines of the district to sparkle, and that this could be increased by the addition of sugar and old eau de vie, judiciously manipulated. These additions increased the quality tenfold. Long and patiently did the monk work in the spacious and cool cellars of the abbey.

At length his labors were rewarded with success that tempted him to send a few bottles of the "vin de champagne" to the court. The court appreciated the wine, which soon became famous.

The Democrats won the principal city offices at the regular biennial election held May 16th at Stockton, after one of the most active and hard fought campaigns in years. It was a case of the saloons lining up with the Democrats, who have been in power during the last two years, against the Republicans, who were dominated by the Good Government League. So the lid will be kept off the Slough City for the next two years.

The Woodland, Yolo County, Board of Trustees early in May passed an ordinance closing saloons on July 1st. After that date it prohibits soliciting orders, taking orders or making agreements for sale or delivery of liquors within the corporate limits of that city. Registered pharmacists are permitted to dispense alcoholic liquors for bona fide medicinal purposes only, upon the prescription of a duly licensed physician, or for selling such liquors for other than beverage purposes, provided he keeps a record of such sales open for public inspection. The sale of wine by them for sacramental purposes is also permitted.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

SALESMAN representing two New York firms, domestic cordials and champagne, for Philadelphia and vicinity, would include California wine account on commission. M. A. KOSHLAND, 2012 N. Eleventh, Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—An experienced salesman for an established wine house. Address 2 W., Review Office.

WANTED.—A Rhenish wine merchant, widower, of Neustadt-a-Haardt, Germany, who has maintained an extensive export trade of Rhine-wine to the United States for many years and is well known in the American wine market, desires to locate in California, on account of the numerous failures of the wine crop on the Rhine, which were even surpassed by the famous perfect failure of vintage 1910. Thoroughly experienced in the cultivation of vines and in the scientific treatment of wine, especially as regards the equalization of the ordinary and middle grades of Rhine-wines. Any person, firm or company desiring the services of an educated and thoroughly informed employee or associate, who is capable of writing on the subjects of grape-culture and wine, will receive a prompt reply by addressing: "Plinius Palatinus Americanus," postlagernd Neustadt-a-Haardt, Germany.

FOR SALE—80 acres in South San Joaquin Irrigation District—no better land in the valley; 40 acres in grapes. Small house, barn, windmill and tank, well located for a winery, on R. R. station. Will sell at a sacrifice on account of sickness. Box 467, Escalon, Cal.

WINE MAKER—POSITION WANTED—Young wine maker, graduated from a school of viticulture in Germany, two years in California, wants position now or later, where he has opportunity to advance. Wages no object to start. Box 389, Vina, Cal.

INTEREST TO WINE MEN.

A large quantity of Old Sweet Muscat Wine, Vintage 1886; also Angelica 1887, for sale as a whole or in small quantity, at the Benson Cellar, near Oakville. Terms cash. For further particulars apply to THOS. WILLIAMS, Supt., Oakville, Napa Co., Cal.

VINEYARD FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—180 acres vineyard in best wine district, Sonoma Valley. Resistant vines, Zinfandel, Burgundy, Cabernet. $3150 cash, balance easy payments. Or will subdivide. HENRY C. HYDE, Owner, 143 Second St., San Francisco.

WANTED—Partner to manage rectifying business in connection with Spirits Distillery. **CRYSTAL LAKE DISTILLERY, INC. (H. W. Voss, President), P. O. Box 492, Sioux City, Iowa. (At Sioux, Nebraska.)**

Unusual opportunity for experienced whisky salesman, possessing a wide circle of acquaintance among the retail liquor dealers of San Francisco, Los Angeles and this section. Address, stating age, references, etc., **Protective Distributing Company, 238 E. Front St., Cincinnati, Ohio.**

Wine Machinery

COMPLETE PLANTS FITTED OUT

Continuous Presses
Crushers, Stemmers
and Must Pumps

Toulouse & Deloreux

405 Sixth St., San Francisco, Cal.

Dealcoholized Beer

A YORKSHIRE publication announces a discovery by the chemist of a brewing firm, which, if all claims for it are true, may have an important effect on the brewing industry. It is claimed that an English chemist has succeeded in producing a dealcoholized beer free from all intoxicating properties, but in no way different in taste or flavor from ordinary beer.

The alleged new process is stated to be the result of many years' experimenting, and is described as follows:

It was found that by slightly warming the beer and then driving through it a brisk current of carbonic acid gas the alcohol could be extracted in the form of minute bubbles. By continuing the process every trace of alcohol could be absolutely eliminated without destroying any of its former qualities as a beverage.

It is further claimed that every hogshead of beer treated by his process yields 3 gallons of spirit, driven out by the carbonic acid gas, which among other purposes, if produced in sufficient quantities, could be placed upon the market at a price which would enable it to compete fevorably with petrol. The product is reported to be superior to petrol for driving motor cars, and emits no fumes or odors.

The discoverer of the process of dealcoholizing alcohol says that the process can also be employed by distillers, who at present have to boil their "wash" before whisky is distilled. Boiling becomes unnecessary under the new process; the temperature of the "wash" would simply have to be raised to lukewarmness, and by the application of the carbonic acid gas process the spirit would be distilled at the low temperature, thus effecting a saving of one-third of the distiller's present coal bill.

BENEFITS TO ACCRUE FROM THE NEW BEER.

In relating the commercial possibilities of dealcoholized beer, the discoverer says:

If dealcoholized beers become really popular, the industry of agriculture will benefit by reason of the extra quantity of barley required, while a stimulus will be given to the brewing industry, at present hedged about by legal restrictions and taxation. My product is genuine brewery malt and hops beer, not a manufactured chemical substitute, and the public may disabuse itself of the idea that it is only a watery, aerated concoction, such as now pass for teetotal drinks. I tested this matter by supplying blank samples of beer and dealcoholized beer to 52 brewers assembled at Sheffield, and of that number of connoisseurs 26 absolutely failed to detect which was which, while the others discovered some subtle difference unapparent to the ordinary mortal.

ARTIFICIAL PRODUCTION OF ALCOHOL.

The following extracts are taken from an address delivered by the discoverer of dealcoholized beer before the Institute of Brewers in London, relative to his accidental discovery of the production of artificial alcohol during one of his experiments:

Having dealcoholized absolutely brilliant beer free from all except ultra-microscopical traces of yeast, he continued the process by carbonic acid gas at 120 degrees F. until the percentage of alcohol in the beer had been lowered from above 4 per cent to 0.2 absolute.

When this beer had been dealcoholized to 0.2 per cent it was his intention to present a brewer with a sample of his own now dealcoholized beer in the same sparkling condition in which it generally was sold in bottle. He therefore froze all the beer and proceeded to do the best he could to carbonate it in the laboratory without pressure. He started to pass a slow current of carbonic acid gas through the chilled beer. When the beer was at freezing point he analyzed it and found, to his intense annoyance and astonishment, that he had made a grave mistake and that his estimate of the spirit had now risen to 1.15 absolute. He threw the stuff away and then went through the whole experiment over again; but the result remained the same—the artificial production of alcohol in a brilliantly clear, yeast-free, dealcoholized beer (at a temperature of 120 degrees F.) subsequently frozen at a temperature at which no English yeast cells or cell juice could produce a trace of alcohol.

Such a thing as an artificial production of alcohol had never entered his head, and since he had offered that paper to them he had heard the opinion expressed that the matter was absolutely impossible. He was skeptical himself, but after repeating the experiment with two or three other beers under exactly similar conditions, and in each case obtaining as a final result a greater percentage of alcohol than he had before he started to freeze the liquid, he came to the inevitable and incontrovertible conclusion that he had, instead of carbonating dealcoholized frozen beer, really been doing exactly the contrary, and had been gradually reproducing some alcohol by chemical means in a liquid from which it was his most earnest desire to keep it out. He had repeated the experiment 20 or 30 times, generally, but not always, with the same result. The maximum increase was from 0.2 to 2.2 absolute alcohol. This was not perhaps a very large quantity, and it took some time, and he admitted that only one beer gave such a generous result.

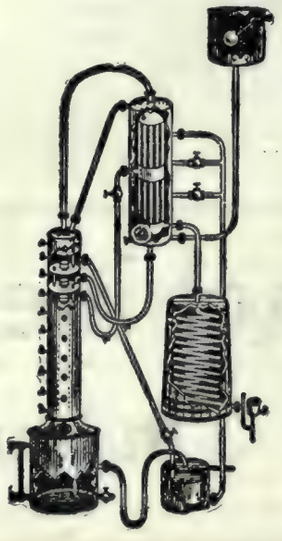
What appeared to him to be most curious in this production of alcohol was that the entirely neglected waste product, carbonic acid gas, had by this discovery been raised from insignificance to a pinnacle of the greatest importance. The discovery lent itself to such an enormous amount of fascinating original research of the most practical kind that he suggested that six of them [the brewers] should unite and coordinate the results they might obtain by experimenting upon this basis with a view of publishing the whole series of researches under their joint names.—From Frederick I. Bright, Huddersfield, England.

The Board of Supervisors of Butte County have doubled the cost of saloon licenses raising them from $75 to $150. This action was taken by the Board, as it was found that the census gives the section within a radius of a mile of the town of Magala 100 inhabitants.

Pacific Copper Works

L. WAGNER & SONS, Props.

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OUR SPECIALTY OF MANUFACTURING ALL KINDS OF STILLS, FILTERS, PASTEURIZERS AND COPPER AND BRASS WORK FOR WINERIES, DISTILLERIES, BREWERIES, ETC. FURTHER INFORMATION GIVEN UPON APPLICATION.

Gold and Silver Medal awarded at Mechanics' and Midwinter Exposition for continuous still.

An Inquiry Into Alcohol

THE vexed question whether alcohol is good or bad for the human system stands a prospect of being settled from a scientific point of view, though it is sure to remain a matter of controversy with certain sections of the community probably to doomsday.

An international committee of scientists, statesmen, and economists are to tackle the subject, and the inquiry, which it is intended shall be of a most exhaustive kind, will take as long, if not longer, than some of the Royal Commissions we are used to here. But whether its findings will be as long in being published is another matter, though this is not improbable, seeing that the committee will sit for over five years.

The English committee has already been formed, and among other countries who have decided to enter the arena are Russia, France, Germany, Austria, Italy and the United States.

Representing England will be the Earl of Plymouth, the Earl of Lamington, Lord Robert Cecil, Sir Alfred Cripps, Sir William Bennett, Dr. W. E. Dixon, Sir James Crichton Browne and Sir Louder Braunton.

The actual object of the inquiry may be found in the words of Sir J. Crichton Browne, who says:

I have long felt that a thorough scientific and experimental investigation into the action of alcohol is necessary to supply a safe criterion and to explode the reckless and careless statements habitually made by well- meaning, but ignorant, total abstainers.

What is wanted is scientific truth.

Anthropology will play a great part in the course of the inquiry. Every country, it will be remembered, has its own special drink produced from its natural resources, such as beer from hops and wine from grapes, and anthropology asserts that these should be drunk only in the country where they are grown. Thus what actually constitutes true temperance will be defined.

The inquiry will not touch on the vexed question what is drunkenness, the degree of drunkenness, and so on. It will not enter into any argument on the points whether a human being's inability to walk along a straight line, his failure to give the proper pronunciation to 'truly rural," or the styles of his signature at various periods of his night at the lodge may form prima facie evidence of insobriety, but it will be directed solely along the line of benefit or otherwise to the consumer of alcohol.—*The Brewer, and Wine Merchant, London, England.*

Collar on Beer a Crime in Germany

THAT no city in the world is more jealous of its beer supply and more insistent on ensuring to consumers their full quantity and perfect quality than Munich, the capital of Bavaria, is again brought to light by a recent court decision in which serving short measure in beer and the deception of the public by filling "steins" and "seidels" with froth so as to form what is popularly known a sa "collar" has been judged an offense, punishable by imprisonment by the Criminal Court. The owner of a large beer house was sentenced to six weeks in jail and a fine of $750, and five of his waiters to terms of from one to three weeks in jail.

Henceforth, therefore, the bartender who serves beer with a collar will, himself, be collared by a police officer, heavily fined and also consigned to a donjon keep.

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LEAVE 4:00 P. M.

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Dining service unexcelled

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Palace Hotel
Broadway and Thirteenth Street, Oakland
Market Street Ferry Depot

Drunkenness Unknown in Bavaria

Experiences of an Observing American in Germany.

(Intensely interesting is the "Temperance Lecture," printed in the Louisville *Courier-Journal* of April 16th. It consists of a frank, logical, carefully written letter penned by a wide-awake American, who signs himself "H. W.," and pictures graphically the conditions that exist in Munich, Bavaria, "the most beautiful city in Germany." We wish we could spare space enough to reprint the whole letter; however, our readers will find the following extracts full of valuable data and convincing arguments.—Ed.)

I.

I hope I shall not too greatly offend the Kentucky distillers, when I declare that, if I had the power, I would translate every distillery into a brewery. The cure for drunkenness, if there be any cure, is light wines and lager. The case-hardened prohibitionist who confesses himself unable to distinguish between a glass of grog and a stein of beer—nay, who still further discredits his judgment by admitting that he is unable to realize the amazing contraries betwixt a bottle of whisky and a hole in the ground—is as much opposed to the one as to the other. He makes no discrimination. All drinks look alike to him, each hell-bent and sot-breeding, the most innocent tipple along with the strongest spirits. The experience of continental Europe is proof of my contention. Here in Bavaria the beer consumption is universal and enormous, and there is no drunkenness of the sort so common with us. I am indebted to Consul General Thomas Willing Peters for a valuable collation of facts bearing upon the drink question from this point of view.

The laws governing the sale of beer, wines and liquors in Munich are in the nature of the people and the case extremely liberal. According to the census of 1905, there were in Munich 538,938 inhabitants, all, or at least a very high percentage, requiring liquid nourishment, principally in the form of beer. To meet this need the authorities granted permission to 1480 saloons, in which beer may be sold; 120 wine restaurants, 81 cafes and 8 tea houses, making an average of one establishment for the sale of such refreshments to about 319 persons, exclusive of the floating population. Considering that beer is both food and drink and of universal consumption, this is not a high percentage.

Any respectable person making application to the proper authorities and securing permission can open a saloon for the sale of beer; but a bar where other liquors as well as beer are sold is subject to the restriction that it must be 400 meters distant from any other bar of the same description, nor will permission be granted by the authorities unless they are satisfied that the public requires such additional saloons for its convenience. Besides the regular income tax, a license tax has to be paid according to the rent which the saloon keeper has to pay. The proprietor must keep an accurate account and return a certain percentage on the profits of his business. The hours for opening the beer saloons and wine houuses are ordinarily from 5 a. m., closing at 11 p. m., including Sundays and holidays, the tea rooms and coffee rooms closing at 7 o'clock p. m.

The question of prohibition is unknown. The moral zealot would be considered a crank. Beer is not only drink, but food for a large proportion of the population. The manufacturer of beer is under the strict supervision of the law, which is rigidly enforced, and nothing but malt and hops can be used.

The consumption of concentrated alcoholic drinks in proportion to that of beer is exceeding small. Beer and light wines constitute the national beverage equally for the wealthy and the lowly, the rich and the poor. The many beautiful gardens where drinks are dispensed, having comfortable tables and chairs and good attendants, are crowded during pleasant weather with the most respectable classes of society, ranging from the highest in rank to the peasantry, all joining together in a republic of pleasure, drinking in moderation while enjoying the best of music. This is furnished as a rule by some one of the numerous military bands. It is the same during the winter months with the indoor places.

Upon many journeys through Germany I have never seen one single case of drunkenness in any of these halls or gardens. Treating, with its concomitant evils, is practically unknown. Each man pays for what he requires, drinking no more than he wishes. Sometimes the general thirst on a warm summer day is titanic in its capacity for consumption. But, notwithstanding the vast quantities consumed, beer does not seem to engender the combative element aroused by alcoholic drink; it has rather the reverse effect, for it not only satisfies the thirst, but contains a food quality, which resists the small percentage of alcohol, rendering the recipient contented with himself and his surrounding; a kindly beverage, invented, one might fancy, to smooth away the cares of life and the workaday world, satisfying at once the spirit and the man.

II

THE CRIMINAL RECORD.

I have never doubted that the relation of strong drink to crime and of the lighter wines and beer to crime would, as indicated by the police statistics in every land, show much to the advantage of the latter as against the former. That the brewers of our country have to answer for an over-plus of low dives set up by them where liquors as well as beer are sold, is true. On this point Adolphus Busch himself spoke in no uncertain terms less than a year ago. But this is an incident which does not affect the argument in favor of the vinous and malt fluids.

Washington, though himself a distiller, was of this opinion. Jefferson, who had seen more of the world—assuredly more of the European world—than Washington, went the length of making a strenuous effort to introduce wine and beer to Virginia by offering a bonus to the vintners and brewers who would come and try the experiment. Not until the Germans arrived in great numbers, however, did the beer industry prosper.

Touching this relation of drink to crime, as reveealed by the police records, I am permitted by Consul General Peters to make the following quotation from the latest data compiled by him:

"The statistics of arrests for all causes will give some idea of the effect of beer on crime, although it does not necessarily follow that the crime was directly the result of beer. On the contrary, the percentage of intoxication which influenced crime possibly was very small indeed, the percentage of arrests for all causes in comparison with the population was very small and decreasing in a remarkable manner from 1901 when there was 9334 arrests with a population of 413,255 to 1907 with a population of 538,983, and only 3883 arrests for all causes.

"Inebriety is not a crime in Munich nor will one be arrested for it unless connected with some other cause which may have been the result of inebriety.

"There are times, the present is one of them, when a beer called "Salvator" is brewed; this beer is double the strength of ordinary beer and much desired by the people. Only a certain amount of this is brewed and generally consumed in two or three weeks. During this time there is a certain amount of intoxication among the people, but not of a violent character as that produced by alcoholic drink.

"The following table of arrests will show the decrease of crime since 1901:

1901 there were.....9334 arrests
1902 there were.....9336 arrests
1903 there were.....9015 arrests
1904 there were.....8801 arrests
1905 there were.....6917 arrests
1906 there were.....5572 arrests
1907 there were.....3883 arrests

"In 1901 Munich had a population of 413,255, in 1907 538,983, while in 1910 595,053. The statistics of arrests for that year, I regret to say, I have not as yet received. But it will, I dare say, maintain the average of the above figures."

These figures are tolerably conclusive in telling their own story. They completely refute the pleas of the American prohibitionists, who, as I said, make no discrimination and allow no distinctions. One and all, they are intemperate in what they call their temperance, a single glass, according to their philosophy, being the first mile-post on the road to perdition, a glass of beer, or a glass of wine, and a glass of grog, one and the same. * * * In these European beer-brewing and wine-making countries drunkenness of the kind common to us is unknown; their standards of production undiminished, their domestic happiness unclouded; their racial and personal worth untainted by their national beverage, whether it be the varied vintage of the grape, or the homely offspring of hops and malt, they go their way, and laugh at "despotism in America."

III

THE MORAL OF THE STORY.

Of course there are other breweries besides the Hofbrau in Munich. The Hofbrau is merely a crown property, an inheritance of the Wittelbachs, the reigning family, which dates into the ages so far that the memory of man runneth not to the contrary. Though beer is the national beverage, the Government claims and has no monopoly. Nevertheless, the Hofbrauhaus is still by odds the most popular resort of the city. * * *

The old primitive place has been renewed and looks most respectable, the Hofbrauhaus rebuilt and brought somewhat to date. The rooms, however, are still furnished in the style of the time of its foundation, and are decorated with paintings. Deer's head adorn the antechamber in the first story. Passing through this room we come to the large hall with a vaulted roof and Gothic windows, allegories and mottoes on the walls between the windows, and at the ends symbolical mural paintings. From the roof are suspended chandeliers with electric light. In the entresol there is a richly decorated "Trinkstube," and everywhere one mets an air of medieval grace with modern comfort.

The throngs that gather here are a sight to see. It is perpetually crowded. The nobleman and the workman touch elbows. Women and children come and go of their own sweet will. Disorder of any sort is undreamed of. The can of beer served for twenty-four pfennigs (six cents) is double the size of the stein known in America. When his can is empty the habitue takes it himself to the cask and has it refilled. Cheese and sausage are the food staples. This has been going on day in and day out for hundreds of years, and furnishes a complete answer to the dogma of the American prohibitionists "that we can no more conduct the liquor business without producing drunkards than we can run rattlesnake ranches without raising poison."

The Board of Supervisors of Kern County have raised saloon licenses from $300 to $600 per annum. Between 55 and 60 saloons in the county outside the incorporated towns will be affected. The net increase in revenue will be about $17,000. The license fee must be paid in advance and the new ordinance will probably take effect in June.

Trademarks Sought to be Registered in the Patent Office

THE following trademarks have been favorably acted upon by the United States Patent Office, and will be registered at the expiration of 30 days unless objection be made. Any person who believes he would be damaged by the registration of a mark is entitled to oppose it within said period. Information will be furnished upon application to Edw. S. Duvall, Jr., Patent and Trademark Lawyer, Loan and Trust Building, Washington, D. C., to whom all inquiries should be addressed.

Serial No. 30,349. Representation of a black label within which is a fanciful scroll border, and under a shield near the top are arranged the words Kirsebaer Liqueur Bedeste Sort Peter F. Heering Overgade Neden Vandet No. 166 Kjobenhavn, no claim being made to the words. Owner: Peter F. Heering, Copenhagen, Denmark. Used on cherry brandy. Claims use since January 1, 1835. Under proviso 10.

Serial No. 48,607. Word: Pelinko, arranged in a diagonal oblong. Owner: Frederick Kalina, Pittsburg, Pa. Used on bitter wine. Claims use since January 1, 1910.

Serial No. 51,024. Words: Yours Truly, under which in small letters are Trademark. Owner: Stanley Clague, Chicago, Ill., assg. to Yours Truly Co. Used on port, burgundy, rhine, sherry, moselle, claret wines, and champagne. Claims use since June 14, 1910.

Serial No. 53,752. Words: Malt Liner. Owner: The Conrad Seip Brewing Co., Chicago, Ill. Used on malt extract. Claims use since April 3, 1909

Serial No. 54,753. Words: Dimple Scots. Owner: John Haig & Co., Ltd., Markinch, Scotland. Used on Scotch whisky. Claims use since October 13, 1910.

Serial No. 49,328. Word: Penn, under which is a quill. Under 10-year proviso. Owner: Consumers' Brewing Company, Philadelphia, Pa. Used on ale, beer and porter. Claims use since about February, 1892.

Serial No. 51,018. Words: Yours truly, under which in white letters are words Trademark. Owner: Stanley Clague, Chicago, Ill., assg. to Yours Truly Company. Used on ale, porter, stout and malt extract. Claims use since June 14, 1910.

Serial No. 53,966. Words: Country Club. Owner: M. K. Goetz Brewing Co., St. Joseph, Mo. Used on bottled beer. Claims use since March 1, 1898.

Serial No. 12,918. Word: Stege, arranged on a white oval which is on a diamond in the center of two concentric circles; wheat and a vine forming a border around the diamond and within the inner circle. Owner: Edward R. Stege, Chicago, Ill. Used on lager beer. Claims use since May 1, 1899.

Serial No. 55,1599. Word: Cervantes. Owner: Park & Tilford, New York, N. Y.

Serial No. 55,161 Word: Don Leon. Used on sherry and port wine, respectively. Claims use since October, 1910.

Serial No. 45,143. Representation of a cord tied in a knot with two tassel ends. Owner: Gesellschaft fur Brauerei, Spiritus, and Pressehefe—Fabrikation vormals G. sinner, Grunwinkel, Germany. Used on straight whisky, blend whisky, brandy, gin. Claims use since September, 1907.

Serial No. 54,724. Word: Chic. Owner: Bartholomay Brewing Co., Rochester, N. Y. Used on ale. Claims use since November 15, 1910.

LASH'S BITTERS
TONIC LAXATIVE

The Review's Buyers' Directory

CALIFORNIA WINES.

Geo. West & Son, Incorporated....Stockton, Cal.

California Wine Association.....
.....180 Townsend St., San Francisco, Cal.

Theo. Gier Co 575 Eighth St., Oakland, Cal.

Wetmore-Bowen .....
.....42-44 Davis St., San Francisco, Cal.

Italian Vineyard Co.....
.....1234 Palmetto St., Los Angeles, Cal.

Napa & Sonoma Wine Co.....
.....110 10th St., San Francisco, Cal.

Sierra Madre Vintage Co.....La Manda, Cal.

Barton Vineyard Co., Ltd.....Fresno, Cal.

A. Finke's Widow .....
....809 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.

E. H. Lancel Co.....
.....549 Washington St., San Francisco, Cal.

Alta Vista Wines Co.....
.....112-114 Tenth St., San Francisco, Cal.

Paul Masson Champagne Co..... San Jose, Cal.

Lachman & Jacobi .....
.....706 Sansome St., San Francisco, Cal.

French American Wine Co.....
....1821-41 Harrison St., San Francisco, Cal.

Italian-Swiss Colony.....
.....1235-67 Battery St., San Francisco, Cal.

Sacramento Valley Winery.....Sacramento, Cal.

BREWERS AND BREWERS' AGENTS.

Lang & Stroh Co..104 Clay St. San Francisco, Cal.

John Wieland Brewery.....
.....204 Second St., San Francisco, Cal.

Buffalo Brewing Co.....Sacramento, Cal.

Fred Krug Brewing Co.....Omaha, Nebraska

American Mercantile Co.....
.....514 Battery St., San Francisco, Cal.

Henry Weinhard Brewery.....Portland, Oregon
.....494 O'Farrell St., San Francisco, Cal.

Albion Ale & Porter Brewery.....
.....494 O'Farrell St., San Francisco, Cal.

Frank Fehr Brewing Co.; Louisville, Ky
Jas. De Fremery & Co., Agents,
.....519 Mission St., San Francisco, Cal.

Enterprise Brewing Co.....San Francisco, Cal.

Seattle Brewing & Malting Co.; Seattle, Wash.
John Rapp & Son, Agents.
..8th and Townsend Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

Sacramento Brewing Co.; Sacramento, Cal....
G. B. Robbins, Manager,
..14th and Harrison Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

WHOLESALE LIQUOR DEALERS.

A. P. Hotaling & Co.....
.....429 Jackson St., San Francisco, Cal.

Siebe Bros. & Plagermann.....
.....430-34 Battery St., San Francisco, Cal.

Rusconi, Fisher & Co.....
.....326 Jackson St., San Francisco, Cal.

Jas. Gibb.....1844 Geary St., San Francisco, Cal.

Sherwood & Sherwood .....
.....41-47 Beale St., San Francisco, Cal.

John Sroufe & Co...41 Drumm St., San Francisco

Jesse Moore Hunt Co., ...
Second and Howard Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

Cartan, McCarthy & Co.....
..Battery and Com'l Sts. San Francisco, Cal.

William Wolff & Co.....
.....52-58 Beale St., San Francisco, Cal.

Wichman, Lutgen & Co.....
.....431-435 Clay St., San Francisco, Cal.

L. Taussig & Co.....
.....200 Mission St., San Francisco, Cal.

George Delaporte .....
.....820 Mission St., San Francisco, Cal.

IMPORTERS.

Alex. D. Shaw & Co.....
.....214 Front St., San Francisco, Cal.

Chapman & Wilberforce.....
....705-707 Sansome St., San Francisco, Cal.

Chas. Meniecke & Co.....
.....314 Sacramento St., San Francisco, Cal.

W. A. Taylor & Co.....29 Broadway, N. Y.

Simon Levy & Co.....
...346-48 Washington St., San Francisco, Cal.

Sherwood & Sherwood .....
.....43 Beale St., San Francisco, Cal.

Wm. Wolff & Co.....
.....52-58 Beale St., San Francisco, Cal.

L. Gandolfi & Co.....
.....427-31 W. Broadway, New York

American Mercantile Co.....
.....514 Battery St., San Francisco, Cal.

J. F. Plumel & Co.....
.....63-65 Ellis St., San Francisco, Cal.

G. S. Nicholas & Co....41 Beaver St., New York

TANKS, COOPERS, COPPERSMITHS, ETC.

Pacific Tank & Pipe Co....Wine and water tanks, boxes, irrigation pipe and pipe for water systems.
318 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.; Equitable Bank Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.; Kenton Station, Portland, Oregon.

Geo. Windeler; wine and water tanks.....
.....144-154 Berry St., San Francisco, Cal.

Oscar Krenz, Copper and Brass Works.....
.....212-214 Fremont St., San Francisco, Cal.

Pacific Copper Works .....
573 Mission St., San Francisco, Cal.

Sanders & Co's. Copper Works.....
..Beale and Howard Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

DISTILLERS.

E. H. Taylor, Jr. & Sons.....Frankfort, Ky.

Julius Kessler & Co....Hunter Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

Wm. Lanahan & Son.....Baltimore, Maryland

Hiram Walker & Sons.....Walkerville, Canada

Western Grain & Sugar Products Co.....
.....110 Sutter St., San Francisco, Cal.

Susquemac Distilling Co.....Cincinnati, Ohio

Kirby Distilling Co.....Fowler, Cal.

Bernheim Distilling Co.....Louisville, Ky.

Angelo Myers .....Philadelphia, Pa.

MISCELLANEOUS.

INTERNAL REVENUE BROKERS.

F. E. Mayhew & Co.....
.....510 Battery St., San Francisco, Cal.

Youngberg & Son.....
.....509 Washington St., San Francisco, Cal.

WINE PRESSES, CRUSHERS, ETC.

A. Rossi & Co..322 Broadway, San Francisco, Cal.

Toulouse & Delorieux Co.....
.....405 Sixth St., San Francisco, Cal.

BILLIARD AND POOL TABLES, BOX FIXTURES

Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co.....
.....767-771 Mission St., San Francisco, Cal.

WINE AND BREWERS' HOSE, ETC.

Goodyear Rubber Co.....
.....589 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

SURETIES.

U. S. Fidelity & Guaranty Co.....
.....Nevada Bank Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.

BLENDING CORDIALS.

Barrett Co .....43 Front St., New York

BOTTLE WRAPPERS, ETC.

Zellerbach Paper Co.....
..Battery and Jackson Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

FILTERS.

Loew Manufacturing Co.....Cleveland, Ohio

BITTERS.

Lash Bitters Co.....
.....1721 Mission St., San Francisco, Cal.

L. Gandolfi & Co.....
.....427-31 West Broadway, New York

MINERAL WATER.

Aug. Lang & Co.....
..18th and Alabama Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

(SEE NEXT PAGE)

Review Buyers' Directory, Continued

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Boltz, Clymer & Co.....
.....312 Clay St., San Francisco, Cal.

S. Bachman & Co.....
Commercial & Front Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

HOTELS.

Capitol Hotel; Golden Eagle Hotel.....
.....Sacramento, Cal.

Hotel Victoria..7th & Hope Sts., Los Angeles, Cal.

RETAILERS AND CAFES.

The Yellowstone .....
.....22 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.

Thos. J. Walsh & Co.....
.....346 Pine St., San Francisco, Cal.

Jas. P. Dunne..1 Stockton St., San Francisco, Cal.

Chronicle Bar....6 Kearny St., San Francisco, Cal.

The Waldorf..648 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

"Jellison's".....10 Third St., San Francisco, Cal.

Matt Grimm's .....
.....130 Liedesdorf St., San Francisco, Cal.

Bank Exchange .....
Mont'y and Wash'ton Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

"The Cabin" .....
.....105 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.

Market Cafe..540 Merchant St., San Francisco, Cal.

Caley's..333 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.

James Raggi .....
.....624 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.

The Cutter ....709 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

The Hoffman Cafe Co.....
.....27 Second St., San Francisco, Cal.

W. F. Roeder's Cafe.....
.....834 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

Rooster Bar .....
....627 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.

Original Coppa's Restaurant .....
453 Pine St., San Francisco, Cal.

"Escalles".....Escalle, Marin Co., Cal.

Rusconi Bar..505 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

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Any persons who, to our knowledge, make false statements about our brand, either directly or indirectly, will do so at their peril.

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GOLD MEDAL, Turin, 1898
GOLD MEDAL, CAL. MIDW. FAIR, 1894
SILVER MEDAL, BORDEAUX, FRANCE, 1885

GOLD MEDAL, PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION, 1901
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Issued Monthly

R. M. WOOD - - - - EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

E. F. WOOD, - - - - SECRETARY

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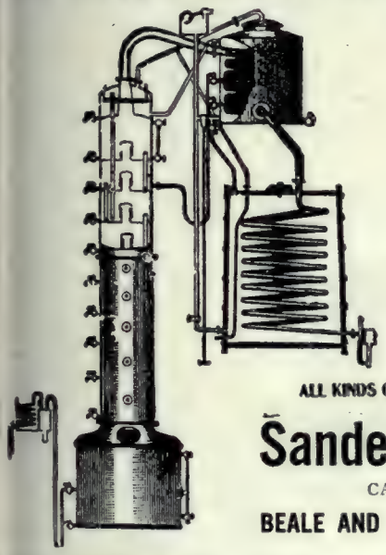
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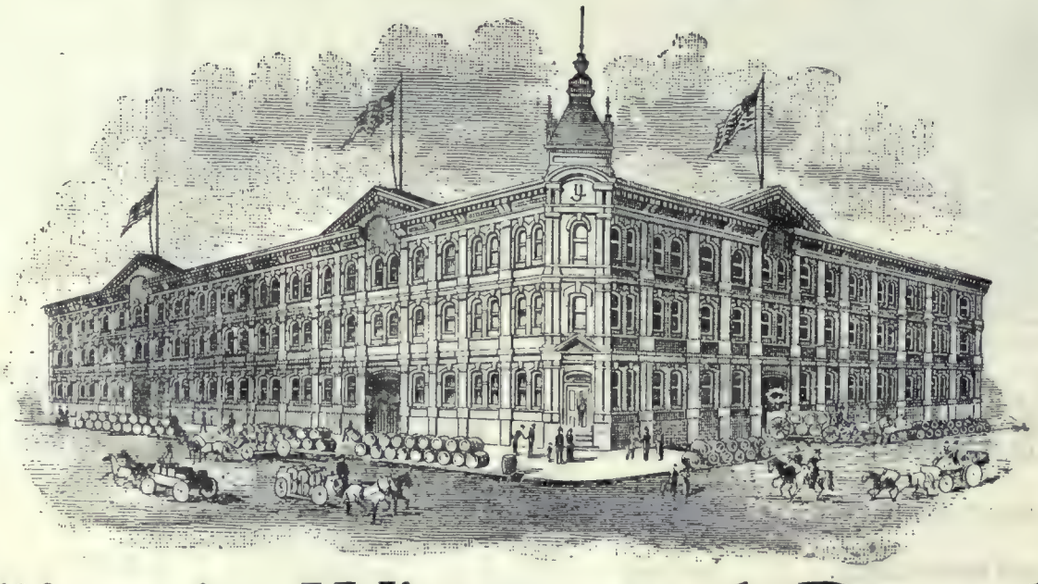
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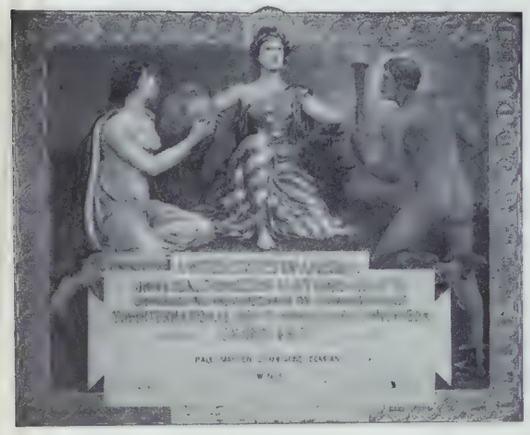
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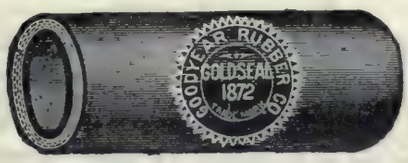
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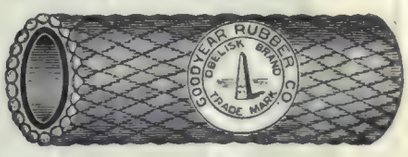
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SEATTLE AND NORTHWEST NEWS

Bellingham's Fate a Lesson to the World

ONE of the wisest saloon men in Seattle is "Pop" Martin, of the Brown & Powell Liquor Company, lately of Bellingham. He was forced to leave there when the town went dry last fall. His losses were about $7000, and his beautiful fixtures are now stored in Bellingham, awaiting the day when prohibition shall fold its tent and stalk away. "Pop" was at Bellingham lately. On his return he said to the writer:

"Bellingham and Everett are object-lessons of the futility and wickedness of Prohibition, for both have been hit a hard blow by the reign of mistaken views. I can not say, exactly, that it was fanaticism, for many of my old friends and neighbors honestly wanted to do what was best for the town and their children. Hearing lectures on the evils of drunkenness and realizing that many saloons are dead-falls, they thought the town would do better under the strict elimination of saloons.

"On the other hand, the saloon men, many of them grown arrogant and reckless would not believe that the enemy had them by the throat until they were at the disadvantage of being strangled out of existence. Do you suppose I was able to rouse them to the importance of this? Never. They thought I was crazy when I predicted what happened. 'What! Bellingham dry!' they exclaimed, as if the place had a charmed life. But it put them out of business by the dozens and they are broken men today.

"But what I want to tell the world about is the town. As you have already printed, bankruptcy and business blight are numerous. When I was up there last week, however, I got the surprise of my life when a big merchant, a man who has never taken a drink, who does not believe in it, and the man who, more than anybody else agitated the abolition of the saloons, came to me and said: 'I was honestly mistaken. Prohibition has not cured drunkenness and it has killed the town. I do not know whether I may survive. I really think I shall go into bankruptcy. Whether I do or not, you can count on me to advocate the re-opening of the saloons.' And this man, who is watching and waiting for the chance to undo the wrong he did, is only one of many. I was told that 90 per cent of those who were for a dry town will welcome the chance to vote for license. Not only so, but I believe joy bells will be rung out when the many little and big saloons that made the town worth while begin again. All branches of business have suffered and the people are heartily tired of their fool's errand in going to the polls and voting out the existence a business that drew people from all parts of the country. The town is now avoided as a spot narrowed by blue laws."

I was talking with a clergyman in Seattle a few days ago, and he was not an exception to many I have discovered in the Northwest, who said he was not in favor of Prohibition, which was, in his opinion, an interference with liberty. He believed in reaching the temperance question by moral suasion and business methods.

"Do you remember," he asked, "that Pope Leo, at the age of 90 years, wrote a poem in Latin on the blessings of wine? At least, one of the rules of right living was that the moderate drinking of light wines was conducive to good health of body and mind. I recall, also, that men like Gladstone, Moltke, and Bismarck were accustomed to moderate drink."

This view is not so uncommon among clergymen of the higher type as may be supposed.

WINES ARE ADVOCATED.

More people are injured and killed by food than by drink," said Dr. V. L. Fordham, recently visiting in Seattle. Continuing his talk, he said: "By this statement I do not mean by ptomaine poisoning or anything of that kind, but I mean by over-eating and improper food combinations. I mean also that a moderate amount of drinking is not detrimental. It has been established that a little alcohol, in right form, is a food and a tonic. The carbohydrates can be made from it. It aids the alimentary processes."

Dr. Fordham continued by quoting from medical works, which contain views for and against the use of alcohol. He said scientific men were divided as to the effect of alcohol, as they are as to the effect of foods, on the human system. We have, he said, men who believe in eating fruit alone, meat alone, vegetables alone—and there is the queer nutarian, the individual who subsists in some way, on nuts alone—even on a handful of dried peas now and then.

"For the most of us," he said, "who do not want to split hairs too much, a little wine now and then, particularly with or just after meals, is a benefit. I can only quote C. Stanford Read, an eminent physician, who says in his excellent book, 'Fads and Feeding,' that the scientific reasons for avoiding all excesses are indisputable, but the hair-splittings about prohibiting all use are nonsense. "He adds: 'What ever science may say, we know that a light wine or any other decent form of alcohol, in moderate quantities, gives pleasure and accentuates the social instincts; and it is only to be deplored that what can and does do so should be at the same time abused at times until it becomes a curse.' But the same can be said of foods. When a man's system becomes clogged with too much food, his kidneys are overworked, his tissues engorged."

Not long ago a Seattle brewery horse, which had been allowed to drink brewery slops and waste beer, was sold to a grocer. The driver of the brewery had regularly permitted the horse to consume a goodly quantity of the beer that is always to be found going to waste for one reason and another around a big establishment. The horse, remembering whence it came, chafed under the cold water regime. It broke out of its stable and appeared at the brewery stable, where it kicked down the door and raised such a disturbance in the night as to alarm the entire neighborhood. When it saw its driver it went to him and demanded its beer just as plainly as if it had had power of speech.

An outgrowth of the agitation for "a pure Seattle" has given this town a bunch of litigation similar to that which harassed San Francisco in the days of the Calhoun prosecutions. The Times and the Post-Intelligencer have been drawn into having one another's editors arrested on all sorts of charges. The Wappenstein prosecutions are almost overshadowed in this new demonstration. Wappenstein and Gill ran a pretty wide-open town, of course, and the present troubles all grow out of charges pro and con with references to graft in connection with so-called cribs and other immoral places.

Now this is all plain sailing, and the readers of the REVIEW care nothing about the details, but here is a point. The bankers and other business men have grown weary of the whole thing, which they say is hurting the town and the State. They have asked the papers and the agitators to call a halt. Not only so, but a large committee of business men have asked the Mayor to draw in his horns regarding the goody-goody movement.

Manager Herrmann, of the College Inn, is meeting with splendid success with his musical features, consisting of an orchestra and sundry singing attractions. In fact, the College Inn reminds one more than does any place in Seattle, of the carefree life that has made San Francisco famous.

In traveling throughout Canada recently your correspondent met two Ohio gentlemen who crossed the Canadian Rockies with him, then took one of the splendid steamers for the voyage down the Sound, the world's greatest inland sea. Several fellow voyagers were trying to induce the men to remain over at Seattle, Portland, and other places. This was easy. But the travelers wanted to spend most of their time in San Francisco.

When your correspondent described some of the Bohemian restaurants and other sights and conveniences of San Francisco they were so delighted that they took down the name of many resorts.

They were furnished a good description of the Market Cafe, of Ed Rondel and Pete Gouailhardou, who made the coffee royal that lingers in memory. At once they took down the name of the Market Cafe and declared they had never heard of anything like it in the United States. They were also given the address of the original Coppa Restaurant, which they declared they would visit, not forgetting to try Duncan Nicol's famous pisco punches at the old Bank Exchange. It is always a pleasure to tell wayfarers afar where to get the good things in the old town.

Sweet Wine Market Extending to Japan

FRESNO, June 9.—That a market for California sweet wines is opening up in Japan was the substance of a statement made by L. R. Rogers of the Las Palmas winery. The statement was made in connection with a report received here to the effect that one thousand barrels of sweet wine were shipped from San Francisco bound for Japan. This shipment was more than three times as much as had ever before been shipped to that country. The wine went on the liner Mongolia.

"We have been shipping sweet wines to Honolulu for some time," said Rogers, "and there they have been used largely by the Japanese. The extension of the market into Japan is really a new thing, but I am of the opinion that it will be but a very short while before Japan will be a big factor in the consumption of California sweet wines."

Association Industries Officers

THE recently-formed Association Industries—the title selected for the new organization representative of the wine, spirit and beer trade, has selected Mr. L. R. Rogers, owner of the Las Palmas Winery, Fresno, as their president; Mr. Louis Haas, of the Crown Distilleries, and Mr. Wallace, a well-known barley man, as vice-presidents, and Mr. William A. Schuldt, secretary of the Brewers' Protective Association, is secretary also of the Associated Industries. Mr. W. Thode, a brewer, is treasurer. An executive committee of five consists of the following: Frank Mononey, of A. P. Hotaling & Co.; John Rapp, representing the beer bottlers; Mr. Wolff, a hop man; Colonel Seymour, of the Buffalo Brewing Company, of Sacramento, and Mr. Theodore Lunstedt, who represents the Knights of the Royal Arch.

LASH'S BITTERS
TONIC LAXATIVE

Notice of Judgment No. 858, Food and Drugs Act

ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF "APRICOT BRANDY" AND "BLACKBERRY CORDIAL."

ON or about January 21 and May 23, 1910, the Independent Distilling Company, a corporation, Kansas City, Mo., shipped from the State of Missouri into the State of Kansas two consignments of food products labeled respectively: "Independent Whisky. A Family Safeguard. Cordial Blackberry Flavor. The Independent Distilling Company, Kansas City, U.S.A."; and "Independent Whisky. The Family Safeguard. Apricot Brandy Compound, Guaranteed under the National Pure Food Law. The Independent Distilling Company, Kansas City, U.S.A." Samples from these shipments were procured and analyzed by the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, and the former of said products was found to be an imitation blackberry cordial, prepared in part from glucose, artificially colored with a coal-tar dye in imitation of genuine blackberry, and the latter product was found to contain a foreign coloring matter and sugar, and to consist of a cordial or liqueur, and not a brandy. As the findings of the analyst and report thereon indicated that the products were adulterated and misbranded within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, the Secretary of Agriculture afforded the Independent Distilling Company and the party from whom the samples were procured opportunities for hearings. As it appeared after hearings held that the said shipments were made in violation of the act, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the facts to the Attorney-General, with a statement of the evidence upon which to base a prosecution.

In due course a criminal information containing four counts was filed in the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Missouri, against the said Independent Distilling Company, charging the above shipment, and alleging in the first count that the Apricot Brandy Compound so shipped was misbranded in that it was labeled as above set forth, when in truth and in fact the product was an imitation of Apricot Brandy, offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article, namely, Apricot Brandy, which was a different article than the one so shipped, the labels in question being such as to deceive and mislead the purchasers thereof; alleging in the second count that such product was adulterated in that it was artificially colored, and in that a cordial had been mixed and packed with it and because the product had been colored in a manner to conceal the inferiority thereof; alleging in the third count that the Blackberry Cordial so shipped was misbranded in that it was an imitation of blackberry cordial, offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article, namely, Blackberry Cordial, which was a different product from that embraced in the latter shipment, the label thereon being such as to deceive and mislead the purchasers thereof; and alleging in the fourth count that the last named product was adulterated in that it was an imitation of Blackberry Cordial, prepared in part from glucose, artificially colored with a coal-tar dye, in imitation of genuine Blackberry so as to conceal the inferiority of the product.

On February 9, 1911, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the above information, and on the following day the court imposed a fine of $200 and costs on each of said counts, in all $800 and costs.

On April 21,1911, the court modified its judgment, imposing a fine of $100 and costs on each count, in all $400 and costs.

This notice is given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906. W. M. HAYS,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

Washington, D. C., May 2, 1911.

Model License a Success in Indiana

By Edward Fitzpatrick.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., June 15.—"The Proctor Model License Law is the sanest and most easily enforced of all the liquor regulations adopted by the General Assembly of Indiana since the State was admitted into the Union in 1816," is the concensus of opinion among officials who have to do with the enforcement of the law and with those who have closely watched the operations of the new regulation since it has been in effect during the past three months.

Indiana has tried almost every form of regulation during the past ninety years from almost wide-open saloons to absolute prohibition, the so-called Maine law having been enacted in Indiana in 1853, but declared unconstitutional. All these laws, including the Hanly County Option law, proved failures. The county option law was so obnoxious even to the temperance people, that it was repealed by the General Assembly in March last, and with its repeal and adoption of the Proctor regulation act, blind tigers and boot-leggers have disappeared from the towns and townships and from the cities which went "dry" two years ago under the Hanly County Option law and which are now "wet."

A representative of the National Model License League spent a week in interviewing city and county officials and citizens of central and northern Indiana, and heard no criticism at all of the law except from a few retailers in Indianapolis, who contended that the regulations were too strict. The law, of course, meets with disfavor from men who want a wide-open town and from dive-keepers, but these will be forced out of the trade under the operations of the Proctor law, and their opinion is worthless. The law is particularly strong with the public, with men who are temperate in their habits and with the law-abiding generally.

AUTHOR OF THE LAW GIVES HIS VIEWS.

Senator Robert E. Proctor, author of the Indiana Model License Law, is exceedingly well pleased with the operations of the law during the short time it has been in force, and is gratified by many letters he is receiving from all parts of the State congratulating him upon the success of its operation. He talked freely about the workings of the law, particularly in northern Indiana, where he lives, and where he is in a position to gain knowledge of its effect upon the liquor traffic and upon public sentiment.

"While I have been congratulated and commended, I have also been the subject of considerable criticism from radical liberals in the trade and occasionally outside of it because I fathered the Proctor Model License Law," said the Senator, "but the intelligent dealer, who realizes that the licensed sale of liquors was threatened, and that the Proctor law regulates so well that State-wide prohibition is an absolute impossibility, and that local prohibition will soon be a thing of the past, give me credit for securing the passage of a law which eventually must be beneficial to the whole people of the State.

"There are now 17 saloons in the city of Elkhart, which was 'dry,' but recently voted 'wet,' mostly because of the regulation act. These saloons pay the maximum license fee of $200 to the State, and $500 to the city. Formerly there were between twenty-five and thirty saloons, but they were not so well conducted as under the present regulations, at least this is the opinion of the law officers. The city is entitled to 22 saloons under the limitations of one to 1000 of population, but several applications for license were turned down. The saloons obey the law strictly, closing at 11 o'clock Saturday nights and keeping closed until Monday morning at 5, and no liquor is to be had in saloons during the prohibited hours. This was not the case formerly. The dumb-waiters which carried liquors up stairs in some of the places have been taken out, and liquor selling is confined to the room specified in the license. I am City Attorney of Elkhart, and I can say under the operations of the law there have been 50 per cent less prosecutions for drunkenness and for selling unlawfully than ever before.

"I am familiar with the operations of the law generally in most of the counties of northern Indiana," continued Senator Proctor, "and my observations and information are to the effect that the law is working well, and gives general satisfaction. In the neighboring county of St. Joseph, of which South Bend is the county seat, there is now no liquor sold on Sunday, and the saloons close during all the prohibited hours. In Starke county, of which Knox is the county seat, the people inform me that there is less public intoxication now since liquor is retailed according to law than there was when the city was dry. At nearly every point where the law has been tried it works well, and although it has been in effect for only three months, or less in many places, the mass of the people, even those holding to prohibition or 'dry' sentiments concede that the law is good. The fact that the licensee must take the risk of losing his license, makes it comparatively easy for the authorities to enforce the law. I predict that the law will continue to grow in favor, and that eventually the sale of intoxicating liquors will be permitted in every county in the State under Model License. Indiana cannot exist half wet and half dry. The proper way to control is by strict regulation, and the Proctor law provides for this."

Ellis M. Chester, Mayor of Elkhart, agreed with Senator Proctor as to the good effect of the law in the way of regulating the saloons. Practically the same conditions prevail at Goshen, in the same county, since the Proctor law went into effect.

Saloon men in Tacoma, Washington, are having a lively time all because of that city's crazy anti-treating law. Early in the present month twenty-one arrests were made for alleged violations of this absurd restriction. William Armstrong, president of the local Royal Arch, stated that the cases would be fought to the highest courts if necessary and intimated that the constitutionality of the law would be attacked.

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National Wholesale Liquor Dealers In 16th Annual Convention

THE SIXTEENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION of the National Wholesale Liquor Dealers of America was held in Chicago in the early part of June. The management of this large convention was admirable throughout and a strong feeling of optimism both in regard to the present outlook of the trade and its future was manifested on all sides. Many hundreds of representative delegates from all parts of the country listened to the practical papers read, and composed a gathering intellectually and morally the equal of any similar body of men drawn together in the United States or elsewhere. Such a body of men, were not only a credit to any trade, but a guarantee that the liquor interests of the country were in safe hands, that they would be purged of impurities, and conducted in such a manner as to elevate the conditions in all branches of the trade. It gave the idea of strength and reliability, to the end that vexatious and harassing laws and regulations would be successfully resisted, and its enemies inside and outside defeated.

Unfortunately space does not permit our giving the extensive report we could wish in this important convention, which was welcomed to Chicago by Mayor Harrison, in a speech happy in its construction and hearty in its terms. The main point of interest was the report of President Westheimer, a comprehensive and businesslike document, in which he congratulates the Association on its firmly established status. According to the president, never has its influence stood higher than at the present time, never was there such a solid phalanx of loyal membership, broad minded, liberal and patriotic. President Westheimer said in part as follows:

PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

Gentlemen:—We meet today to celebrate the sixteenth convention of this Association.

In looking back over the history of these fifteen years we are reminded of the fact that this Association has passed through many of the trials and tribulations incidental to youth.

The influence of the National Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association of America was never greater than it is today, and such power as it has is due to the loyalty of its members, for it goes without saying that no set of officers, no matter how self-sacrificing or able, could achieve the successes that have been ours had they not been sustained by brcad-minded, liberal and patriotic members of the Association.

There have been no changes in the official family during the past year, with the exception of that in our legal department, Mr. Levi Cooke succeeding Judge Robert T. Hough as General Counsel, with offices in Washington, D. C.

Mr. Ccoke has brought to the wcrk wide experience, native ability, perseverance and a mind capable of quickly grasping the intricate problems of the Internal Revenue and Pure Food departments which are presented to him from time to time.

It is gratifying to be able to express the utmost satisfaction with Mr. Cooke's services. I hope that he will be with the Association fcr many years to come.

That branch of the Legal Department which has been in the hands of Lawrence Maxwell, Esq., our Special Counsel on interstate and constitutional questions, has been ably conducted.

One of the most important and far-reaching victories secured for the Association through Mr. Maxwell's efforts has been in the matter of the Oklahoma contests.

These contests were caused by suits brought in the name of the State of Oklahoma to prohibit the United States judges of the Circuit Court in Oklahoma from deciding suits fcr injunction then pending before them. These injunction suits were to stop seizures of liquors in course of transportation into Oklahoma.

The State of Oklahoma carried the cases to the United States Supreme Court. Mr. Maxwell argued in behalf of the right of the United States judges to hear and pass on the cases on the ground that the State laws could have no application to interstate commerce.

The other case was an attempt on the part of the officials in Oklahoma to have the United States Supreme Court enjcin all railroads and express companies from delivering liquors in that part of Oklahoma formerly Indian country, or from delivering liquor to any one in Oklahoma who had paid United States internal revenue tax.

Mr. Maxwell also argued this case before the United States Supre Ccurt, and we were victorious in all these cases.

Another legal victory was in what is known as

"The Hoover Case."

Our attention was called to the fact that after the destruction of t distillery of the C. A. Hoover Distilling Company, Oskaloosa, Iowa, by fi the insurance companies resisted payment on the ground that the liqu which was destroyed had been manufactured to be sold in violation of t prohibition laws of Iowa, and for that reason the insurance companies cou not be compelled to honor their policies.

This attitude of the insurance companies demanded action on the part this Association, and Mr. Maxwell was placed in charge of our interests.

Upon a hearing of the case the United States Circuit Court of Appea decided in favor of the distilling company.

Scme of the insurance companies, parties to the suit, later repudiated t action of their attorneys in setting up this defense.

Office of the Secretary.

Our Secretary is one man in ten thousand. Promptly, cheerfully a with ability has he conducted the affairs of his office. I can but repeat wh I said a year ago, that I could wish my successor no greater assistance his work than that he secure the services of our present most able and mc worthy Secretary, Mr. Joseph Debar.

Internal Revenue.

The relations between this Association and the Department of Intern Revenue continue cordial. The Association has endeavored in every possib way to assist the commissicner in a fair enforcement of the laws.

It is unfortunate that some individual cases show a lack of judgment the part of some few field officers of the Internal Revenue Bureau whi have led to difficulties and annoyances not commensurate with the natu of the irregularities alleged.

The policy of the Internal Revenue Department to enforce complian with the laws and regulations, which has so heartily been concurred in t the members of this Association, will result in great good, as it will preve unfair competition by those who are inclined to be careless or who mig be willing to take advantage of technicalities.

The trade, individually and as a whole, will benefit by a strict adheren to the laws and regulations.

Other Associations.

Co-operation between the Brewers and ourselves is progressing satisfa torily. I can assure you that the victories won have been largely due the combined efforts and hcnest, harmonious work of the two branches of t trade.

The advantages of this co-operative system is incalculable, and it no seems sure that the attitude of some brewers who attempted to preser their own interests at the sacrifice of ours has been changed, as they ha learned that such attitude simply reacts for the temporary benefit of our m tual enemies without any benefit to the brewers themselves.

The members of he National Association of Wine and Spirit Represent tives have been active in the attempt to increase the membership of th Association.

They have not met with the success to which they are entitled, but trust they will continue in their efforts, as it is but a question of time wh every self-respecting member of the trade will become a member of th Associatien.

I am authorized to invite you to an entertainment to be given tomorrow Wednesday evening—by the trade of Chicago, with the assistance of a under the management of the National Association of Wine and Spirit Re resentatives.

State Associations.

We have not made rapid prcgress in the work of building up Sta Associations, but we have gone far enough to prove the necessity for furth activity along this line.

The conviction grows stronger and stronger that the imperative need the hour lies in building up better State Associations and more of them.

We intend this evening to have an Executive Meeting, which we ter

"A Convention of State Executives."

At this meeting there will be present the Executive Committee of the N tional Association and the President, Secretary and General Counsel of eac State Association.

States which are not represented by their officers are requested to select three of their members present today to meet with us this evening and assist in the formation of "An Association of State Executives." This Association to be advisory to the Executive Committee of the National Association.

It is to be hoped that those attending this convention will realize the necessity for securing closer co-operation between the various State Associations and the National Association, and will assist towards that end.

The National Superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, in a public interview, has stated that the Anti-Saloon League intends to concentrate its efforts on the election of United States Senators and Representatives who will be pledged to pass Federal laws which shall remove liquor from the protection of all Interstate Commerce laws, and will make shipments of liquor subject to State legislation when it reaches State borders.

At the request of some of the mail order houses this Association joined with the National Association of Mail Order Houses in a protest before the Interstate Commerce Commission in Washington against an arbitrary advance in express rates, and, with the further co-operation of the Receivers' and Shippers' Bureau of Cincinnati, succeeded in having the tariff advancing the rates withdrawn.

Protective Bureau.

The past year has been one of unusual activity for the Protective Bureau, whose efforts have covered a wider field than ever before in a like period of its history.

As the Chairman of the Protective Bureau will report on the specific work accomplished, it remains only for me to say that the value of that work is inestimable. If the members of this Association could but realize the great importance and necessity for continuing the activities of the Protective Bureau, and could but appreciate the tremendous victories that the Protective Bureau has won, I am confident that largely increased financial support would quickly follow, and with such increased financial support come still greater benefits to every member of the trade.

I wish I could emphasize as fully as I would like the imperative demand for more liberal financial contributions to the bureau. If every member of our Association was conversant with its work, ample financial support would be cheerfully given, and I trust those attending the convention will give the report of the Chairman of the Protective Bureau careful attention, and the bureau itself increased subscriptions.

Remember the watchword of the bureau:

"Contribution is the Life of Trade."

When the Protective Bureau was instituted in Pittsburg in 1902, it was realized that in course of time its Executive Committee would occupy a position of trust and wide influence, and the selection of a chairman of that committee was given careful consideration.

How wise that selection has been is known to all of you, and it is with regret that I report that with today we lose the services of the first and only chairman of that committee after a continuous activity in that capacity for nearly ten years.

Mr. W. N. Hobart retires with the unbounded thanks of each and every officer and member of this Association.

It will be difficult to find a successor as loyal, self-sacrificing and as able.

Illicit Distillation.

There is no doubt that the trade suffers in the minds of the public because of the tremendous increase in illicit distillation, but it is a matter of great comfort to know that no member of this Association has been charged with "moonshining."

Illicit distillation prospers almost exclusively in those States that endeavor to enforce statutory prohibition. It seems probable that with the opening up of prohibition States to proper license laws, the Government will be able to practically stamp out all moonshiners and others engaged in the business contrary to law.

The illicit distiller and his twin brother, the illicit dealer, are the offspring of prohibition.

We deplore their existence, but we repudiate all responsibility for bringing them into the world.

We have been unsuccessful in our efforts to induce the Pure Food or Internal Revenue Department to force distillers of wood alcohol to change the name of their product to one omitting the word "alcohol."

Continued efforts should be made to accomplish that end, as many lives are lost and much ignorant and unfair criticism of the trade results from the use of the word "alcohol" in connection with a distillate of wood.

Wood alcohol is in no sense what the public knows as alcohol.

It is an active poison and, because of the misleading title, is often ignorantly used with fatal consequences instead of grain alcohol.

Pure Food.

The majority of the trade, both in straight whiskies and in blends, seems content with the National Pure Food law, as now understood and enforced.

(Continued on page 46)

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A Wise and Much-Beloved Cardinal

IT is doubtful if any minister of God ever received a more sincere tribute of love and esteem than that recently accorded Cardinal Gibbons in Baltimore, when he celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of his elevation to the cardinalate and his golden jubilee as a priest.

The most distinguished people of our land took pleasure in attending the non-sectarian demonstration in the Cardinal's honor, and among those who lauded his good work as "a lover of mankind" were President William H. Taft, Vice-President Sherman, Chief Justice White, Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, Ambassador Bryce, of Great Britain; Speaker Clark, Senator Root, Governor Crothers, of Maryland; former Speaker Cannon and Mayor Preston, of Baltimore.

It will be remembered, by the way, that when local option was suggested for Baltimore, Cardinal Gibbons did not hesitate to express his disapproval of such a method of bringing about temperance. He said:

"Local option should, under no circumstances, apply to this city. I regret to be compelled to return to the subject, but as a citizen and a churchman who loves his native city, I am profoundly impressed with the sense of its temporal and moral welfare.

"When a law is flagrantly and habitually violated it brings legislation into contempt. It creates a spirit of deception and hypocrisy and compels men to do insidiously and by stealth what they would otherwise do openly and above board.

"All good men—good citizens—are in favor of the virtue of temperance, and I regret to see that the moral side of the question has not been sufficiently considered. You cannot legislate men by civil action into the performance of good and righteous deeds.

"If we are to improve the morality of our city and make our citizens more temperate, let the virtue of temperance be proclaimed in the churches. Above all, let it be enforced in the family that parents, both by work and example, may inculcate in their children the temporal and spiritual blessings which spring from a life of temperance and sobriety; and let them impress upon their children the terrible consequences of drunkenness.

"We might profitably learn a lesson from the old cities of Europe, which for 2000 years have been agitating this question. There is not a single city in Great Britain, Ireland or on the Continent which attempts to prohibit by law the sale of liquor. They have learned from a long experience that the best method of regulating this article of commerce is to impose licenses, to maintain good order for the protection of the citizens and to punish the violators of the law.

"I, therefore, maintain that high license is the only solution of the problem. The infliction of fines upon the violators of the law for the first offense, and the withdrawal of the license or even imprisonment for subsequent infractions, would be proper punishment."

Italian-Americans Appreciate California Wines

MR. D. CEVASCO, one of the best known salesmen of the Italian-Swiss Colony in New York, has departed for the East after a month's stay in California. Mr. Cevasco's trip to the Coast was entirely one of pleasure, as his health was none too good and he decided to take a month's rest. This time was divided between visiting the Yosemite Valley and the various vineyards and wineries of the Italian-Swiss Colony throughout the State.

"Big changes have taken place since my last visit eight years ago," he said. "I find Asti more beautiful and more interesting than ever, while the vineyard at Madera is a fine stretch of flourishing vines that practically did not exist when I was here before. But the greatest surprise to me was the new vineyard which the Colony has recently purchased at the foot of Mt. Diablo. The location is very picturesque and the winery a well equipped one with large cooperage. With Mr. Rossi, I drove over the vineyard for a whole day and then there was much we were unable to see. All the time I was looking over the beautiful country I was wishing I could have a few of my best customers with me, for I am sure the miles of vines would have made a great impression on them.

"At Asti I spent considerable time in the champagne bottling department, where Mr. Jadeau and his assistants were bottling the new 1911 cuvee of Golden State. One day 3000 bottles were filled, the next 4500 and the next 6000. I believe the Colony will have no difficulty in securing a big sale for this wine in the East,



Head of the Catholic Church in the United States

as this is a very favorable time for exploiting it, and they certainly have a superior product.

"The Italians throughout the Atlantic States are using California wines more and more all the time. When I first attempted to sell California Tipo, the Italians would not even give it a trial. I appealed to their loyalty to their adopted country, saying: 'You are working in America, you are bringing up your family here, why don't you patronize the country that gives you a good living?'

"They usually sidestepped by saying American wines were poor and adulterated. I explained the folly of this statement by saying: 'You know that California table grapes are good. You buy them in the market here, and eat them at home, and like them, don't you?'

"'Yes.'

"'Then why shouldn't the European grapes grown in California be good and produce good wine?'

"I opened a few bottles, insisted on their tasting the wine, and assured them that as our wines were well-advertised in journals of every language, there was a general demand for them. This

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Schiedam, Holland ..... SWAN GIN

JOHN RAMSAY
Islay, Scotland ..... SCOTCH WHISKY

DUBLIN WHISKY DISTILLERY CO.
Dublin, Ireland ..... IRISH WHISKY

GREENBRIER DISTILLERY CO.
Louisville, Ky. ..... "R. B. HAYDEN" WHISKY

J. A. J. NOLET CO.
Baltimore ..... DOUBLE EAGLE GINS

JOS. S. FINCH & CO.
Pittsburg, Pa. "GOLDEN WEDDING" RYE WHISKY

FREUND, BALLOR & CO.
Torino, Italy ..... ITALIAN VERMOUTH

A. BOAKE, ROBERTS & CO.
London, Eng. ..... BREWERS' MATERIALS

is a point in our favor, as the importers do not spend much money in this way. As a result, our wines are sold promptly, while on the other hand when imported goods are ordered they stand on their shelves and they lose the interest on their money during the time it lies idle. This argument usually broke the ice and, once they handled our goods, there was no difficulty in building up a profitable business among the Italians of New York and New Jersey.

"I am glad to see the big sale our bottled goods has on this Coast. While in the Yosemite Valley, I noticed that Tipo was particularly popular. One evening in the Sentinel Hotel, I counted seventeen flasks around me, while several of the tourists were using our sparkling wine. At El Portal, the same thing was true."

Mr. Cevasco departed for Denver on the 15th of the month. He will visit Kansas City, St. Louis, Chicago, Pittsburg and Philadelphia, resuming his duties in New York about the first of July. He declares that he will surely be here for the big exposition in 1915, when he will be accompanied by a number of his wealthy Italian customers who are anxious to get an idea of California's important viticultural industry, as well as attend the big exposition.

Significance of the Word "Bumper"

WE all of us drink to the health of some on in the course of our lives, and when the glass is particularly large and the drink uncommonly generous, we call it drinking in "bumpers of wine."

I wonder how many readers of the PACIFIC WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW have stopped to think of the derivation of the word "bumper." In an article in the New York *Tribune,* I recently learned that when the Catholic religion became ascendant in England it was made obligatory that all good Christians should drink to the health of the Pope after dinner every day and that His Holiness' health was to be pledged in a full glass, which was to be drained to the bottom. The toast prescribed as proper was "au bon pere" (To the good father), but the Anglo-Saxon of those days was not a good French student and his pronunciation was faulty so that bon pere rapidly became corrupted to "bumper," and so it has survived ever since.

Miracle Worked by Brandy

IN an article in the May number of the *Pacific Graphic Magazine,* entitled "Alcohol a Menace to Manhood," Adam Clark Bane declares that "the use of alcohol is declining as a remedy," and he quotes Dr. Woods Hutchinson as saying: "The seeming improvement in one's physical condition through the use of alcohol is wholly imaginary, and due merely to a deadening of the nerves."

There are many reputable physicians who could be quoted to the contrary. Dr. Stephen Smith, at a recent dinner tendered him by his associates at Bellevue Hospital to celebrate his eighty-eighth birthday, tells of a striking incident which would tend to prove that both Mr. Bane and Dr. Hutchinson are "talking through their hats." Here is Dr. Smith's story as published in the New York *Medical Record:*

"Professor Alonzo Clark was a very conservative practitioner, especially in the administration of drugs, but he had such confidence in the free use of brandy in the crisis of typhus that he said that he regarded that stage as most hopeful and that brandy acted then like a specific.

"On one of his visits he was accompanied by a professor in one of the medical schools of St. Louis, Mo., who had heard of our success in treating typhus with brandy. He was very incredulous, and to test the treatment Professor Clark requested him to select such cases as he believed could not be saved by any treatment.

"He selected six and promised to visit the hospital on the next day to see the results of the treatment. These patients were all removed to a separate ward in his presence and he made full notes in each case. All of the patients were in a semi-comatose condition, and one could not be aroused, her open, glazed eyes, fallen lower jaw, lips and teeth covered with sordes, and rapid scarcely perceptible pulse indicating a fatal termination. But all could swallow liquids, though with difficulty. Assisted by a nurse, the brandy was given in teaspoonful doses every twenty or thirty minutes, but the dose of the dying woman was increased to a tablespoonful every half hour. Hot milk was given with each dose.

"When the St. Louis professor and Professor Clark visited the ward the next morning the patients were all conscious and able to converse with them, while their general condition indicated that the crisis was safely passed. The visiting professor was still so incredulous that he asked me privately if these were really the patients whom he had selected, intimating that some of them might have died and their places been filled by less severe cases."

The Passing of Applejack

THE high price of apples in Southern Indiana is playing smash with the output of applejack, which has been declining steadily in recent years. The applejack distillers say that the cost of apples is more prohibitive than a county option law. They used to buy the fruit in the orchard for eight cents a bushel, but the country at large is eating more apples than it ever ate before—eating all it can get and calling for more.

The honest farmer will not do any more business with the distiller on the eight-cent basis. He is asking forty and fifty cents a bushel for his apples, and the distiller must do his own picking and supply his own barrels. The farmer sells the fruit on the trees and only troubles himself sufficiently to see that every barrel gathered is paid for at the current market price. The farmer doesn't care whether the distiller buys it or not, since the cold storage man has his agents scouring the country districts for Winesaps and the like,and they are keen to pay forty and fifty cents a bushel for a good quality of apples on the limb. All good money looks alike to the horny-handed orchardists, and it is merely a question of the highest bidder. Cold storage coin is just as good as applejack currency.

With an annual declining crop of applejack there will not be so much hilarity in the hayfields of Southern Indiana as there used to be in the good old days when apples sold for eight cents a bushel. By way of compensation, however, there will be more money and less headache.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Kenton, a suburb of Portland, Oregon, went wet at the recent election. The vote was 27 for prohibition and 87 in favor of personal liberty and properly regulated saloons. In fact good sense won by 3 to 1.

At Fairbanks, Alaska, indignation has been aroused by the interpretation of the liquor law which the District Attorney is attempting to enforce, following a ruling on the matter by the Attorney General. Retail dealers in the district have been notified not to sell any liquor which is not drunk on the premises, and it is therefore impossible for the residents of the camp to buy a bottle of beer, wine or any other liquor for home consumption.



The Julius Levin Company

Distributors

SAN FRANCISCO CALIFORNIA



NAMES OF CONSIGNEES WILL NOT BE GIVEN

Owing to a recent order of the Secretary of the Treasury through his local representatives, it has been found necessary to discontinue giving the names of the Consignees at this port. We regret to have to make this announcement, but for the time being, such conditions will rule.

FROM MAY 20 TO JUNE 20, 1911.

WINE.

Destination.	Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
To Alaska	585	1,236	$3,003
" British Columbia	165	3,247	1,610
" Central America	34	12,464	4,065
" China	4	3,315	1,345
" Hawaiian Islands	69	52,115	21,145
" Japan	....	77,076	21,148
" Mexico	2	2,832	725
" South America	....	4,780	2,246
" To Society Islands	....	856	245
" Samarang	....	204	102
" Dutch East Indies	12	.....	88
" Australia	....	850	340
" Germany	....	25,400	7,701
" Marquesas Islands	....	1,184	314
" England	....	5,000	2,000
" New York	516	770,284	280,090
" Other Eastern States	....	40,545	16,950
" New Orleans	....	124,097	33,493
Total	1,387	1,125,485	$396,610

WHISKY.

Destination	Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
To Alaska	1,680	655	$29,096
" British Columbia	10	.....	115
" Central America	40	.....	207
" China	44	.....	445
" Hawaiian Islands	65	4,444	9,954
" Mexico	5	34	72
" Philippine Islands	100	729	1,329
Total	1,944	5,862	$41,218

BRANDY.

Destination.	Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
To Alaska	30	296	$1,060
" Hawaiian Islands	5	417	915
" Mexico	49	.....	576
" New York	38	456	1,153
" New Orleans	....	27	27
" Boston	....	238	576
Total	122	1,434	$4,307

BEER.

Destination.	Bottled.	Bulk.	Value.
To Aaska	821	.....	$7,381
" Central America	4	.....	43
" China	60	.....	504
" Hawaiian Islands	180	51	1,667
" New York	340	.....	863
" Society Islands	2	.....	16
Total	1,407	51	$10,474

MISCELLANEOUS EXPORTS.

Destination.	Packages and Contents.
To Alaska	39 cs 3 kgs Gin, 117 cs Grape Juice, 6 cs Vermouth, 7 cs Lime Juice, 62 cs 25 bbls Ginger Ale, 4 cs Liquors, 10 cs 9 bbls Cider, 2 cs Cocktails, 115 cs 8 csks Mineral Water, 8 cs Alcohol, 1 cs Creme de Menthe, 5 cs Stout, 6 cs Bitters, 8 cs Ale, 2 cs Porter, 112 Champagne, 1 cs Grenadine, 1 cs 1 pkg Syrup, 5 cs Cherries in Maraschino
" British Columbia	97 cs Mineral Water, 1 cs Cocktails, 9 cs Grape Juice, 2 hf bbls 1 kg Vermouth, 20 cs Ginger Ale, 2 cs Tamarinds
" Central America	1 cs. 1 kg Vermouth, 1 cs Mineral Water, 1 cs Bitters, 2 cs. Cherries in Maraschino, 1 cs China Wine
" Hawaiian Islands	2 cs Bitters, 62 cs Mineral Water, 10 cs 1 bbl Gin, 1 cs Curacoa, 3 cs Vermouth, 2 cs Cordial, 16 cs Champagne, 9 cs 1 bbl Cider, 2 cs Porter, 26 cs Liquors, 10 bbls Alcohol, 1 cs Lime Juice, 1 cs Grape Juice
" China	9 cs Grape Juice
" Japan	28 cs Cherries in Maraschino, 1 cs Bitters
" Mexico	45 cs Mineral Water, 1 cs Lime Juice
" Philippine Islands	70 cs Creme de Menthe, 4 cs Cherries in Maraschino, 1 cs Mineral Water, 2 cs Lime Juice, 25 cs Gin, 3 bbls. Ginger Ale, 10 cs Grape Juice
" Australia	2 cs Grape Juice
" New York	60 cs Stout and Ale, 4 cr Gin, 7 cs Cordials, 50 cs Grape Juice, 1 cs Champagne; 2 bblsB.B.B., 5 cs Fruit Juice
" Havana	20 cs Grape Juice
Total	1,107 cs 50 bbls 2 hf bbls 8 csks 6 kgs
Value	$13,314

IMPORTS DOMESTIC.

From Seattle—Beer, 1455 hhds, 2604 bbls, 1132 hf bbls, 1371 qr bbls, 481 csks, 2 thirds. Wine, 26 cases, Bitters, 2 cases.

BEER IN TRANSIT.

To Oakland—18 hhds, 20 bbls, 30 qr bbls.
To Alameda—110 hhds, 80 bbls, 80 hf bbls, 155 qr bbls.



Foreign.

FROM MAY 20TH TO JUNE 20TH, 1911.

FROM NEW YORK (via Salina Cruz)—Per Missourian, May 21.

1 bbl Whisky ..... Portland.
3 cs Whisky ..... San Francisco.
2 octs Brandy ..... San Francisco.
2 bbls Gin ..... Sacramento.
4 cs Brandy ..... Oakland.

FROM EUROPE—SAME VESSEL.

40 cs Champagne ..... Los Angeles.
185 cs Whisky ..... San Francisco.
420 bbls Stout ..... San Francisco.
70 cs Ale ..... San Francisco.
500 cs Vermouth ..... San Francisco.
104 cs Mineral Water ..... San Francisco.
200 cs Wine ..... San Francisco.
30 bbls Mineral Water ..... Portland.
50 cs Spirits ..... Portland.
45 cs Lime Juice ..... Portland.
3 cs Wine ..... Seattle.

FROM GENOA (via Ancon)—Per Aztec, May 23.

31 cs Wine ..... San Francisco.

FROM VICTORIA—Per Queen, May 23.

22 cs Whisky ..... Los Angeles.

FROM NEW YORK (via Ancon)—Per G. W. Fenwick, May 24.

325 cs Whisky ..... San Francisco.
66 bbls Whisky ..... San Francisco.

FROM KOBE, JAPAN—Per Mongolia, May 26.

150 csks Sake ..... San Francisco.
71 cs Sake ..... San Francisco.
90 csks Sake ..... Los Angeles.

FROM NEW YORK (via Salina Cruz)—Per Isthmian, May 27.

5 cs Cordials ..... San Francisco.
320 cs Wine ..... San Francisco.
25 cs Brandy ..... San Francisco.
6 csks Brandy ..... San Francisco.
101 cs Whisky ..... San Francisco.
20 bbls Gin ..... San Francisco.
4 bbls Wine ..... San Francisco.
1 cs Liquors ..... San Francisco.
70 bbls Whisky ..... Sacramento.
4 cs Wine ..... Portland.
2 bbls Wine ..... Portland.
60 cs Liquors ..... Portland.
15 bbls Whisky ..... Portland.

FROM EUROPE—SAME VESSEL.

60 cs Beer ..... San Francisco.
462 cs Champagne ..... San Francisco.
238 cs Wine ..... San Francisco.
200 cs Brandy ..... San Francisco.
7 csks Brandy ..... San Francisco.
1 butt Wine ..... San Francisco.
2 hhds Wine ..... San Francisco.
50 cs Bitters ..... San Francisco.
75 bbls Stout ..... San Francisco.
15 bbls Ale ..... San Francisco.
10 cs Whisky ..... San Francisco.
23 cs Whisky ..... Los Angeles.
177 bbls Stout ..... Los Angeles.
75 bbls Ale ..... Los Angeles.
50 bbls Beer ..... Los Angeles.

FROM KOBE, JAPAN—Per America Maru, June 1.

50 csks Sake ..... San Francisco.
59 cs Sake ..... San Francisco.

FROM VICTORIA—Per Queen, June 2.

1 csk Whisky ..... San Francisco.
44 cs Whisky ..... Los Angeles.

FROM NEW YORK (via Salina Cruz)—Per Columbian, June 2.

2088 cs Whisky ..... San Francisco.
103 cs Liquors ..... San Francisco.
2 cs Wine ..... San Francisco.
1 cs Brandy ..... San Francisco.
5 cs Bitters ..... San Francisco.

FROM EUROPE—SAME VESSEL.

62 cs Wine ..... San Francisco.
151 cs Wine ..... Los Angeles.
26 cs Champagne ..... Los Angeles.
300 cs Vermouth ..... Seattle.
190 cs Wine ..... Seattle.
180 cs Mineral Water ..... Seattle.
25 cs Gin ..... Seattle.
75 cs Whisky ..... Seattle.
20 csks Whisky ..... Seattle.
160 cs Beer ..... Seattle.

FROM NEW YORK (via Ancon)—Per Pleiades, June 6.

325 cs Whisky ..... San Francisco.
66 bbls Whisky ..... San Francisco.
10 cs Gin ..... San Francisco.
20 bbls Gin ..... San Francisco.
1 csk Brandy ..... San Francisco.
15 cs Lime Juice ..... San Francisco.
25 cs Wine ..... Seattle.
10 bbls Gin ..... Los Angeles.

FROM NEW YORK (via Salina Cruz)—Per Nevadan, June 8.

822 cs Whisky ..... San Francisco.
12 bbls Gin ..... San Francisco.
5 csks Gin ..... San Francisco.
35 cs Gin ..... San Francisco.
100 cs Brandy ..... San Francisco.
6 bbls Gin ..... Eureka, Cal.
14 csks Gin ..... Eureka, Cal.
43 cs Gin ..... Eureka, Cal.
1 bbl Whisky ..... Portland.
45 cs Whisky ..... Portland.

FROM EUROPE—SAME VESSEL.

10 csks Ginger Ale .....San Francisco.

FROM KOBE, JAPAN—Per Tenyo Maru, June 8.

100 csks Sake .....San Francisco.
32 cs Sake .....Los Angeles.

FROM VANCOUVER—Per City of Puebla, June 9.

200 cs Champagne .....San Francisco.

FROM ANTWERP—Per Strathberg, June 10.

4348 cs Gin .....San Francisco.
600 cs Beer .....San Francisco.
175 cs Stout .....San Francisco.
5 csks Fruit Juice .....San Francisco.
3191 cs Whisky .....San Francisco.
13 octs Whisky .....San Francisco.
104 cs Liquors .....San Francisco.
44 bbls Beer .....San Francisco.
2 csks Whisky .....San Francisco.
10 cs Rum .....San Francisco.
180 cs Benedictine .....San Francisco.
227 cs Wine .....San Francisco.
200 cs Amer Picon .....San Francisco.
5 csks Gin .....San Francisco.
2101 cs Vermouth .....San Francisco.
50 cs Whisky .....Oakland.
250 cs Beer .....Portland.
100 cs Gin .....Portland.
325 cs Whisky .....Portland.
200 cs Whisky .....Los Angeles.
25 cs Beer .....Astoria.

FROM ANTWERP—Per Hornby Castle, June 11.

753 cs Whisky .....San Francisco.
300 cs Absinthe .....San Francisco.
100 cs Brandy .....San Francisco.
1865 cs Mineral Water .....San Francisco.
10 cs Liquors .....San Francisco.
10 cs Whisky .....San Francisco.
10 octs Wine .....San Francisco.
16 bbls Wine .....San Francisco.
2 octs Whisky .....San Francisco.
465 cs Whisky .....Seattle.
610 cs Gin .....Seattle.
20 cs Rum .....Seattle.
10 octs Rum .....Seattle.

FROM NEW YORK (via Salina Cruz)—Per Alaskan, June 13.

31 bbls Gin .....San Francisco.
2 csks Gin .....San Francisco.
4 octs Gin .....San Francisco.
136 cs Gin .....San Francisco.
60 cs Wine .....San Francisco.
15 bbls Beer .....San Francisco.
12 bbls Whisky .....Portland.
11 cs Lime Juice .....Portland.

FROM EUROPE—SAME VESSEL.

50 cs Wine .....San Francisco.
190 bbls Beer .....San Francisco.
60 cs Soda Water .....San Francisco.
45 cs Brandy .....San Francisco.
151 cs Whisky .....San Francisco.
14 octs Whisky .....San Francisco.
10 csks Brandy .....Portland.
5 octs Brandy .....Portland.
105 cs Beer .....Portland.
100 cs Whisky .....Los Angeles.
12 cs Brandy .....Los Angeles.
1 csk Whisky .....Los Angeles.
100 cs Beer .....Seattle.
2 octs Whisky .....Seattle.
2 csks Whisky .....Seattle.
150 cs Whisky .....Honolulu.

FROM ANTWERP—Per Torrisdale, June 15.

270 cs Mineral Water .....San Francisco.
60 cs Wine .....San Francisco.

FROM KOBE, JAPAN—Per Persia, June 16.

92 csks Sake .....San Francisco.
40 cs Sake .....San Francisco.
30 cs Sake .....Los Angeles.

FROM VICTORIA—Per Queen, June 16.

150 cs Kummel .....San Francisco.
100 cs Kummel .....Los Angeles.

FROM HAMBURG—Per Serapis, June 17.

50 cs Lime Juice .....San Francisco.
1302 cs Vermouth .....San Francisco.
1 cs Wine .....San Francisco.
2 csks Wine .....Portland.
4 cs Wine .....Portland.
3 csks Wine .....Seattle.
12 cs Wine .....Seattle.
300 cs Vermouth .....Seattle.
2 csks Wine .....Tacoma.
15 cs Wine .....Spokane.

FROM ANTWERP—Per Centurion, June 19.

208 cs Wine .....San Francisco.
600 cs Gin .....San Francisco.
1 csk Fruit Juice .....San Francisco.
550 cs Brandy .....San Francisco.
100 cs Bitters .....San Francisco.
80 cs Liquors .....San Francisco.
1001 cs Whisky .....San Francisco.
10 octs Brandy .....San Francisco.
25 cs Rum .....San Francisco.
120 cs Mineral Water .....San Francisco.
2 csks Cognac .....San Francisco.
150 bbls Ginger Ale .....San Francisco.
25 cs Stout .....San Francisco.
25 cs Ale .....San Francisco.
18 cs Wine .....Vancouver.
6 csks Wine .....San Francisco.

FROM NEW YORK (via Salina Cruz)—Per Nebraskan, June 19

9 cs Liquors .....San Francisco.
13 bbls Gin .....San Francisco.
25 csks Gin .....San Francisco.
605 cs Grape Juice .....San Francisco.
920 cs Whisky .....San Francisco.
54 cs Wine .....San Francisco.
25 cs Gin .....San Francisco.
9 bbls Wine .....San Francisco.
670 cs Whisky .....Portland.
60 cs Gin .....Sacramento.
1 bbl Gin .....Sacramento.

IMPORTS BY RAIL IN BOND.

FROM MAY 20TH TO JUNE 20TH, 1911.

Via New Orleans—

5 octs Brandy .....From Liverpool.
1 cs Wine ..... " "
25 cs Brandy ..... " Bordeaux.
1150 cs Champagne ..... " Antwerp.
50 baskets Champagne ..... " "

Via New York—

125 cs Wine .....From Rotterdam.
100 cs Champagne ..... " Antwerp.

Via Nogales—

2 cs Benedictine .....From Mexico.

California Wines to New York in May

From San Francisco, SS. Ancon.

269 bbls.....Samuel Bros. & Co.
1,803 " .....Lachman & Jacobi
1,225 " .....Scatena & Co.
442 " .....Italian-Swiss Colony
195 " .....Italian Vineyard Co.
136 " .....Savoy Wine & Importing Co.
211 " .....J. Pacheteau
371 " .....Sonoma Wine & Brandy Co.
1,510 " .....California Wine Association
130 " .....C. Schilling & Co.
130 " .....W. P. Bernagozzi
368 " ..... Order

From San Francisco, SS. Hawaiian.

500 bbls.....Lagomarsino Wine Co.
100 " .....C. Manzella & Son
260 " .....A. Gazzola

E. A. GROEZINGER Established 1846 E. O. SCHRAUBSTADTER

A. FINKE'S WIDOW
SPARKLING AND VINTAGE WINES
CHAMPAGNES
809 MONTGOMERY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

100 " .....Sig. Krauter
270 " .....G. P. Minetti
55 " .....E. G. Lyons & Raas Co.
100 " .....E. L. Spellman & Co.
145 " .....Chas. Schueler
340 " .....French-American Wine Co.
80 " .....F. O. Boyd & Co.
250 " .....G. Fogliotto
60 " .....To-Kalon Vineyard Co.
172 " .....Order

From San Francisco, SS. Allianca.

43 bbls.....J. Pacheteau
100 " .....Lachman & Jacobi
213 " .....Italian-Swiss Colony
32 " .....Samuel Bros. & Co.
85 " .....Scatena & Co.
104 " .....C. Schilling & Co.
170 " .....Chas. Stern & Sons
892 " .....California Wine Association
210 " .....Sonoma Wine & Brandy Co.
64 " ..... Order

From San Francisco, SS. Panama.

350 bbls.....Sonoma Wine & Brandy Co.
92 " .....California Wine Association
28 " .....C. Stern & Sons
440 " .....Italian-Swiss Colony
39 " .....Order

From San Francisco, SS. Advance.

150 cases .....E. de Pue
150 bbls.....Piedmont Winery
131 " .....Scatena & Co.
146 " .....M. May
60 " .....J. Carnival

12,566 bbls 150 cases.

RECEIPTS OF CALIFORNIA WINES, PORT OF NEW YORK BY SEA, June 1-16, 1911.

From San Francisco, SS. Kentuckian.

350 bbls.....E. L. Spellman & Co.
100 " .....P. Garguilo & Co.
120 " .....San Benito Vineyards Co.
1100 " .....A. Lagomarsino
400 " .....French-American Wine Co.
545 " .....Italian Vineyard Co.
385 " ..... A. Gazzolo
565 " ..... Order

From San Francisco, SS. Colon.

252 bbls.....Sonoma Wine & Brandy Co.
377 " .....C. Schilling & Co.
260 cases.....Calwa Distributing Co.
400 bbls. .....Chas. Stern & Sons
293 " .....Italian-Swiss Colony
50 " .....California Wine Association
81 " ..... A. Cassan

From San Francisco, SS. Oregonian.

200 bbls.....Flegenheimer Bros.
61 " .....Golden Gate Fruit Co.
338 " .....Garrett & Co.
250 " .....French-American Wine Co.
250 " .....Gazzolo & Fogliasso
157 " .....Chas. Schueler
65 " ..... Order

From San Francisco, SS. Cristobol.

121 bbls.....J. Pacheteau
830 " .....Lachman & Jacobi
200 " .....Gundlach-Bundschu Wine Co.
250 " .....French-American Wine Co.
209 " .....Scatena & Co
322 " .....Samuel Bros. & Co
175 " .....California Wine Association
304 " .....C. Schilling & Co
132 " ..... Paganucci Bros.
68 " .....U. Botta
96 " ..... Order

9266 bbls. Total

The Virtue of Wooden Pipe

AS MANY vineyardists and wine makers undoubtedly have considerable use for water pipe, etc., we desire to call their attention to wooden pipe and its many advantages. Wood constantly saturated with water will last indefinitely, as water preserves wood, while it corrodes both steel and cast iron pipes by chemical action. So much so that in the Pacific Northwest and inter-mountain States, wood pipe is universally specified by engineers in building and operating water works and irrigation stations. In the west it has been long recognized that wood stave pipe has a practical value among standard types of water pipes.

Under these circumstances the Pacific Tank & Pipe Company with factories at San Francisco and Los Angeles, California, and Portland, Oregon, should certainly as a home industry, receive the patronage it deserves for the excellent quality of the wooden pipe and tanks it supplies. Ordinarily the cost of such pipe is about one-fourth that of cast iron and one-half the cost of steel. The carrying capacity is much greater, water passes through without contamination, and will keep cooler in summer and warmer in winter, due to wood being a non-conductor of heat and cold. The freezing of water in iron pipes causes them to burst, while wood will expand sufficiently to avoid serious damage to the pipe. For these and other reasons the Company recommends its machine banded wood stave pipe, which from the many endorsements it has received in its many and various uses, should certainly command attention and inspection.

From Chapman & Wilberforce

SAN FRANCISCO, June 25, 1911. Dear Sirs:—We beg to inform you that we have now removed our general offices from 705-707 Sansome Street to much more convenient and central quarters in the Kohl Building, corner California and Montgomery Streets, as above.

Please be good enough to take note of this and believe us, dear sirs, Yours very respectfully,

CHAPMAN & WILBERFORCE.

From Arthur Lachman

TO THE TRADE:—Please be advised that beginning June 1, 1911, Mr. Dave Witkowski, 1732 15th Street, Seattle, will, in addition to his present activities, be my representative in Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Wyoming, Montana and Utah. Orders mailed to his address, or direct to me, will have the same careful attention as if given him in person.

Catering only to the best trade, with wines and brandies backed by an absolute guarantee of satisfaction, it is a source of gratification to have as my representative a man whose personal reputation and standing is up to the high standard of my merchandise. Yours very truly,

ARTHUR LACHMAN.

LOS ANGELES DEPARTMENT

LOS ANGELES, June 28.—Down here there is considerable hilarity because San Francisco's leading men appear unable to pull together and settle upon a site for the 1915 Exposition. However there are also grounds why the people of the Bay cities, which are getting along without external friction on the liquor question, should have a good laugh at the "long-haired Board" of municipal muddlers who have succeeded in keeping this city in hot water without improving either its morals or prosperity.

H. J. Peery, manager of the Peery Milling Company of Ogden, Utah, recently visited this burg, and his statement is the new cause of merriment referred to. He stated for publication that the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association of Utah have agreed if the citizens of both Salt Lake City and Ogden will vote against prohibition, they will model these cities after Los Angeles, as the best conducted city in this respect in the country!

Evidently distance must lend enchantment to the view. People down here very much wish they could see things in the same light, and agree with Bobbie Burns when he wished

"Some power the giftie gie us

To see ourselves as ithers see us."

While we are glad they think so well of us in Utah, remembering all the heart-burnings, quarrelings and political chicancery which have brought about the present unenviable state of affairs in Los Angeles as far as the liquor traffic is concerned, all we can say is that we much fear the people of Salt Lake City and Ogden will be badly disappointed. Both have defeated prohibition by good majorities, and if the promised experiment is tried, we shall watch it with much interest.

The County Board of Supervisors have refused to grant a winery license to A. H. Vejar in Spadra precinct near the city limits of Lordsburg. This action was taken in deference to the wishes of the Board of Trustees of Lordsburg, the City Council of Pomona and a number of protesting citizens of both those places.

At the commencement of June one of the largest single shipments of wine on record around here, left San Pedro on its way to New York via the Isthmus. It weighed 300 tons and the wine was made in the Redlands district.

A local paper calls attention to the fact that saloon licenses were limited to 200 when the city had a population of 100,000, and now with one of almost 400,000, the same limit holds good. This, the paper in question attributes to a liquor trust created and perpetuated by the action of city officials elected to administer the affairs of the people in their interest. As a proof of this the following pertinent question is asked: "Why do saloon licenses sell for ten times the amount the city receives?"

Burr McIntosh is said to be contemplating the erection of a great studio and country club at a cost of $250,000. The studio is to contain a room for each State with typical pictures, etc. It is proposed to erect this building between this city and Pasadena. It is to contain in addition to the studio, a theatre, restaurant and garage. It is also hoped to include a publication of monthly pictorial review, on the same lines as the Burr McIntosh Magazine of New York.

I understand that the recently elected trustees of the newly-formed city of Stanton, passed a straight prohibition ordinance at their first meeting. This prompt action was taken to prevent the opening of saloons and subsequent trouble of getting rid of them.

The city has sued the Los Angeles Brewing Company to obtain $1600 back rent on premises leased to the brewery for saloon purposes. The brewery paid up without protest until the Police Commission revoked the license. Its defense is that the city rescinded the contract by the action of the commission.

At last the Hotel Alexandria has opened its buffet in the new annex. It faces on Spring street and is one of the handsomest in the city. It is artistically finished in walnut woodwork, with bar of same. In the centre, where the mirror usually is, a striking picture in oils by C. Vanderpool of Chicago attracts universal notice. It represents a scene from Rip Van Winkle as played by Joseph Jefferson. Rip is pictured sitting on a log, his old dog Schneider by his side, while around them gnomes and pixies gambol merrily. The picture in question has true artistic worth and is a pleasing feature in the new and already popular buffet.

The Los Angeles Cafe Company has applied for a restaurant liquor license for the premises formerly occupied by the Bristol Cafe. The officers of this new company are R. R. Miller, president; W. Z. McDonald, vice-president, and James E. McDonald, secretary. Miller was cashier of the Cafe Bristol when the license was revoked.

Could Not Beat Uncle Sam

A REPORT comes from Woodland that Clyde, Hanley & Company, of this city, have violated the Federal law and that the Internal Revenue Department has taken the matter up. It is alleged that the firm in question shipped two liquor packages into Capay Valley, one of which bore the label of "Fruit Juice." The railroad agent at Guinda suspecting that they contained liquor, notified the Sacramento Revenue office. An agent was at once dispatched to Guinda who seized and opened both packages. The case bearing no label was consigned to G. Campbell, a laborer, and contained whisky. The other, labeled fruit juice, was consigned to D. Robbin, Tancred, and contained port wine.

The firm making these shipments is liable to a fine of not more than $5000 or less than $2000. The packages were confiscated and taken to San Francisco to be used in evidence in the United States District Court, which has jurisdiction.

On June 1st Judge Van Fleet in the United States Circuit Court issued a decree perpetually enjoining the Standard Liquor Company from selling refilled bottles formerly containing gin bottled by Tanqueray, Gordon & Co., Limited, of London, England, and bearing the English firm's trade mark and labels.

A Vallejo correspondent writes us that the "Butler-Pierce-Tripp" $1,000 liquor license ordinance is dead. City Trustee John Sullivan struck the key note when he said: "I do not believe in eleventh hour politics or spite measures and therefore will not lend my support to this measure. While I believe the measure has merit, I do not think now is the time to introduce it. If the Mayor vetoes the ordinance, it is dead so far as I am concerned for I shall not be here to override the veto."

It would appear therefrom that if there is to be any change in the Vallejo ordinance it will be made by the new Board of Trustees. For the present at any rate there is no fear of the present rise in license fees.

LOUISVILLE DEPARTMENT

G. D. CRAIN, JR., Regular Correspondent, 305 Keller Bldg., Louisville, Ky.

LOUISVILLE, KY., June 25.—Business with the distillers and wholesalers is reported generally quiet. This is a seasonable condition, however, and there is no disposition on the part of those in the trade to complain. In view of the big business which was done during the first quarter of the new year, and the normal trade which was handled during April and May, the wholesalers believe that they have reason to congratulate themselves. Business is showing signs of getting back on an old-time basis, and in view of the satisfactory increase in per capita consumption, it is certain that the demand for Kentucky whiskies will remain brisk.

Some of the larger houses say that the demand is probably not as good as it usually is at this season, but the difference is slight, if any. The contrast between the extreme activity of the early part of the year and the normal sagging in sales now that summer is a matter of reality is naturally great, and is the more marked because of the fact that for the past few years the difference between seasons has been less marked as far as sales are concerned.

The way Kentucky has been producing and selling whisky is shown pretty clearly by the tax payments in this district, the Fifth. This is one of the largest whisky producing districts in the State, and the tax payments during the past fiscal year have been considerably larger than for the preceding year. The Internal Revenue Department stated that during the eleven months of the fiscal year 1911, from July 1, 1910, to May 31, 1911, inclusive, the payments totaled $13,154,144.42. This hefty contribution to the revenues of Uncle Sam indicated that the wtihdrawals had amounted to about 1,200,000 gallons for the eleven months, a good average volume. Naturally, in view of the less active demand during the past month or two, withdrawals have not been as heavy, and in the Frankfort district, for example, the May collections dropped from $190,000 in 1910 to $186,000 in 1911. The total collections in the Frankfort district for the fiscal year will be between $2,500,000 and $3,000,000, however.

As indicated heretofore in the Louisville correspondence of the PACIFIC WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW, the production of whisky during this year was the largest since 1893. With the fiscal year ready to close, the final day being June 30th, estimates, which are unofficial but are regarded as accurate, have been prepared, and these show that during this year the production will have been 42,750,000 gallons, The importance of this increase may be realized when it is pointed out that during 1910 the output was only about 36,000,000 gallons, and in the year preceding totaled around 27,000,000. The increase over last year is more than 20 per cent, and is a good, healthy gain, the figures showing that the distilleries turned out a bigger volume of Kentucky's famous vintage during any year since 1893.

Most of the distilleries are preparing to discontinue their operations, and by the time this issue of the PACIFIC WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW is off the press the number of distilleries still running will be small. Many of those which decided to make June the final month of operations did all they could during that period, however, and ran day and night during the final weeks. The sprint down the stretch, to use a racing term, helped out the record of many plants considerably.

It is conceded that the production this season would have been still larger than it has been if a sentiment had not developed favorable to conservative operations. Though the demand for goods a few years old was so great as to insure, to all practical purposes, a market for a big crop of the season 1910-1911, many distillers urged that it would demoralize the market to offer so large a crop as many were tending toward producing. The acquiescence in this belief on the part of many producers caused the situation to assume a different aspect from that which had marked it earlier in the season.

The production of whisky during the past year has emphasized the importance of the industry to Kentucky in commerce as a whole. Taking one branch of business only, the cooperage trade, it is easy to see how large a contribution the distilling interests made to it. The year's production required close to 900,000 barrels, an increase of about 140,000 over last year, this item alone meaning that close to $500,000 more than usual was turned over to the cooperage trade. In view of the importance of the timber interests to Kentucky, and the large number of people employed in cutting the trees, making the staves and completing the process in the cooper shop, it is evident that the whisky trade played an important part in the business of the community during the past year. The greatly increased production also made a much larger consumption of corn, and the grain dealers handling that trade were kept busy supplying the various plants.

The convention of the National Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association in Chicago, June 5th-8th, was largely attended by local members of the trade, and the meeting was pronounced a big success. Bernard Bernheim, of the Bernheim Distilling Company, was chairman of the committee on arrangements which looked after the trip of the local members. Among those who made the trip were T. J. Batman, Sr., T. J. Batman, Jr., Bernard N. Block, Louis J. Hollenbach, Ed T. Pfeifer, Cal J. Pfeifer, Walter Uri, Martin Epstein, G. R. Washburne, George G. Brown, Owsley Brown, E. M. Babbitt, W. C. Wheeler, Blakemore Wheeler, Isadore Rosenbaum, L. S. Rosenbaum, Sam Haas, Mose S. Oppenheimer, Stanley Bronner, William A. Miller, W. W. Watts, Thomas S. Jones, T. S. Riley, J. P. Van Winkle, A. T. Farnsley, M. A. Wathen and Ben May.

The betterment of conditions in the saloon was discussed at the convention and was agreed to be the leading subject taken up. Those who attended from Louisville were of the opinion that the platform of the association adopted several years ago is a good one to stand on. It is as follows:

"It is our firm conviction that those who honestly seek to promote the cause of true temperance will find the surest and safest method in the continuance of the licensed saloon, conducted under proper laws and reasonable regulations, strictly enforced. In the granting of a license the character of the applicant and not the fee should be the determining factor. Finally, we believe in the subordination of the interests of individual citizens to the interests of the community as a whole, but not in the curtailment of the personal rights and liberties of one class or party of citizens, to satisfy the demands of another class or body who may desire to waive such personal rights and liberties for themselves."

Speaking of prohibition, its effects work out in various ways. It was recently reported at the semi-annual convention of the Kentucky Fire Prevention Association that one of the principal

difficulties in the way of securing betterments in the water-works systems and fire departments of towns in this State is that many of the communities have adopted local option laws and ruled the saloons out of existence. The result has been a diminution of revenues to such an extent that not only is no money available for improvements, but the fire-fighting departments are compelled to operate with even more meager funds than before.

Royal Arch Knights In Annual Convention

THE tenth annual convention of the Grand Lodge of Knights of the Royal Arch was held at Los Angeles during May. While the members much enjoyed the hospitable reception tendered by the people of that city, the keynote of the convention was "business." A large number of addresses were made for the good of the order, all of which turned more or less upon the fact that the members were in politics for self protection and not from choice, and that the order was organized for the purpose of correcting and removing those evils in the conduct of the retail trade which had had so much to do in causing the prohibition movement, which had in fact forced them into politics.

All reports showed that the order both financially and in all other branches was in good standing. This is certainly most necessary if C. F. A. Last, chairman, is correct in his prediction that "You will continue to be in the throes of conflict for many years to come. You must get closer together even than you are now. Your diversified interests must be more closely allied. You must continue to uplift and upbuild. You must discredit hypocrisy and deceit. You must insist upon the authorities doing their duty faithfully and impartially, without fear, favor or reward. Otherwise, you may find these Pacific Coast States of ours in the position of the State of Maine, in the hands of 'boot-leggers,' 'swine,' grafting, servile politicians and others who have held sway there for fifty years or over."

Possibly the future action of the order can be assumed from the following resolution:

"Be it resolved, That the Grand board of Trustees be directed to confer with the Brewery Association, Wholesale Liquor Dealers and Allied Interests for the purpose of elevating the trade in general, by endeavoring to remove from this Pacific Coast the "child of prohibition," the "blind pig," which is flourishing in many localities, also the Anti-Saloon League and its adherents."

In our opinion the most essential matter is the "elevating of the trade in general." If this is done, as it ought to be, all other difficulties now threatening the trade will, we believe, disappear. Once let the public understand that the necessary reformation has taken place from the inside, and outside pressure to effect the same result will of necessity become relaxed.

Grand Lodge Officers.—Wm. C. Wood, Past Grand Valiant Commander, 119 Ellis Street, San Francisco, Cal; Thos. W. Roulo, Grand Valiant Commander, 500 East Fifth Street, Los Angeles, Cal.; J. Harry Daley, Grand Lieutenant Commander, 1250 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal.; Theo. Gier, Grand Treasurer, 1227 Broadway, Oakland, Cal; C. Gottwals, Grand Orator, Marysville, Cal.; Frank G. Roney, Grand Recorder, 948 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal.; N. P. Reinecker, Jr., Grand Master of Ceremonies, 1535 Park Street, Alameda, Cal.; J. C. Davis, Grand Captain of the Guard, Jamestown, Cal.; Jas. Lycke, Grand Tyler, 615 K Street, Sacramento, Cal.; C. W. Pendleton, Grand Attorney, Pacific Electric Building, Los Angeles, Cal.

Grand Board of Trustees.—C. F. A. Last, Chairman, 129 N. Main Street, Los Angeles, Cal.; C. F. Williams, 299 Valencia Street, San Francisco, Cal.; John L. Herget, 7 Taylor Street, San Francisco, Cal.; Frank J. Dietrich, 908 K Street, Sacramento, Cal.; P. N. Hanrahan, 1072 Broadway, Oakland, Cal.; Peter Delaney, 422 Third Street, Eureka, Cal.; Wm. Jungblut, 109 South Market Street, San Jose, Cal.

Board of Control for the Territory of Arizona.—E. O'Keefe, P. O. Box 715, Tucson, Arizona; W. Robinson, Bisbee, Arizona; A. W. Sydnor, 474 North Broad Street, Globe, Arizona; P. W. Butler, Wellington Bar, Phoenix, Arizona; Frank Whisman, Prescott, Arizona.

At Bakersfield during June T. W. Roulo, Grand Valiant Commander of the Royal Arch again insisted that the aim of the organization is to raise the saloon business to a plane of respectability. He said in part:

"The bane of the liquor traffic in the past has been the character of some of the men who have got into it. The lower the level to which they reduced it the harder it was for honest, decent men to stay in the business and maintain their self respect. No honorable man wants to be connected with a trade or industry which is maintained in such a manner that good citizens regard it with suspicion.

"It should be the firm purpose of members of the Royal Arch to exert an influence for the well-being and up-lifting of the business in which they were engaged. They are not banded together to palliate wrong-doing, but for the mutual welfare, and that can be gained by conducting their business in conformity with law and order. The good of the community is the good of their order."

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The Cucamonga Desert Reclaimed

WILLIAM E. CURTIS, the well-known correspondent, whose travel studies appear each day in the Chicago *Record-Herald,* has recently been visiting Los Angeles. In his search for copy he came across the Italian Vineyard Company's immense vineyard, at Guasti, which he graphically describes as follows:

There used to be a long belt of barren waste between Riverside and Los Angeles, but that is now covered with one of the largest vineyards in the world. The last time I was out here it was a sad strip of sand. Today it is one of the most cheerful belts of green you can imagine. A few years ago it was considered so hopeless that the owners offered it to Frank Miller of Riverside for 75 cents an acre, and he laughed at them. Nothing would grow on such a place but cactus and sagebrush, and this great area was abandoned to the prairie dog and the lizard, because nothing else could live there.

* * * *

Then Secundo Guasti came along, and demonstrated the advantage of recognizing an opportunity when you see it. Secundo Guasti is a native of Monbaruzzo, in the Piedmont of Italy. He came to California as an immigrant in 1881, and settled in Los Angeles because the climate and the soil were like those of his native country. He set up a little shop and bought grapes by the crate and sold them by the pound; then he bought more grapes and made them into wine. His industry, sagacity, economy and thrift caused him to prosper, as so many of his countrymen have done in a similar way, and when he got a little capital he raised his own grapes from cuttings sent from the old country, because it was the practice in California to raise those that will produce the largest quantity without regard to quality. Then he organized the Italian Vineyard Company among his friends in Los Angeles. They started with a capital of $125,000; two or three years later it was doubled, and then it was doubled again, and now amounts to half a million dollars, all paid in and all owned by Italian residents of Los Angeles.

* * * *

In looking about for a suitable location for a vineyard Mr. Guasti recognized the possibilities of that desert lying west of the village of Enterprise, which nobody wanted. He saw that the soil was the same as that which produced the best grapes in Italy, and he bought the tract of 2100 acres for a nominal price. He has since bought 1,900 acres more, and his company now owns and cultivates a vineyard of 4,000 acres, upon what was a dreary desert only a few years ago, and this year will raise enough to make several million gallons of wine. The vineyard is in one solid block of land and is at least the largest in America, if not in the world.

Mr. Guasti and his friends began in a small way. They planted as many vines as they could the first year, and as many more as they could the next year, and they kept on planting. It takes a grapevine three years to bear; vineyards will not pay expenses for five years, and men who start vineyards have to work and wait. That is exactly what was done in this case, but now more than 2,000 acres of vines are bearing, and the money is beginning to come back; the rewards of labor and patience are being paid, and Mr. Gusti and his wife have gone to Chicago to buy furniture for a large and comfortable villa which they have built out of the first profits of the undertaking. They have made sacrifices; they have stinted themselves; they have worked early and late, and now that they are in Easy street they will enjoy the fruits of their toil and economy.

* * * *

There is a ranch house in the middle of the vineyard, surrounded by cabins for the workmen, but Mr. Guasti is going to live on one of the handsomest avenues in Los Angeles, and is going to entertain the friends who have stood by him and given him encouragement in his struggle. About 150 men are regularly employed on the vineyard, and 600 extra hands are required in the vintage season. All of the grapes will be made into wine in three wineries, with a capacity of 4,000,000 gallons. The principal office of the company is in Los Angeles, and it has branch houses in Chicago, New York and New Orleans.

Other Italians, Germans and Frenchmen are following the example of Mr. Guasti, and there are two large vineyards adjoining his upon the desert that I told you about. One of them consists of 2,000 acres, another of 1,500 acres, and elsewhere in Los Angeles county are several others of 500, 600, and 700 acres.

Newspaper Subscribers and Health

Here is the way a Kansas paper duns its subscribers: "If you have frequent fainting spells, accompanied by chills, cramps, corns, bunions, chilblains, epilepsy and jaundice, it is a sign you are not well, but liable to die any minute. Pay your subscription in advance and thus make yourself solid for a good obituary notice."—*Indianapolis News.*

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The Outage Bill In Congress

THIS important measure introduced by Mr. Boohr at the present special session. Bill covers the outage for eight ears whereas the present outage bill only covers it for seven ears. Bill in hands of Committee on Ways and Means and vorable report expected.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

APRIL 12, 1911.

r. Booher introduced the following bill, which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means and ordered to be printed:

A BILL

provide an allowance for loss of distilled spirits deposited in internal revenue warehouses.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United tate of America in Congress assembled, That the distiller of any distilled irits which shall be on deposit on the first day of July, nineteen hundred and even, or which may thereafter be deposited in any distillery warehouse or ecial or general bonded warehouse existing under the internal revenue laws the United States, may, prior to the expiration of eight years from the te of original gauge as to fruit brandy, or original entry as to all other irits, file with the collector a notice giving a description of the packages con- ining the spirits, and request a regauge of the same, for the purpose of tax yment of such spirits. If upon such regauging it shall appear that there has en a loss of distilled spirits from any cask or package, without the fault or gligence of the distiller thereof, taxes shall be collected only on the quantity distilled spirits contained in such cask or package at the time of the with- awal thereof from the distillery warehouse or other bonded warehouse, *Pro- ded, however,* That the allowanace which shall be made for such loss of irits as aforesaid shall not exceed one proof gallon for one month or part ereof; one and one-half gallons for two months; two gallons for three onths; two and one-half gallons for four months; three gallons for five and x months, three and one-half gallons for seven and eight months; four gallons r nine and ten months; four and one-half gallons for eleven and twelve onths; five gallons for thirteen, fourteen and fifteen months; five and one-half allons for sixteen, seventeen and eighteen months; six gallons for nineten, enty and twenty-one months; six and one-half gallons for twenty-two, twenty- ree and twenty-four months; seven gallons for twenty-five, twenty-six and enty-seven months; seven and one-half gallons for twenty-eight, twenty-nine d thirty months; eight gallons for thirty-one, thirty-two and thirty-three onths; eight and one-half gallons for thirty-four, thirty-five and irty-six months; nine gallons for thirty-seven, thirty-eight and thirty-nine onths; nine and one-half gallons for forty, forty-one and forty-two months; n gallons for forty-three, forty-four and forty-five months; ten and one-half gallons for forty-six, forty-seven and forty-eight months; eleven gallons for forty-nine, fifty, fifty-one and fifty-two months; eleven and one-half gallons for fifty-three, fifty-four, fifty-five and fifty-six months; twelve gallons for fifty-seven, fifty-eight, fifty-nine and sixty months; twelve and one-half gallons for sixty-one, sixty-two, sixty-three and sixty-four months; thirteen gallons for sixty-five, sixty-six, sixty-seven and sixty-eight months; thirteen and one-half gallons for sixty-nine, seventy, seventy-one and seventy-two months; fourteen gallons for seventy-three, seventy-four, seventy-five, seventy-six, seventy-seven and seventy-eight months; fourteen and one-half gallons for seventy-nine, eighty, eighty-one, eighty-two, eighty-three and eighty-four months; fifteen gallons for eighty-five, eighty-six, eighty-seven, eighty-eight, eighty-nine and ninety months; fifteen and one-half gallons for ninety-one, ninety-two, ninety-three, ninety-four, ninety-five and ninety-six months: *And provided further,* That taxes shall be collected on the quantity contained in each cask or package as shown by the original gauge where the distiller does not request a regauge before the expiration of eight years from the date of original entry or gauge: *And provided also,* That the foregoing allowance of loss shall apply only to casks or packages of a capacity of forty or more wine gallons, and that the allowance for loss on casks or packages of less capacity than forty gallons shall not exceed one-half the amount allowed on said forty-gallon cask or package; but no allowance shall be made on casks or packages of less capacity than twenty gallons: *And provided further,* That the proof of such distilled spirits shall not in any case be computed at the time of withdrawal at less than one hundred per centum.

SEC. 2. That section fifty of the Act of August twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and ninety-four, entitled, "An Act to reduce taxation, to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes," section one of the Act of March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, entitled "An Act to amend the internel-revenue laws relating to distilled spirits, and for other purposes," and the Act of January thirteenth, nineteen hundred and three, entitled "An Act to amend the internal-revenue laws," be, and the same are hereby, repealed from and after the first day of July, nineteen hundred and eleven.

The saloon men of Vina in Tehama County are canvassing the property owners of that place in order to ascertain the sentiment in regard to the incorporation of Vina. There is no anti-saloon sentiment there, but under the new law Vina will be voted dry in the county unless it is incorporated.

Saloon men in other parts of Tehama and also in Glenn County are preparing to try for incorporation of many other small towns in order to save their license.

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PUT THE EXPOSITION IN THE PARK

"He Has No Ambition"

WHAT is ambition, anyway? It's an everlasting inspiration to be at the top of the ladder. How often you hear it said of so-and-so, "He has no ambition." In other words, he is a worm in the dust. Ten dollars a week lets him by. He's thankful for work. He shaves twice a week. Has his shoes shined and his hat brushed every Sunday "regular." Doesn't believe in cleaning his nails nor calling on a girl nor having his trousers pressed. No time or desire to read a line on the reciprocity bill, but "he's there' when the sporting news is discussed. Pretty good judge of poor beer and can roll a cigarette with the best of them.

Now, if this description doesn't fit one of you fellows, well and good—be thankful. But if it does, give yourself a shake—just the way a dog shakes the water off himself. Take a few deep breaths of pure air, look yourself over, spruce up and start in. Don't care if you're fifty years young—it isn't too late. All the better if you're seventeen. But up till now they've dubbed you a "no ambition" chap and it's time to fool them. You'll get more fun, more peace, more real life out of life when you begin to "fool" them than you ever thought existed for you. Work, think, plan for the top of the ladder, even though today you're standing with some insecurity on the first rung.

From the shipment of only a few barrels a year, less than fifteen years ago, the amount of sweet wines imported by the Japanese has increased so rapidly that it is expected the Orient will soon become one of California's best customers. The truth of this is shown by the shipment of 1,000 barrels of California wine by the liner Mongolia, which sailed on June 6th.

The Board of Supervisors of Tulare county have directed the District Attorney to draw up an amended liquor ordinance so as to conform with the Wyllie local option law as affecting the sale of wines and liquors by wineries. It was pointed out that at present wineries may sell their product in one-gallon lots to persons on the premises although it may not be drunk thereon. The change proposed makes the sales not less than two gallons and that it must not be delivered on the premises.

"Another Most Prosperous Year"

THE Year Book of the United States Department of Agriculture has been issued and, to quote the words of the repo it shows "another most prosperous year," referring, of cour to 1910.

Everything goes to prove in the aggregate, according to t best and most carefully compiled government statistics by va ous departments, that pessimism, socialism and radicalism put together cannot hold down a country that can take $1,000,000,000 crop and improve on it year after year. As th say down south, there is "just naturally" bound to be enou business for all.

Uncle James Wilson, our revered Secretary of Agricultu has issued a bigger Year Book this time than ever before, a this in spite of the announcement in the preface that "the t dency to increase the size of the volume has been as vigorou resisted as possible, considering the excellent material availal for use.' At any rate, the bigger and better crop every ye it is natural that there should be a larger Year Book. It is n a blue book, at any rate, for it is a book bursting with optimis The United States government has its blue book, England h its blue book, and Spain has its red book, but Uncle James W son's annual volume ought to be bound in orange and gold.

The current volume, of which we have advance sheets, is e dently bulging with statistics. These statistics do, indeed, r resent work of great magnitude. The United States broke n merous crop records during 1910, and the Year Book tells about these broken records. Pretty nearly everything anybo wants to know about agricultural products in this country c be found by reference to this department publication. In ad tion to the statistics there are incorporated a number of spec articles that cover nearly everything in the list of rural topi The government publishes a great many books that nobody ev reads, but everybody into whose hands a copy of the report the Department of Agriculture falls will surely read it. contains information valuable to everybody and it is as fas nating as any romance.

Carter Harrison's Early Training

THAT was a happy speech of welcome which Mayor Cart Harrison delivered in Chicago on June 4th when he w comed the delegates to the Sixteenth Annual Convention to t National Wholesale Liquor Dealer's Association. His confe sion of how he came to cultivate a taste for Kentucky's most f mous product was very amusing.

"My earliest recollections of Kentucky," he said, "are co nected with my grandfather, who was what is known as a "har shelled Baptist" preacher, who thought it necessary on Sunda to deliver a sermon of not less than two and three-quarters an hour in length, otherwise he felt he was not living up the necessities of the occasion. In the days of my earliest bo hood, when I visited the old family home in Kentucky, I ca recollect the old gentleman, immediately after his mornin ablutions, taking his glass to prepare a good old-fashioned Ke tucky toddy with a spoonful of sugar, enough water in it to di solve the sugar, and then enough of the good old Kentucky pre aration to kill the germs in the water. Whenever my gran father would go to the back porch to make his preparatio whether dressed or undressed, I followed him, because I foun that the sugar left in the glass, dug out with a spoon, was very toothsome morsel. The lesson I learned from him, as fin a character and as perfect a specimen of man—religious man— I believe as ever walked on shoe leather, was, from my earlies childhood, that is the abuse of liquor and not the use of it tha is to be reprehended."

Obstacles to Our Foreign Wine Trade

CONSULAR reports state that, owing to the general failure of the European wine crops last year considerable interest is being manifested in the importation of table wines from California, and it is improbable that a permanent demand for such wines can be created in this country if American producers are in a position to meet German requirements. On this head the New York *Journal of Commerce* says: "One of the obstacles to commercial success in this matter will be the necessity of submitting the wine itself to chemical analysis after its arrival in Germany. It therefore follows that importers are willing to buy only on conditional terms, payments to be made after delivery of the merchandise and examination by chemists of the Government. Comparatively few lines of American goods are sold in this manner, the general rule being to submit samples or other proof of quality in advance of shipments, the value of such shipments being collected against the delivery of shipping documents by means of confirmed bankers' credits.

"Wines shipped to Germany from Italy, Austria, and Hungary are exempted from German analysis, and there are special provisions of law whereby the German Government is in a position to recognize certificates of wine analyses established in the country of origin, the form and mode of issuance of which are determined by international agreement.

Thus, if an agreement of this character existed between Germany and the United States, California wine shippers could ascertain in a conclusive manner, before their merchandise left their possession, whether or not it would pass German customs control. Not the least of objections to analysis in Germany is the cost thereof, amounting in Hamburg to 12 marks ($2.86) for each sample tested.

"Upon the arrival of imported wines in casks, samples are drawn from each 100 casks of wine of the same kind. When consignments consist of different kinds, one sample is taken from each kind. Wines received from different warehouses, or which differ in vintage or price, are regarded as different in kind. When wine is shipped in bottles, one sample is taken from every 2,500 bottles the contents of which are the same. The examination of what are called "high-priced wines" may be waived upon the assumption that the price itself is a guaranty of the purity and excellence of the article. As "high-priced wines," such will be regarded in Hamburg those with an invoice value of at least 1.50 marks (0.36) per bottle.

OBITUARY

J. Fanning O'Reilly

AN able man, well known to the liquor trade throughout the country, recently met his death from an accident. We refer to J. Fanning O'Reilly, the associate editor of *Beverages*. Working late one night in May, Mr. O'Reilly, following his usual custom when he reached home, rested on the coping of the ballustrate to enjoy a cigar before retiring. In some unaccountable manner he lost his balance and fell into an area some fifteen feet below. Death is believed to have been instantaneous, and by this simple accident the trade lost one of its most forceful and widely esteemed writers.

Mr. O'Reilly was born in 1861 at Dublin, Ireland, where he received a thorough education. He came to New York in 1885 and commenced his newspaper work on the New York *Sun*. He afterwards became connected with the *National Provisioner*, and its great success as a trade newspaper is largely attributed to his good work. At one time, as associate editor of *The Steward*, he gave his personal attention to the hotel feature in its columns. He was also a contributor to the wholesale liquor journals, *Bonfort's Wine and Spirit Circular*, of New York; *Mida's Criterion*, of Chicago; *The Wine and Spirit Bulletin*, of Louisville, Ky.; *The Hotel Bulletin*, of Chicago, and other periodicals.

Since the consolidation of the *Liquor Trades Gazette* and *Beverages* several years ago, Mr. O'Reilly was the associate editor of the latter publication, which position he held at the time of his death. In all of these many positions that he so well filled, he was known as a scholar and clever newspaper man, while his courteous behavior made him many friends who deeply mourn his loss.

WORDS of wisdom are being published by the Salinas local press, counseling harmony and the turning of attention to the progress and growth of the city, and the enforcement of laws, rather than quarreling over the liquor question. The *Journal* says: "Salinas has greater work ahead than dividing on the saloon question. We want to build up; to grow; to progress. We want more population; more factories; more homes; more parks; more paved streets; more and better schools. We want low taxes, good business conditions and steady growth.

"The saloon question forms only one of a large number of problems which a city must solve, yet it is a question which can split a community into warring factions and put a stop to all progress in other directions."

AMERICAN WINE GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.

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OF INTEREST TO RETAILERS

A Solar Plexus for the Anti-Saloon League

THE Anti-Saloon League, claiming to be "The United Churches in Action Against the Saloon," received one of the hardest jolts in its career in the report of the so-called Temperance Committee of the Presbyterian Assembly, in session at Atlantic City, on May 23d. While the Anti-Saloon League was not specifically mentioned, there can be no question as to who was meant by the part of the committee's report which says: "There is an alarming increase in the use of alcoholic liquors in the United States as on the whole. Only harm can result from deceiving the public by charts which indicate a rapid advance in temperance legislation, and by boastful statements about making 'the map all white,' while we are doing nothing of the kind." Any one who ever sees the *American Issue*, the official organ of the Anti-Saloon League, or their annual Year Book, knows who it is that makes these "boastful statements about making 'the map all white,'" and it must be remembered that this repudiation of the claims of the Anti-Saloon League, and the open charge that it is guilty of deception, comes from one of the church bodies that have been inclined to favor the Anti-Saloon League, so that its committee's report, likewise, constitutes a further repudiation of that organization in its claim of being "The United Churches in Action Against the Saloon."

The committee report goes on further to speak of the immense amount of liquor consumed in this country each year, and says that the per capita drink bill of 1910 was $24.17, and places the total cost for liquors consumed at $2,256,324,447.00. We have not verified these figures, accepting them at face value, and find in them ample corroboration of the statements, often made in the liquor press, that, either, notwithstanding the work of the Anti-Saloon League, or else on account of it more liquor has been consumed in this country each year since its organization, and, when the prohibition orators, in the future, ask what they consider the decisive question, why it is that, if prohibition has increased the consumption of liquor, the liquor interests do not favor prohibition, we will simply refer them to the general Presbyterian Assembly.

At Ventura there is a prohibition fight in sight as a petition for a special election is being circulated for signatures, 25 per cent of the voters being necessary, under the local option law. That a sufficient number will be obtained is considered a certainty. When verified by the clerk the board must call the desired election. It will be held some time in August.

Petaluma's new liquor ordinance now permits saloons of that city to keep open on Sundays, but it requires new applicants to secure the consent of the majority of the property owners in the block where the saloon is to be located; no saloon within 300 feet of church or school; selling to minors and females prohibited; no selling or delivering of liquors in side room, back room or upper room; no private entrance; only 25 licenses allowed in the city, except for a bar for a new hotel of not less than 30 rooms; the fee is $400 per year.

Pure Food Notes

DURING the present month the Board of Food and Drug Inspection issued two decisions concerning the adulteration of wines. In October, 1909, the Independent Distilling Company of Kansas City, Mo., shipped wine labeled "Port Wine Type, Guaranteed Under the National Pure Food Law." Samples of this wine were analyzed and the product was found to be an imitation port wine, containing commercial glucose and benzoate of soda, not declared upon the label. To a criminal suit the defendant pleaded guilty, and was fined $25.

Another case of misbranding wines was prosecuted in May, 1910, when Ripin & Company of New York City shipped wines, labeled respectively "R. Vin Rouge Sec., Sparkling Burgundy Type, Ripin & Company, New York," and "R. & Co. White Label Extra Dry Champagne, Ripin & Co., New York." Analysis showed the former to consist of a very highly charged red wine, and the latter to be highly artificially carbonated wine, neither of said products being of foreign origin or bottle fermented. These wines were declared misbranded, and defendant fined $25.

Where are the Constitutional Rights

ACCORDING to a recent dispatch from Chicago, what is known there as the poor man's "anti-jag law," will go into effect in Illinois on July 1st. On and after that date all persons who drink intoxicating liquor on any railroad train except in dining, buffet or sleeping cars, will be subject to both fine and imprisonment. This same class of passengers must be careful not to be intoxicated before boarding the train, as they will be subject to the same treatment.

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OF INTEREST TO RETAILERS

Women Want Open Town

COLORADO SPRINGS, April 22.—The exceptional circumstances of women voting against prohibition signalized the city election in Colorado Springs the other day. It is curious to relate also that the fair sex's consistent attitude on the temperance question was undermined by the desire for gain. Hitherto always eager to devote energies and resources to the cause of the "drys" as against the "wets" it was taken for granted that the famous health resort would emancipated for two years longer from the presence of the demon supposed to be the prime cause of man's bodily infirmities. After the returns showed a big victory for the "wets" the truth developed that it was "votes for women" which had caused the overturn. Colorado Springs had not prospered with the lid on. The halt and lame would have none of the healing waters unless there was access to something on the side. They came, they saw, they tarried for a night. Then they hiked back to Hot Springs or other resorts where the laws of hospitality are not obsolete.

Under this blight the boarding house landladies fared badly. Their signs and ads attracted no custom. Tempting fare grew stale in the larder. Rent day found them with nothing but a hard luck story. Finally it came to be a case of dire straits or a change of administration. What it cost them to swallow their principles and sing and pray for John Barleycorn will never be told. But the sacrifice was made and they flocked to the polls with a unanimity that whelmed the masculine temperance element, which stood to their guns even though the fire was inimical to their personal fortunes. If taking off the lid has the effect of bringing the golden goose back to life the happy day shall have owned its advent to a bolt from regularity that sets a precedent.

The Humboldt County Board of Supervisors are puzzled as to the status of the liquor question under the new liquor law. As a result several applications for licenses were filed from dry territory. The District Attorney is away and the lawyer acting for him holds the Wyllie law to be a prohibition law, and that therefore all the country is now dry, and that when liquor licenses expire on July 1st no more can be issued until an election is held and territory voted wet. On the contrary Assemblyman Held claimed that as the county law is in conflict with the State law that the county local option ordinance is of no effect and that the whole county is therefore wet. Next came Attorney C. M. Morrison. His interpretation of the law is that the wet and dry precincts remain as they are at present and that it will be necessary to hold a new election to make any change at all Is it any wonder under the circumstances that the county legislators are somewhat mixed in their opinions on this subject?

During June the San Francisco Independent Liquor Dealers' Association was organized. Bard. Burns was elected president; Thomas Johnson, secretary; Orrin Eccles, treasurer; Mark Daniels, sergeant-at-arms. There are seventy-six members. The aim of the association is to better the conditions of the liquor business in San Francisco. President Burns was presented with a loving cup.

New York's Sunday-Closing Farce

CONSIDERABLE difference of opinion exists between Mayor Gaynor, of New York, and many of the magistrates and citizens as to whether the excise laws are being violated in that city or not. The mayor, in a long letter to a pastor of one of the prominent churches, says, in part: "Never was the traffic in liquor in the barrooms on Sunday in this city stopped until I became mayor. I have stopped it absolutely. I will give $10.00 for evidence of traffic in liquor on Sunday in any bar room." This statement was taken up and a committee of men from one of the prominent churches was appointed and they personally visited eighty-four saloons in a certain territory and found liquor being dispensed in every one of them. Another citizen, in an hour's stroll, visited twenty-one saloons and found liquor being sold in twenty of them. One of the police magistrates states that the excise law is being openly and flagrantly violated every Sunday and cites the case then before him of three men who admitted getting drinks on Sunday morning.

Salinas held a "wet" or "dry" city election on June 5th a which the so-called good government party was badly beaten only one of its candidates being elected. The opponents of the proposition to make Salinas dry elected four of the five councilmen to be elected, giving them six in the new city council to two for the Good Government party.

David S. Rose, former Mayor of Milwaukee opened an anti prohibition fight at Salt Lake City, by giving an address on "Temperance—Not Prohibition." He called attention to the eminent men of the nation, among them President Taft, who have declared themselves against prohibition. He declared that prohibitionists are the political co-partners of the bootleggers.

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OF INTEREST TO RETAILERS

Would License The Building

A NEW idea in saloon licensing comes from Spokane, Washington, where Commissioner Hayden favors granting a license to the building and not, as is now the practice, to the individual. The argument adduced in favor of the change is as follows:

"The issuance of licenses to individuals, firms or corporations opens the door to parties who are unfit to conduct the business of selling liquor. It increases the difficulties of controlling the dealers and coping with the evils and abuses caused by law-defying saloonists or disorderly saloons. The transferableness of a license from one party to another enables a bad saloon keeper to sell out to another party and to escape the consequences of his behavior by removing to another locality.

The licensing of a building or location, which some American cities have already adopted with satisfying results, would tend to free a municipality from the objectionable features connected with the present method. It would cause the owner of the building to be careful what sort of tenant he secured to run a saloon there. It would justify him in receiving a higher rental for the space used as a saloon than would otherwise be the case.

It would, Commissioner Hayden argues, "assure the city that when a license is issued for one location the saloon would not be moved to another. By saying on just what space liquor could be sold it would prevent a saloon from distributing liquor or serving it elsewhere than the location designated."

The Vallejo Trustees have passed to print an ordinance raising saloon licenses from $100 a quarter to $250.

The San Jose Common Council have passed an amendment to the liquor license ordinance which does away with private rooms or boxes in saloons and restaurants, and also with separate entrances for women. It also eliminates bars in restaurants, but permits them to be maintained in adjacent rooms. The use of curtained alcoves is also permitted, provided they are absolutely open on the sides facing hallways or aisles.

It is understood that the new Ukiah winery is to be located at the Mark Howard place, which is situated on the railroad track and the city water main runs through the property. The local press says: "As Mr. Howard is a public spirited citizen he was glad to be able to accommodate the winery people and the Farmers' club and did not try to hold them up on the price. The deal was quickly made and work will be commenced on the winery immediately. President Bernard was well pleased with the location and the price, and also the public spirit of the Ukiah people."

Early in June articles of incorporation of the Etiwanda Grape Growers' Association were filed. The incorporators are Isaac Jones, F. E. Rader, John Scott, C. A. Hickcock, Jr., and Thomas Donally. The association is not a stock concern, but membership is acquired through the payment of a stipulated fee, and the listing of the acreage of the member with the association. The association starts off with about 325 acres listed, handling in the neighborhood of 1000 tons of table grapes annually. It is expected that the association will work to the advantage of the growers, who, heretofore, have shipped their grapes individually, but under the plan of the association each member will have the superior advantages which come with incorporation."

Hotels and Restaurants

E. P. Merrill has leased the Ohio House in Placerville.

"Jack" Clifford of San Mateo has bought the Electric Ho in Forestville.

O. C. Angevino and A. H. McKenzie have leased Hot Carolyn at Turlock.

Mrs. W. F. Clark took charge of the Johannesberg Hot Randsburg, June 1st.

Miss Margaret E. Scanlon has purchased the St. Fran House at Porterville

---

Archie J. Shaw has bought the Chieftain Hotel at Tuolum

C. A. Warren is about to open up a first-class restaurant Tulare.

Harry Hamden will open a restaruant at Boulder Creek.

Joe Frolli Jr., has taken over the interest of Frank Bran in the Frolli Hotel at Soledad.

Brown—Yes, I'm acquainted with your wife, old man. I kn her before you married her.

Smith—Ah, that's where you had the advantage of me. didn't.

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Strong Against Presidio Saloons

THE San Francisco Chamber of Commerce has passed resolutions protesting against any measures on the part of the municipal government looking toward the re-opening of saloons near the entrance to the Presidio. These resolutions, in the form of a letter to the Mayor, read as follows:

"The Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco vigorously protests against any and all measures that may be taken through the agency of, or with the sanction of, any branch of the municipal government of San Francisco, to reopen saloons near the entrance to the Presidio, between Vallejo and Lombard streets. The military authorities have given notice that the entrance to the Presidio will be closed, that no more visitors will be permitted to enter the reservation, that the military force at the Presidio will be reduced to a minimum by sending soldiers away to less objectionable places, and that improvements planned for the Presidio will be curtailed if the city of San Francisco permits the opening of such saloons

This organization calls upon the Police Commissioners of San Francisco to deny any and all applications to license saloons in this neighborhood To grant such licenses will cause a breach in the existing cordial relations between the city of San Francisco and the United States Army. Such action will also bring about large financial losses to our business community and materially injure the good name of this city in all parts of the world, which would be disastrous.

On June 18th El Centro's strict liquor ordinance went into effect. It prohibits the selling of drinks containing any percentage of alcohol. The only exceptions made to this strict prohibition are that it shall not apply to any person serving or dispensing liquors at his own home to guests as an act of hospitality, when such home is not a place of public resort, and when no money or thing of value is received in return for such liquor; any persons selling alcohol for scientific purposes or to be used in the arts, and any persons selling or distributing wine for sacramental purposes only.

Prohibition Smashed In Utah

Prohibition may be said to have been badly defeated in Utah. While the so-called "funny" pictorial papers are fond of characterizing the countryman as Hayseed Rube, and depicting his adventures with gold brick sellers, etc., the farmer of the present century is quite the equal of the city man in his ability to take care of himself along his own lines. He himself believes it to his interest to remove the saloon from his immediate neighborhood and in so doing follows the selfish policy of his city friend, who objects to saloons in residence districts, because he can get all he wants to drink down town. The countryman, in spite of his prohibition or anti-saloon vote, the same thing under another name, takes a trip to the "city" to have a "good time" where he believes nobody knows him.

In consequence one-fifth of the cities of Utah went "wet" including Salt Lake City, Ogden and Park City, and the mining districts retained the saloons. The total vote of Salt Lake City was: Wet, 14,775, dry 9,162; that of Ogden, wet 4,713, dry 3,051. Therefore it stands to reason that those 23 cities which voted for personal freedom and well regulated saloons, will find their business greatly improved, because the Hayseed Rubes when they get dry after harvest, and harvesting is thirsty work, will all go t othose 23 cities, hold their meetings there, and do business generally there, with the result that they will be well repaid for their sensible action in breasting the prohibition wave, and creating oases in the desert of drouth, where ordinary human kind can exist with reasonable comfort, and without fanatical blue laws interfering with freedom.

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— MARKET — CONDITIONS

DRY WINES:—The market was fairly satisfactory for California wines during June, the volume of shipments by sea for the month ending June 20th totaling 1387 cases, 1,125,485 gallons, valued at $396,610.

Imports by sea were nominal, the figures being 1513 cases, 29 barrels, 1 butt, 6 casks, 10 octaves and 2 hogsheads.

A feature of the export figures was begun in the May issue, showing shippers' names in connection with California wines to New York by sea.

Crop conditions are unchanged, the remarkably cool season threatening to cause a late vintage.

BRANDY:—Buiness is without feature. Exports were nominal, totaling 112 cases and 1434 gallons, valued at $4307.

Figures of production for May are not at hand at this writing. Imports, 12 octaves, 1021 cases and 4 casks.

WHISKY:—With the exception of San Francisco, business is reported good by representative houses. With some, collections are highly satisfactory, and others complain of slowness even in country collections. As there is no doubt of the country's prosperity, the slowness of collections must be attributed to seasonal conditions. With the real starting of the World's Exposition there will certainly be great activity in the wine and spirit lines, as well as others. We hope the selection of the site will be accomplished without further delay.

Exports for the month ending June 20th were of very satisfactory volume,—getting back to a basis that is good to look at. The movement of whisky by sea was 1934 cases and 5862 gallons, valued at $41,218. Miscellaneous exports were also good, the value being $13,314.

Imports totaled 132 barrels, 9890 cases, 3 casks and 29 octaves. In transit there were 999 barrels, 2169 cases, 23 casks and 2 octaves.

Gin imports were of very large volume, running into 4444 barrels.

IMPORTATIONS:—The leading importing houses found the June business, though not satisfactory, much better than they anticipated. And what is more important still, better than during the same month last year. All of which speaks well for the trade when business loosens up. The receipts by sea and in transit, as well as rail in bond, follow:

IMPORTS BY SEA:—Whisky, 132 barrels, 9890 cases, 3 casks, 29 octaves; Brandy, 12 octaves, 1021 cases, 14 casks; Liquors, 307 cases; Vermouth, 3903 cases; Gin, 4444 barrels, 32 casks, 811 cases, 4 octaves; Champagne, 662 cases; Grape Juice, 605 cases; Lime Juice, 65 cases; Fruit Juice, 6 casks; Bitters, 155 cases; Mineral Water, 2359 cases; Stout, 200 cases, 495 barrels; Ale, 95 cases, 15 barrels; Wine, 1513 cases, 29 barrels, 1 butt, 6 casks, 10 octaves, 2 hogsheads; Cordials, 5 cases; Sake, 482 casks, 170 cases; Beer, 660 cases, 209 barrels; Ginger Ale, 10 casks, 150 barrels; Amer Picon, 200 cases; Absinthe, 300 cases; Soda Water, 60 cases; Rum, 35 cases; Kummel, 150 cases; Benedictine, 180 cases; Cognac, 2 casks.

IMPORTS BY SEA IN TRANSIT:—Whisky, 99 barrels, 2169 cases, 23 casks, 2 octaves; Gin, 19 barrels, 838 cases, 14 casks; Brandy, 16 cases, 10 casks, 5 octaves; Champagne, 66 cases; Beer, 490 cases; Spirits, 50 cases; Lime Juice, 56 cases; Liquors, 60 cases; Mineral Water, 30 barrels, 180 cases; Wine, 422 cases, 7 casks, 2 barrels; Vermouth, 300 cases; Kummel, 100 cases; Rum, 20 cases, 10 octaves; Sake, 62 cases; Ale, 75 cases; Stout, 177 barrels.

BY RAIL IN BOND:—Brandy, 25 cases, 5 octaves; Wine, 126 cases; Champagne, 1250 cases, 50 baskets; Champagne, 2 cases.

BEER:—Business is jogging along as well as could be expected when the various conditions are considered. The weather is changing for the better and it looks as though we would have some real summer weather, after awhile.

Exports by sea for the month ending June 20th totaled $10,474. Imports by sea were: Stout, 200 cases and 495 barrels; Ale, 95 cases and 15 barrels; Beer, 660 cases and 209 barrels. These figures do not include the domestic imports by sea.

Lemon Growers Should Fight Prohibition

WE learn from Chicago that California lemons are in great demand, that city using 25 carloads or 8100 cases on a hot day. The saloons naturally are the best customers, an average downtown bar using three cases a day. All of which shows that with the protection of a proper tariff, lemon growers have a market in which the demand exceeds the supply. While the Chicago figures indicate the increased use of California lemons in that city, they also call attention to the fact that it is principally brought about by the presence of saloons, and naturally raise the question of what would become of the now flourishing lemon industry if the prohibitionists had their own sweet will and closed the saloons?

What is true of Chicago is also true of the rest of the country; right here in California the great majority of this fruit is used in the saloons. Therefore, prohibition is practically as great an enemy of the holders of lemon orchards as the growers of grapes. In the fight which is now raging to stop the ravages of prohibition, certain of the lemon trade ought, under the circumstances, to take a hand, or at least supply liberally the sinews of war. Let it be remembered that all interested must stand together, the day is passed when the entire burden can be carried by wine maker, distiller, brewer or liquor merchant; the growers—not of grapes only, but of lemons—must do their share. Some grapes may be dried for raisins, some shipped as table grapes, and almost any kind made into grape juice or grape syrup. On the other hand, the closing of saloons means the loss to lemon growers of more than half their trade, therefore the sooner they get busy and take off their coats to fight prohibitionists and anti-saloonites, the better it will be for them.

Under date of June 6th the Monticello Distilling Co. wrote us from their New York office as follows:

"GENTLEMEN:—We have been reliably informed that a man answering the following description: Light complexion, above five feet eleven inches in height, weighing one hundred and eighty to one hundred and ninety pounds, displaying some gold on his upper teeth, wearing a blue suit of clothes and derby hat and introducing himself as Matt S. Bond, has been representing himself through Colorado and California as our Western sales agent. He is unknown to us and we would thank you to kindly publish a warning in your next issue to the trade, to the effect that this man is a fraud. At present we have no salesman representing us west of Chicago."

The California Wine Association's "Recreation Day"

ON Sunday, June 25th, the California Wine Association invited and entertained all of its local customers and friends in a "Day of Recreation," a day on which business was to be forgotten, and the spirit of fun was to prevail. About 700 of the association's friends gathered at 9:30 a. m. and embarked on the association's special boat. A band of ten pieces was in attendance and rendered popular airs. The destination was Winehaven, situated about two miles above Richmond on the Contra Costa shore, which is the main distributing plant for the California Wine Association, and the largest of its kind in the world. All entered thoroughly into the spirit of the occasion and a most splendid trip was enjoyed in the nice morning air while crossing the Bay. Arriving at Winehaven the guests were met by Superintendent S. Berndt and taken by the electric train of the association to the plant itself, where a thorough inspection of the cellars and institution was inaugurated. With words of welcome, Mr. Frank J. Rumpf, in charge of the affair, indicated at various times the principal interesting points, and the various methods of handling wines and grape juice. After the tour of the cellars a lunch was partaken of on the shipping platform of the main building, the best of the association's wines being served. At 1:30 dancing began and was enjoyed until 4:30. In the meantime on another part of the grounds races and games were taking place and all children, of which there were nearly one hundred, participated. Each child, whether loser or winner, was made happy with a prize of some sort. The weather was ideal and all those present certainly had a real good summer outing. The California Wine Association's "Recreation Day," as indicated on the invitation, certainly developed into a day from which care itself was entirely banished, and the thoughts of business or any other thought, except enjoyment, were the furthest from the minds of anyone present. Many marveled at the wonderful capacity shown by the storage tanks at Winehaven, where 11,000,000 gallons are easily handled, and the unfermented grape juice plant has an immense capacity. Up-to-date machinery, new ideas and a thoroughly modern, model institution was probably for the first time placed before a great many of the folks who were present. Mr. Frank Loop, in charge of the culinary department at Winehaven, served a delicious repast which was thoroughly enjoyed, everybody having more than ample. The affair was under the auspices of the local department of the California Wine Association, of which Mr. Frank J. Rumpf was in charge, assisted by Messrs. J. P. Christensen, M. C. Smith, R. G. Wahl, H. Perrin, E. Bleyman, Walter Rinmore, William Bernardasci, George Buhlinger and George Brandon. The ladies and children were taken care of by Mrs. Frank J. Rumpf, Mrs. J. P. Christensen and Mrs. M. C. Smith.

Members of the PACIFIC WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW were present on this occasion and heartily endorse affairs of this kind. It certainly tends to make the people of California appreciate the magnitude of the wine industry in this State, and a plant such as was displayed before them on this day certainly showed them one and all that California wines are coming to the front and are being handled carefully, scientifically and with the most up-to-date methods appliable. We congratulate the California Wine Association.

A Bakersfield dispatch dated June 20th states that "Whisky Row," the saloon district of Taft, in the West Side oil fields, was totally destroyed by fire at 10 o'clock tonight. The blaze started in the rear of a restaurant, and is supposed to have been incendiary. Six saloons, two restaurants and two rooming-houses were burned. The loss is about $75,000.

New York Wine Market

THERE has been quite a falling off in the demand of late, which, however, is more or less to be expected at this time of the year. Large shipments continue to arrive in the Eastern markets, but these in most cases are to fill old orders. Prices show little or no change.—*Bonfort's,* June 25, 1911.

Pure Food Label in 850 B. C.

PROFESSOR GEORGE A. REISNER of Harvard University discovered among writing in the excavations of the city of Samaria, in Palestine, a most interesting record of the first pure food laws in history. He also found ancient writings dealing with the first instance on record of the keeping of wines in a government warehouse under bond.

Dating back to the period of King Ahad, 850 B. C., these inscriptions are considered to be one of the greatest finds of the Harvard Palestinian expeditions, which delved into the city of Ahab and Omri for three years. They found labels on wine and oil jars. These mention the year in which the wine was laid down in the cellars of the palace storehouse and they state the vineyard from which the wine came, important facts that are recognized equally well by vintners today.

On the oil jars the label runs, "A jar of pure oil," with the mention of the district from which the oil came. The bits of pottery on which the descriptions were written were not parts of the jars, but were evidently intended to be attached to the necks of the receptacles, just as are the labels or seals at the present time.

Lewiston, Idaho, is a glaring example of the great truth of the well known axiom, "Prohibition does not prohibit." In that city there were 1020 liquor prescriptions and alcohol certificates registered with the county auditor yesterday by the five drug stores in Lewiston, covering the liquor and alcohol dispensed during May. Practically all the sales were alcohol, and a tabulation of the certificates showed that 255 gallons of alcohol had been purchased from April 30 to May 31, while since January 1 the records show that 1300 gallons of alcohol alone have been sold by local druggists.

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PERSONAL MENTION AND NOTES.

M. Henry Goetz, one of the proprietors of the San Gabriel Vineyard Company, paid a pleasant visit to the office of the REVIEW during the month. Mr. Goetz was here for business purposes.

Donald Robertson, Superintendent of the Supplies Department of the California Wine Association, returned from the Southern States during the month. He informs us that he had a very successful trip and returns in excellent health and spirits.

Mr. Henry Kunz, head of the importing house of Chas. Meinecke Company, this city, paid an important visit to Seattle and the Northwest during the month.

The Italian Vineyard Company published a notice that the stockholders' annual meeting will be held at Los Angeles on July 21st for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

We hear from Eureka that elections will be held in each supervisorial district in Humboldt County, under the Wyllie act, and in each town most of the petitions are on file. In the fourth supervisorial district, which is practically dry at present, the "drys" have decided not to hold any election. The "wets" at Fort Bragg, however, are circulating a petition there.

This month articles of incorporation were filed by the Summer Home Vineyard Company. Stockton is named as the principal place of business. The capital stock is $25,000, fully subscribed by R. B. Teefy, Theo Thomas and John A. Inglis (directors), George Inglis and William E. Inglis.

William C. Chisholm, vineyardist of Windsor, Sonoma County, says the grape crop will be a very good one around Windsor, and that the vineyards are looking fine. Mr. Chisholm has one of the most productive ranches in the section, and he keeps in touch with crop conditions, prices, etc., very carefully.

On June 6th Estacada held an election and went "wet." In favor of liquor licenses 69 votes were cast, against 45 for a "dry" town.

Live men of business in Bakersfield are all averse to that city doing away with the saloons. One of them points out that Bakersfield derives a revenue of nearly $40,000 a year from this source and if the town goes dry there must be that much added to the amount to be raised by a tax on property. When people understand that, there is little danger of the town going dry."

Another citizen while not in favor of a dry town, wants to see the liquor traffic regulated. He says: "If we had had regulation all these years, there would not now be the sentiment in favor of absolute prohibition. The best friend of the liquor interest today is he who stands for a strict enforcement of all ordinances and for the enactment of such new laws as may be needed."

A MACHINE to destroy the thrip so much dreaded by California vineyardists has been devised by C. B. Driver of Dinuba, and one of them is now being finished in Fresno. It is ranked as one of the most important of a number of new devices developed throughout the country lately to aid the farmer in the war against insect enemies. The machine is constructed on the suction principle, a large fan being used to draw the bugs into a bag, while the machine is being drawn between the rows in a vineyard. Last year it was given a practical test of several weeks in a 300-acre vineyard owned by Driver at Dinuba, at a time when the thrip was rather bad. Complete success is claimed for it. A catch of 30 to 40 pounds of bugs an hour was made with it. This, Driver stated, represents about as many million bugs, as they are very light, and it is calculated that 1,200,000 are required to make a pound in weight.

Articles of Incorporation

HUNGARIAN-CALIFORNIA Wine Company; capital stock, $2100; subscribed, $2100; shares $300 each; directors, J. Grenger, J. Trollmann, M. Ranshar, J. Ehling, J. Furch, J. Ehling, F. Grol, one share each; place of business, San Francisco.

Ed Haus, of Pope valley, is building a wine cellar on his place about two and one-half miles from Aetna Springs. The building is 50x32 feet in size and two stories high. The side hill has been excavated for the building and Contractor Thorsen has laid a cement floor in the first story. The cellar will be a substantial and cool building and will give a capacity sufficient for the grapes raised by Mr. Haus and his neighbors.



HUNTER
BALTIMORE
RYE

Its quality lies in the perfection of its purity. Rich in nutrition from selected rye, mellow in tone, well matured and of faultless flavor, it is today the highest possible type of

The American Gentleman's Whiskey

Guaranteed Under the Pure Food Law

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The Origin of Punch

IN GERMANY punch is the national drink for the night of St. Sylvester, when Germans finish the year by drinking punch, a usage observed even by the Kaiser himself. Punch is what they drink when they have colds. Moreover, we are told that the English brought punch from India. It takes its name from nanscha, a Sanscrit word for five, because such is the number of the ingredients, arrak or rum, tea, sugar, lemon and hot water. It was in 1695 that the English first celebrated the New Year with punch. A contemporary relates an amusing story in connection with punch. When Frederick VII came to Flensburg, in Schleswig, he gave a banquet to the notables of the district. After the dessert he desired a court official to inquire how the guests had enjoyed his hospitality. They hesitated to express an opinion, but at length one bolder than his fellows resolved to speak freely. Everything was excellent save the punch. The magnates of Schleswig had drunk for punch the warm water charged with perfume which had been placed before them for ablutions.

It is worthy to note that the above punches were made of rum, and it is as true today as then that that product, best made in New England, is the finest base for any punch. The rum used should be pure and old, and it is easier to be certain of this now that rum is bottled in bond.

At Colton the liquor interests are again endeavoring to secure saloons for Colton. Petitions are out in an effort to secure signatures enough to call another election on the subject, according to the law just gone into effect. Although it is understood there have been 150 signatures obtained the petition has not as yet been presented to the City Trustees.

Decreased Production of Alcohol in Germany

A FRANKFORT newspaper furnishes the following review of the alcohol industry of Germany for the fiscal year ended September 30, 1910:

Taking 1906-7 and 1907-8 as average years, the normal consumption of alcohol as drink would be about 63,400,800 gallons. The figures for 1908-9 are considerably higher, due to the fact that liquor dealers had purchased large supplies of brandy in view of the impending rise in prices which were really bought for consumption in 1909-10, which would make actual consumption in that year about 53,000,000 gallons—about 10,000,000 gallons less than the average consumption for drinking purposes. Consumption fell off about 20 per cent, slightly more, taking into account the increase in population. The so-called schnaps boycott, similar to the meat boycott in American cities last spring, was in part responsible for this. In all probability consumption of alcohol for drinking purposes during the coming 1910-11 season will decrease about 25 per cent below average figures for recent years.

By common agreement among distillers the production of alcohol in 1909-10 was reduced 14 per cent below the output of the preceding year. That more alcohol was consumed in 1909-10 than was produced would appear from the fact that distillers had a smaller stock on hand on October 1 of this year than on October 1, 1909; but more of this was consumed for industrial than for drinking purposes, which had never before occurred in Germany. Of the 50,000,000 gallons of alcohol used for industrial purposes in 1909-10, 39,000,000 gallons were completely denatured—that is, used for lighting and heating—against 26,000,000 gallons in the previous season, an increase of 50 per cent. This alcohol is not taxed.—From Consul General Frank D. Hill, Frankfort.

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Prohibition As Political Issue

RECENT developments in Maine indicate that earlier analyses of the factors that caused the State to lead a stampede to the Democratic column last year were correct. Insurgency, tariff revision, dissatisfaction with conditions that brought about the extremely high cost of living and other National issues, perhaps played some part in bringing about the reversal in Maine of political conditions which had existed for more than a half century, but the main impetus to the movement seems now to be definitely identified in the liquor question.

While the Democrats, who have been making a determined fight for resubmission of the constitutional provision prohibiting the sale and manufacture of intoxicating liquors, have gained control of both branches of the Maine Legislature, it is by no means certain that an amendment will be submitted by the newly-elected houses.

That there is a fighting chance for the prohibitionists at least to postpone resubmission is indicated by the inauguration of a state-wide campaign of organization designed to keep check on and influence the legislators, and also by attempts of the press of the State to poll the members as to their views on the question. One may well infer from the news that drifts out of the old Pine Tree State that the liquor question is recognized as the paramount issue before the Legislature, and that it was principally on that issue that a Democratic Legislature was elected.

The hope of the prohibitionists, it is conceded, rests in the prospective inability of the opposing element to poll two-thirds of each house on the re-submission resolution. In Maine, while an amendment to the constitution must be approved by two-thirds of each house, merely a majority of those voting on the question is required to approve it in the election.

Inasmuch as Maine went Democratic principally because the Democrats promised re-submission, it will readily be realized that the Prohibitionists have more cause to fear a vote by the people than they have a vote by the Legislature when it is also known that in the Senate the Democrats have but a bare two-thirds of the members and in the House are fourteen votes short of two-thirds.

There is an under-surface hope, too, among the Democrats that the Legislature will fail to resubmit the amendment. It is reasoned that if this failure can be charged to the Republicans, the Democrats will be able to carry the State again in 1912.

This is after prohibition has been a constitutional provision for twenty-eight years. All of which goes to show that prohibition is not removed as a political issue even when placed in the fundamental law.—*Portland Oregonian*, Jan. 11, 1911.

Booze Is Booze

Whisky, in the legal sense, is whisky, even when colored or flavored, according to Lloyd Bowers' report to President Taft.

This the final word of Bowers—
"Booze is booze,"
Though you dope it, by the powers,
It is booze.
Though you thin it like the dickens,
Introduce the stuff that thickens,
So 'twould do to feed the chickens,
Booze is booze.

Paint it up with aniline —
Still it's booze;
Add the mint until until it's green—
Still it's booze;
Taint it any way you wish,
Let your painting brush go "swish,"
Man will drink it like a fish—
Booze is booze.

Flavor it with coriander—
Booze is booze.
Sauce for goose is sauce for gander—
Booze is booze.
Fill it up with onions, leeks—
All such vegetable freaks;
Thus wise Brainy Bowers speaks:
"Booze is booze!"

—*Strickland Gillilan.*

Following the action of the Visalia Trustees in refusing to postpone the closing of saloons from July 1st to first of next January, petitions are being circulated under the Wyllie local option law to compel the trustees to call a special election to reconsider the liquor question. The required percentage of signers have been easily secured, and it is believed that many business men of the city are in favor of undoing as soon as possible the work of the last election when Visalia went dry. At any rate the saloon men have not given up the fight, and they hope that this time they may get the majority of the votes.

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TONIC LAXATIVE

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THE NEW DIRECTORY WILL BE OUT SOON

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333 Grant Ave., San Francisco
"Every Line A Private Wire"

Longevity and Liquor

THERE is material for thought in the report of Dr. Isenbart, an eminent physician of Berne, Switzerland, from whence he report has just been cabled. He has been compiling a mass f statistics showing the relationship between longevity and the rink habit, and the results of his extensive observations are of eep interest.

Drunkards live longer than total abstainers, is the discovery f this authority. But he has made other discoveries of a more heerful nature. The average drunkard, he finds, lives to an age f 53; an excessive drunkard to 57, and a moderate drunkard to 3.

Accepting these figures it seems to establish the record against ntemperance in either direction, whether in abstaining or im- ibing, and the old Latin motto seems apropos, "in medio utissimus ibis," the middle course is safest.

Dr. Isenbart finds that it is with difficulty the teetotaler eaches the age of 50 which is mere youthfulness compared to the ge of 63, attained by the moderate drinker.

If it be objected that it is not the number of years one lives hat counts, the answer is ready: "In every walk of life, it is ver the temperate man who enjoys life on every side and he can o so from the widest experience. He can enter into the social ife of all his fellowmen, with a word of sympathy for the sor- owing and of mirth with the happy and fortunate; in fact, he an be nearer to all humanity than he who rigidly regulates his ife by refusing to accept even in strict moderation that which n all ages has been regarded by the wise as a beneficent gift of he Creator."—*Criterion.*

Cafes In Place Of Saloons

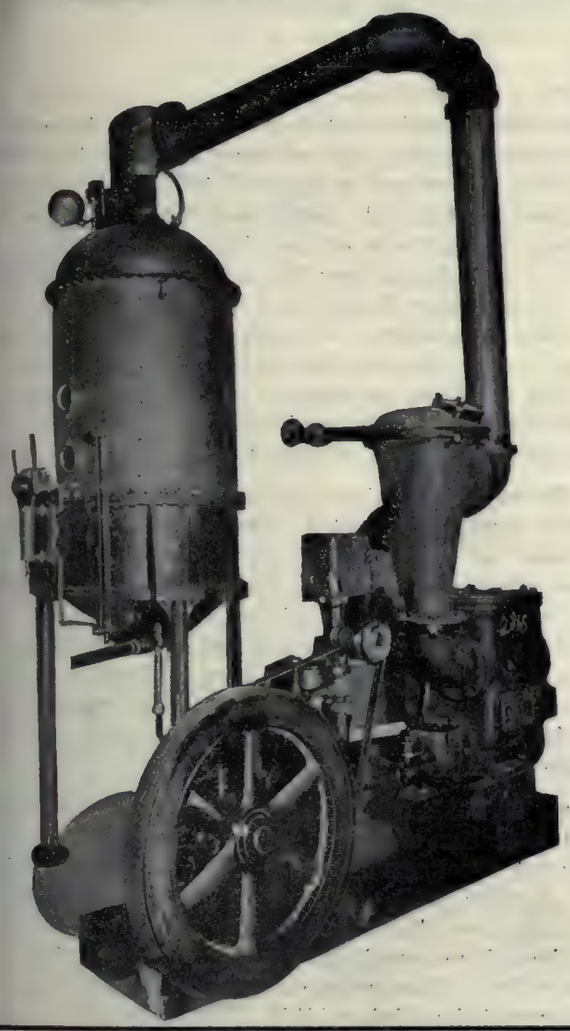
THE sale of food and drink together, is a better system than the sale of liquor alone.

And this fact is what is leading to the change from saloons to cafes. A drink taken as a stimulant can be secured just as well one place as another, and so food could be bought in a grocery store, and eaten out of a paper bag; but civilized people do not like to take their food that way, but prefer to combine social intercourse with the business of feeding themselves. And so restaurants have come into existence, and furnish the opportunity for social dining. All beverages like wine and beer, are suited for food, and are best enjoyed and most wholesome when used with meals.

What is wanted by intelligent users of wine and beer, is a place where they can get simple and wholesome food with good wine and beer as an accompaniment. That means a cafe or restaurant. It is this feature that makes the hotel better than the mere retail liquor selling place. The lodging feature of the hotel does not give it any advantage. And so a cafe and a hotel are preferable to a mere saloon.

Most saloons have tried to acquire the character of the cafe, either by having a restaurant feature or by serving an elaborate free lunch. There are so many objections to the free lunch that it can hardly be said to have any defenders.—From the Louisville Free Press.

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TONIC LAXATIVE



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Vacuum Evaporator
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For Grape Syrup and Malt Extract

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BRANDY PRODUCED

OFFICIAL REPORT

FIRST DISTRICT—Month of May, 1911.	Tax Gals.
Produced and bonded in this district, this does not include figures of production in 6th (new) district	
Received from other Districts, California	
Received from special bonded warehouse, other District, California	
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, Eastern District	
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, Eastern Districts	
Exported	
Tax paid	
Used in Fortification of Wines	
Remaining in bond, May 31, 1911	

FOURTH DISTRICT—Month of May, 1911.	Tax Gals.
Produced and bonded in this district	
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, First District, California	
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, Eastern District	
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, First District, California	
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, Eastern Districts	
Exported	
Tax paid	
Used in Fortification of Wines	
Remaining in bond, May 31, 1911	

SIXTH DISTRICT—Month of May, 1911.	Tax Gals.
Produced and bonded in this district	1,072.4
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, First District	
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, Fourth District	
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, Eastern District	
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, Eastern District	
Tax paid	2,722.8
Used in Fortification of Wines	
Remaining in bond, May 31, 1911	239,008.5

A SALOON-KEEPER in Spokane has written to the local press in relation to prohibition. He declares that if "persons working for prohibition only knew what was going on in many of the so-called towns they would open their eyes in absolute wonder." Recently he ordered a carload of a certain brand of beer, and received a letter stating, "We are so overrun with bottle beer orders trying to supply the trade of the dry territory in Oregon that it would be almost impossible at the present time to fill an order for you."

Again, when talking with a prosecuting attorney of a certain county in that State, where most of the towns are dry, he was told by that official that he had been more troubled with witnesses getting drunk since the county seat went "dry" than he ever was before.

The same party stated he had read how the chief of police of Worcester, Mass., said he had rather see a saloon on every prominent street corner in the city than 10 kitchen saloons. That official is reported to have declared: "When Worcester was dry the police were constantly discovering people conducting kitchen 'speak easies' and sending their little children on to the street to rustle buyers."

The above picture clearly shows the general consequence of prohibition. The writer stated in conclusion that he "believed in well regulated liquor traffic, but did not think voting towns dry betters conditions in the least, and if the truth was known makes them much worse."

News comes from the Escondido Wine Association that two carloads of claret were shipped early this month, and that fifteen carloads have been shipped during the past 90 days, eight of which have been shipped to Los Angeles. As the Santa Fe wants $800 for the installation of a spur track to the winery, near the Santa Fe depot, the company chooses to transfer the juice of the grapes from the big vats to the barrels in the cars by means of hose.

The Saloon

IT requires a sublime sort of courage for a man who spent a good portion of his life in the advocacy of a certain method of furthering the advancement of a moral principle to acknowledge in public that he is wrong. Many men discover the futility of their methods, and come to realize that they are wholly inadequate. But few of them have the courage to confess their error. When we consider the affair from this point of view, there is something to admire in the action of Rev. W. C. Helt, one of the organizers of the Anti-Saloon League in Indiana, who has resigned his position as district superintendent of the League because he has become convinced that the abolition of the saloon is impossible in the present state of the public mind.

In Indiana the activities of the organization of which Mr. Helt was at the head, have been directed towards the prohibition of the traffic liquor by local option; by county option. The League was not satisfied to permit of the abolition of the traffic by townships and wards—to let each community regulate its own affairs. It wanted the voters in one part of a county to say what those in a remote part of the same county should or should not do. To conduct such a system is out of the question, as Mr. Helt has discovered. It resulted in an unlawful traffic and therefore a more pernicious one.

The only hope he holds out to those who oppose the liquor traffic is in the education of the public to its harmful features. "The stamping out of saloons has not solved and will not solve the problem," says Mr. Helt. "The drink habit is responsible for the saloon, and not the saloon for the drink habit. The abolishing of the saloon merely changes the channel through which the liquor flows. Temperance reform must reach beyond the saloon and correct the drink habit."

That is a logical conclusion. Meanwhile, it is proper on his part, and on the part of those who believe as he does, to bend his energies toward the enactment of measures which shall have for their purpose the restoration of liquor-selling to a legitimate basis. The mistake was made in assuming that the habits of a lifetime could be corrected in the manner prescribed by the Anti-Saloon League; and in a day. There are localities in every county which would prefer the abolition of the saloon entirely. These localities should have that privilege. But under county option it is denied them. The result is an illegal traffic and an increase of the ills complained of.

To our way of thinking the liquor laws should seek to legitimatize the business, to the end that it might be placed in the hands of a better class of men. The liquor traffic has fallen into disrepute because of the character of many men carrying it on. The "assisted" saloon-keeper is the arch-enemy of the traffic. He is the often disreputable—always irresponsible—man the brewery sets up in business. Then there is the keeper of the small but disreputable hotel, in this State, which is maintained as an excuse for violating the law against the selling of liquor on Sunday. These places—called "Raines law hotels"—are for the most part brothels, where a greater evil than selling liquor flourishes. Some of these days public opinion will reach the point where a change will be demanded, and effected. Until this option crystallizes things will remain pretty much as they are. The new attitude of the Rev. Mr. Helt is promising of a more intelligent handling of the question. When sane regulation takes the place of futile prohibition, the doom of the "doggery" is sealed.—*Herald, Rochester.*

There is a rumor that Albuquerque, N. M., has been chosen as the site of a whisky distillery to be erected by local capitalists. Some of the men behind the venture, it is said, have had experience in distilling in the Southern States and are prepared to turn out an article which will compare favorably with the brands manufactured in the old time distilling districts.

According to Portland (Oregon) advices, Eugene E. Cohen, clubman, president of the Oregon Importing Company and the Olympia Bottling Works, has departed from Portland. He failed to leave his new address, and his creditors are now struggling to make the most of the remaining assets of the companies, consisting of a stock of liquor at 249 Morrison street and bottling accessories of the subsidiary company at the foot of Sixteenth street. The entire amount of his indebtedness is estimated at $15,000.

Oceanside has been a dry town for several years; nevertheless, another attempt is about to be made to pry off the lid. The first break in the "dry" program was the granting of a hotel license to one applicant. Now a petition is in circulation asking the City Trustees to call a special election to vote on the adoption of an ordinance which is similar to the one formerly in force. It calls for $5 per month for hotel table license, $25 per month for wholesaler's license, and $75 per month for saloons.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

SALESMAN representing two New York firms, domestic cordials and champagne, for Philadelphia and vicinity, would include California wine account on commission. M. A. KOSHLAND, 2012 N. Eleventh, Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—An experienced salesman for an established wine house. Address 2 W., Review Office.

WANTED.—A Rhenish wine merchant, widower, of Neustadt-a-Haardt, Germany, who has maintained an extensive export trade of Rhine-wine to the United States for many years and is well known in the American wine market, desires to locate in California, on account of the numerous failures of the wine crop on the Rhine, which were even surpassed by the famous perfect failure of vintage 1910. Thoroughly experienced in the cultivation of vines and in the scientific treatment of wine, especially as regards the equalization of the ordinary and middle grades of Rhine-wines. Any person, firm or company desiring the services of an educated and thoroughly informed employee or associate, who is capable of writing on the subjects of grape-culture and wine, will receive a prompt reply by addressing: "Plinius Palatinus Americanus," postlagernd Neustadt-a-Haardt, Germany.

FOR SALE—80 acres in South San Joaquin Irrigation District—no better land in the valley; 40 acres in grapes. Small house, barn, windmill and tank, well located for a winery, on R. R. station. Will sell at a sacrifice on account of sickness. Box 467, Escalon, Cal.

WINE MAKER—POSITION WANTED—Young wine maker, graduated from a school of viticulture in Germany, two years in California, wants position now or later, where he has opportunity to advance. Wages no object to start. Box 389, Vina, Cal.

INTEREST TO WINE MEN.

A large quantity of Old Sweet Muscat Wine, Vintage 1886; also Angelica 1887, for sale as a whole or in small quantity, at the Benson Cellar, near Oakville. Terms cash. For further particulars apply to THOS. WILLIAMS, Supt., Oakville, Napa Co., Cal.

VINEYARD FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—180 acres vineyard in best wine district, Sonoma Valley. Resistant vines, Zinfandel, Burgundy, Cabernet. $3150 cash, balance easy payments. Or will subdivide. HENRY C. HYDE, Owner, 143 Second St., San Francisco.

WANTED—Partner to manage rectifying business in connection with Spirits Distillery. CRYSTAL LAKE DISTILLERY, INC. (H. W. Voss, President), P. O. Box 492, Sioux City, Iowa. (At Sioux, Nebraska.)

Unusual opportunity for experienced whisky salesman, possessing a wide circle of acquaintance among the retail liquor dealers of San Francisco, Los Angeles and this section. Address, stating age, references, etc., Protective Distributing Company, 238 E. Front St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Wine Machinery

COMPLETE PLANTS FITTED OUT

Continuous Presses
Crushers, Stemmers
and Must Pumps

Toulouse & Deloreux

405 Sixth St., San Francisco, Cal.

National Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association

Continued from page 15.

The next step should be to secure uniform State Pure Food laws throughout the United States so that dealers, no matter where located, by complying with the Federal Pure Food law, may find themselves in accord with all State Pure Food laws.

We have been consulted by various State Associations, and have been able to some extent to co-operate with them in securing State Pure Food laws in conformity with the Federal law.

This is the only rational and consistent system to follow, and is in line with the efforts being made in many industries to secure uniformity of laws between States as well as between the States and the general government.

County Option.

The attempts of the Anti-Saloon League to enforce, through county option, prohibition on cities opposed to it, are responsible for the unfortunate conditions which prevail in cities thus prevented from governing themselves As a further consequence there now exists an era of bootlegging and blind tigers unprecedented in the history of this country.

It is important that we should continue our policy of education as to the evils of county option.

In several States many large cities that voted "wet" are forced to remain "dry" on account of the "dry" vote in the country districts.

These liberal cities in "dry" counties are deprived of the revenue they formerly received from the licensed trade. They find themselves burdened with increased taxes made necessary by the increased expenses of their police courts.

These conditions are inseparable from prohibition and always follow the blind tiger and bootlegging sale of liquors.

Adams County, Ohio, lately made famous because of the remarkably large number of her people who have admittedly sold their votes, is almost exclusively composed of rural voters, there being no cities in the county.

And yet Adams County, composed almost entirely of the rural element, was one of the first counties that voted "dry" under the County Option law in Ohio.

Outage Bill.

It is but a question of time until the Outage Bill becomes a law, Whether or not Congress will take it up at this special session cannot be predicted, but, it is safe to say, that Congress will consider it if the opportunity presents itself to the Ways and Means Committee to do so.

When this matter was first brought to the attention of the Honorable Commissioner of Internal Revenue, about two years ago, he suggested that the Association tabulate statistics, showing excessive losses for the purpose of putting the matter in concrete form.

We at once prepared proper forms to enable each distiller to furnish this Association with his experience. Altogether we received data covering over three hundred thousand barrels.

These were tabulated, under the direction of the Chairman of our Executive Committee, and then both the original statistics as furnished by the distillers and the tabulated statements were laid before the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, who had them verified in his office, and, based on this verification, the Commissioner expressed the opinion in his annual message that a compilation of a new schedule of outage allowances should be made in accordance with the actual losses, as disclosed by the records of the past fifteen years.

The bill was then prepared and it was introduced in the House by Representative Dalzell, of Pennsylvania. It was referred to the Ways and Means Committee. At the hearing before that committee we arranged to present our case through the Chairman of our Executive Committee and, with the co-operation of some leading distillers and coopers from various States, arguments were presented for the passage of the bill, after which the committee reported the bill favorable and it passed the House of Representatives.

On March 2 it was read before the Finance Committee of the Senate, which committee at once reported it favorably and it was entered on the Senate Calendar for passage.

In the closing hours of Congress it is impossible to pass any legislation except by unanimous consent.

This was denied not on account of any demerit in the bill itself, but because the Senator who objected had not had time to investigate it.

This condition should have been remedied by our Government long ago, and we are still hopeful that Congress may correct this injustice during the present special session.

The thanks of your officers and the entire Association are extended to those members of the trade who so promptly and fully co-operated in the work connected with the Outage Bill.

National Bulletin.

The National Bulletin has now among its subscribers many who are not directly or indirectly connected with the liquor business. The editors of the Bulletin have, I think, successfully given to the trade a monthly history of all questions pertaining to our business, and have kept the trade in close touch with conditions in every part of the United States.

It should be the pleasant duty of every member of this Association to secure as many subscriptions as possible to the Bulletin and thus increase its sphere of usefulness.

Statistics.

The total national revenue of this Government from all sources for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1910, was nine hundred and thirty-one million dollars.

The total internal revenue and customs receipts from alcoholic beverages was two hundred and twenty-six million dollars.

Think of it! Two hundred and twenty-six million dollars revenue paid to this Government in twelve months by an industry apparently fostered by this Government and yet left unprotected by it from the attacks of the wildest fanaticism.

Does not a Government which collects over twenty-four per cent of its total revenue from one industry owe that industry protection from confiscation, or at least compensation when under State laws confiscation results?

The annual report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for the year ending June 30, 1910, shows the total collection of taxes levied on the sale and manufacture of liquors and distilled spirits of one hundred and forty-eight million dollars—a net increase over the total collections of the previous year of over thirteen million dollars.

Furthermore, a preliminary report from the Internal Revenue Department shows a further increase of over seven million dollars in the ten months since July 1, 1910.

The Commissioner's last annual report also shows the tax collected on fermented liquors to be over sixty million dollars—a net increase over the previous year of over three million dollars.

A net increase in withdrawals of distilled spirits of nearly thirteen million gallons, and in fermented liquors of over three million barrels.

This tremendous increase in the consumption of fermented and distilled liquors, in spite of the activity and victories claimed by the Anti-Saloon League, is notable because it shows again conclusively that prohibition, instead of reducing the quantity of liquors consumed, simply changes the channels of distribution and certainly reduces the quality while it increases the quantity consumed.

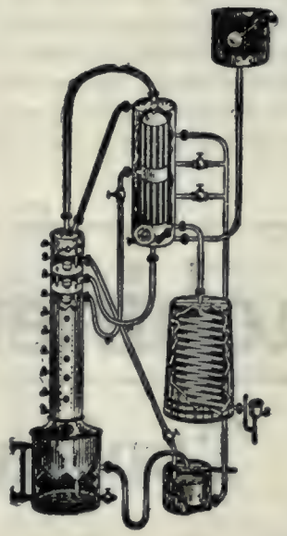
At the close of my term of office I desire to express my grateful appreciation to the members of the Association, and especially your Executive Committee for their unwavering and valuable support. It would be impossible for me to tell you of the volume of work that is so cheerfully assumed and so ably conducted by your Executive Committee.

You can never compensate them fully for what they have done for you, but you can show your appreciation by holding up their hands, by giving the work of the Association some of your time, by securing additional memberships and by increasing your own dues where the volume of your business justified it.

Pacific Copper Works

L. WAGNER & SONS, Props.

573 Mission Street, San Francisco



OUR SPECIALTY OF MANUFACTURING ALL KINDS OF STILLS, FILTERS, PASTEURIZERS AND COPPER AND BRASS WORK FOR WINERIES, DISTILLERIES, BREWERIES, ETC. FURTHER INFORMATION GIVEN UPON APPLICATION.

Gold and Silver Medal awarded at Mechanics' and Midwinter Exposition for continuous still.

I regret to say that we have on our list of members a large number who are paying only $50 a year who should be in the class of members paying $100 per year, and I am hopeful that before the close of the convention many will recognize the necessity for advancing their membership to the class of those who pay $100 per annum, which includes all firms doing a business in excess of $100,000 and less than $1,000,000 annually.

The Association is to be congratulated on the amount of substantial tchievement which has marked the past year, both as regards our national and our State campaigns.

In our present prosperity we must, however, guard against the temptation of forgetting the dangers that surround us, and the trade will, I do not doubt, furnish an example of that wise caution which in time of peace prepares for the future.

In this period of the abatement of the wave of fanaticism that threatened to engulf us, we must exercise unusual precaution to hold the position we have won and prepare the way for permanent commercial stability—permanent relief from unjust agitation.

We must hold the confidence of the public and not allow our present success to lead us into indifference.

Let us keep well in mind the bitter lessons of 1907 and 1908 and, guided by that experience, so strengthen our organizations and so conduct our business as to remove all possibility of a recurrence of another vexatious prohibition wave.

Whether we like it or not, the conduct of the liquor business is one of the questions the American public is trying to solve, and we may rest assured that some sane solution will be found. It is our duty to carefully study the situation in all its many details. We must not try to stem the current of nation-wide investigation and discussion. On the contrary, we should in every reasonable and honorable way aid in these efforts, and in doing so we should aspire to guide public opinion along channels of fair play and sound principles.

We must admit that the Prohibitionist could not incite these great waves of fanatical opposition unless there were some foundation for their attacks. Granting this, our problem is plain—so plain that "he who runs may read."

First—We must consistently continue to influence the retailer to so conduct his business as to eliminate any features that may be open to criticism.

It was Daniel Webster who said that "Liberty exists in proportion to wholesome restraint."

Second—We must endeavor to educate the American public to the great evils that statutory prohibition creates so as to build up sentiment in favor of license, regulation and control.

Third—We must be able and prepared to defent our calling before that greatest of all tribunals—the bar of American public opinion.

My experience as your executive officer convinces me that this Association is today fully able to cope with the situation if you will but stand loyally together, honestly working together towards fair and sane and permanent laws.

Secretary Joseph Debar made an interesting and important report. He stated that according to the report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for the fiscal year ending June, 1910, there were issued 6,652 wholesale tax stamps. These figures include wholesale dealers only and those who are both rectifiers and wholesale dealers. Many of these special tax stamps are taken out by firms who in various processes of manufacturing use spirits and alcohol, but who cannot be classed as actual dealers in liquor. Leaving these out there are from 3,000 to 3,200 firms who may properly be regarded as wholesale liquor dealers, and who ought to be members of the Association. Therefore, he pointed out, membership falls below one-half of what it should be, in spite of the strenuous efforts which have been, and are being made to secure accessions to membership. These conditions mean that there are between 800 and 900 firms who should be contributing to the cause who are not giving anything.

He said that it further means that some 800 houses are carrying burdens which justly belong to some 1,800 or 2,000. Such conditions he denounced as unjust and unfair."

He went on to say:

"The question of membership is one which, I confess, is beyond my ability to either understand or handle to my satisfaction. It is difficult for any one to realize that men, claiming to be honorable and reputable members of our calling, are yet willing to shirk so plain a duty as bearing their proper share of the expense of defending the trade from the assaults of its enemies.

"Appeals by letter, and by personal solicitation, have done a great deal to secure members, and retain those that we have, and I believe that with

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SUNSET ROUTE

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LEAVE 4:00 P. M.

Luxuriously furnished sleepers, observation, cafe car with ladies' parlor and library
Dining service unexcelled

Ask about the LOW RATES
in effect for round trip excursion tickets, certain days, May to September, 1911

Southern Pacific

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Flood Building, 32 Powell Street — Palace Hotel — Market Street Ferry Depot
Third and Townsend Streets Depot — Broadway and Thirteenth Street, Oakland

the more active co-operation and support of our present members, we could induce or compel these 800 or 900 non-members to join our ranks and bear their just proportion of our burdens.

"It occurs to me that if those who are members, and who are paying dues to this Association, would make the necessary effort, the present unfortunate conditions could, in part, be remedied."

The Secretary's report proceeds to treat upon the noticeable desire in all quarters to improve the standing and character of the retail dealer, and it stated that a great deal has been accomplished. It says: "One of the results of this earnest effort to put our business on a higher plane is evident in the improved character of the men engaged in the retail business. This improvement in the financial and mental make-up of the retail dealer will continue because the law of the survival of the fittest always holds good, and never more so than in the face of difficulties and dangers."

As the character of the retailer improves, Mr. Debar believes, he will appreciate the efforts of those who are making its possible for him to remain in business. This being the case, he can require of the men soliciting his patronage some evidence of their loyalty to the cause, and when the retail dealers of the country demand a membership card from the traveling solicitor before placing their orders, the question of our membership will solve itself without further difficulty. He advises all to join hands in this direction, and believes if this is done, before another year those dealers who are unfair enough to let the members of the Association assume their burdens can be compelled to join it and carry their own share of the load. Mr. Debar says:

"You have a magnificent educational force in your traveling salesmen if you will only take the trouble to advise and instruct them. They can be used for your benefit in many other ways than in merely securing orders. There are no men more competent to manufacture sentiment and guide opinion than intelligent traveling salesmen, and it behooves you, who have so much at stake, to utilize this capable and far-reaching force for your welfare and benefit."

The Secretary then turns his attention to publicity, which he considers the next question in importance to membership. He states that the attitude of the press has changed greatly and favorably within the last year, but there is still room for further improvement. The Secretary says:

"One of the most exasperating conditions with which we are confronted, along these lines, is the facility which newspapers, magazines and periodicals of various kinds possess of giving their readers a very small amount of truth embalmed in a vast medley of perversion and misrepresentation.

"Even where the attention of the offending journal is called to a performance of this character, it is almost impossible to secure redress. Having published a misstatement, many of them are too strongly prejudiced, or too much lacking in sense of justice, to correct the wrong they have done.

"It is in the power of every man here present and of those in your employ, especially your traveling representatives, to lend assistance in this direction and, like the membership question, I trust it is one that you will carry away with you. Talk it and preach it to your friends in and out of the business. Instruct your salesmen on these lines, and you will be surprised to find out how much you can accomplish for the good of the cause."

State organizations was next touched upon—a subject which has been very near and dear to the heart of our worthy president:

"If we had a thoroughly efficient, active State organization in every State of the Union, which would keep in close touch with the National office, our members in each State would feel nearer to the work of the National Association.

"Some of the members feel aggrieved at times if the National Association does not take up town and city contests, and contribute money to these elections. Such action is entirely beyond the limit of our means, and I refer to this subject simply to emphasize the necessity of the State Associations looking after these local conditions, but the National Association should be kept informed at least of the most important of these contests. It is ready at all times to furnish campaign literature, and such direction and advice as may be of use to the managers of these local elections."

Secretary Debar then deals at length with the general policies of the Association, all of which is of great interest to the trade. He says in part:

"It has been, and I doubt not will continue to be, the policy of this Association to maintain these fair and cordial relations not only with the Internal Revenue Department, but with the Treasury Department in that other branch of administration which affects us, viz, in the Department of Pure Food.

"Under this head the difference which in the past have caused division in our ranks have been practically settled, and the dissensions of the past should be forgotten. It will continue to be the policy of this Association to know no difference between makers of straight goods and makers of blends. All alike have their just place in the trade and all are equally interested in welding our force to combat the one enemy which menaces all of us, the forces of local option and of state-wide prohibition."

Mr. Debar declares in conclusion:

"The storm of fanaticism may sweep the land for a time, but this great middle class of right-minded voters solves all questions soon or later, and it solves them right.

"We cannot ignore their wishes. We must so conduct our business as to secure their sanction and approval. Without them we must fail. For a time it has seemed as if this saving element of our people had turned away from us, but they are rapidly coming back. They have spoken in one State after another, and in time they will speak in all States in favor of license, regulation and control of the industry in which we are engaged."

At the meeting the following resolutions were passed:

Be it Resolved, That this Association make every possible effort to acquaint the public with the true and undisputed facts respecting the proper use of alcohol, to the end that the people may become permanently convinced that every admitted evil flows not from its use, but from its abuse alone, and be it further

Resolved, That the members of this Association inform themselves as to the real facts of our problem, so that every member will be an educative influence in his own community. Be it

Resolved, That the National Association endeavor to create State Associations where none exist, and to strengthen those already in existence, and be it further

Resolved, That the National Association continue to encourage and foster the active co-operation and harmonious relations between the National and State Associations. Be it

Resolved, That the members assist in making known the benefits of organization generally and in increasing the influences of the Association specificially by having printed on all of their business stationery the statemen: "We are members of the National Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association of America." Be it

Resolved, That the members of this Association pledge themselves to assist the officers in the effort to increase our membership by attempting to induce at least one non-member to join the Association during the coming year. Be it

Resolved, That this Association use every endeavor to bring about the adoption in the various States of a Pure Food Law conforming as closely as possible to the National Food and Drugs Act, the nature and scope of which is being given authoritative interpretation by courts of last resort and the provisions of which are amply broad to protect the consumer. Be it

Resolved, That the Association continue to strive to bring about the enactment of the Outage Bill now pending in Congress and bring every legitimate influence to bear to accomplish that result. Be it

Resolved, That this Association endeavor to bring about a revision of the law so that duty shall be paid only on the actual contents of a package. Be it

Resolved, That we hereby reaffirm the platform adopted at the Convention held at Niagara Falls, and especially emphasize that paragraph which declares that those who honestly seek to promote the cause of true temperance will find the surest and safest method in the continuance of the licensed saloon conducted under proper laws and reasonable regulations strictly enforced. And be it further

Resolved, That any agitation or effort for new legislation be preceded by the demand that existing laws be strictly and impartially enforced. Be it

Resolved, That this Association tender to Mr. Hobart its deepest and sincerest gratitude for his constant and faithful efforts to promote and safeguard the best interests of the trade. Be it

Resolved, That this Association is deeply grateful to Mr. Westheimer for the results accomplished through the work he has done so well and faithfully in behalf of its members.

The annual election of officers resulted as follows:

Officers—President, Thos. C. Dennehy, Chas. Dennehy & Co., Chicago. First Vice-President, Samuel Woolner Jr., Woolner & Co., Peoria, Ill. Second Vice-President Henry J. Kaltenbach, The Fleischmann Co., N. Y. Treasurer, Edwin V. Dougherty, J. A. Dougherty Sons, Philadelphia. Secretary, Joseph Debar, Cincinnati, O. General Counsel, Levi Cooke, Washington, D. C.

Association Executive Committee.—Morris F. Westheimer, Chairman; A. J. Sunstein, Geo. F. Dieterle, Wm. E. Hull, Jos. A. Strasser, Leo. Straus, E. M. Babbitt, and the president, ex-officio.

Protective Bureau Executive Committee.—J. W. Freiberg, Chairman; A. J. Sunstein, Treasurer; Geo. F. Dieterle, Secretary; W. E. Hull, H. J. Kaltenbach, Morris F. Westheimer, A. L. Meyer.

BOARD OF CONTROL.

For One Year—John Sinnott, Gibson Distilling Co., Philadelphia; George G. Benz, of Geo. Benz & Sons, St. Paul; W. N. Hobart, of the Diamond Distilling Co., Cincinnati; I. Guckenheimer, of A. Guckenheimer & Bros., Pittsburg; John C. Parker, of The Parker Distilling Co., St. Louis; Wm. E. Hull, of Clarke Bros. & Co., Peoria; A. J. Mahoney, of The Everett Distilling Co., Everett, Mass.; H. F. Cellarius, of Clifton Springs Distilling Co., Cincinnati; David G. Rosenheim, of H. Rosenheim & Son, Baltimore; Geo. J. Lang, Schenck & Co., Columbus.

For Two Years—A. J. Sunstein, of The Thompson Distilling Co., Pittsburg; Henry F. Westheimer, of Cahn, Belt & Co., Baltimore; Samuel Grabfelder, of S. Grabfelder & Co., Louisville; George C. Dempsey, of P. Dempsey & Co., Boston; Leo. Straus, of Straus Bros., Chicago; Leopold Einstein, of The Ullman-Einstein Co., Cleveland; Sam Levy, of Casey-Swasey Co., Fort Worth, Texas; Irving K. Taylor, of W. A. Taylor & Co., New York City; S. Hirsch, of S. Hirsch & Co., Kansas City; Oliver F. Zinn, National Distilling Co., Milwaukee.

For Three Years—Morris F. Westheimer, Susquemac Distilling Co., Cincinnati, O.; John Sinnott, Gibson Distilling Co., Philadelphia; George G. Benz, Geo. Benz & Sons, St. Paul; I. Guckenheimer, A. Guckenheimer & Bros., Pittsburg; John C. Parker, Parker Distilling Co., St. Louis; Wm. E. Hull, Clarke Bros. & Co., Peoria; A. J. Mahoney, Everett Distilling Co., Everett, Mass.; H. F. Cellarius, Clifton Springs Distilling Co., Cincinnati; E. M. Cincinnati, and the president, vice-president and treasurer, ex-officio.
Cincinnati, and the President, Vice-President and Treasurer, Ex-Officio.

Midas' *Criterion,* which journal published a convention number well worthy of the occasion, says of President Dennehy:

"The newly-elected president, Mr. Thomas C. Dennehy, of Chicago, is one of the very ablest men in the trade, possessing in an eminent degree all the necessary qualifications for an executive chief. Naturally of a retiring disposition and few words, Mr. Dennehy's strength lies in careful and systematic deliberation of all matters brought forward for his consideration, and his judgment is accepted by those who know him as almost infallible. He eschews all pyrotechnics of speech or posing, but his words are few and simple, and they go straight to the core of the subject.

"With such a man of reserve force at the helm, the Association cán well feel assured that its aim and aspirations for the ensuing year are ably captained.

"The eminent success of his business career is the best omen for his successful management of the important office which his associates have placed in his charge."

A recent telegram from Paris, France, states that the champagne question which led to serious rioting in the Departments of Marne and Aube last April, is likely to be revived, with all the usual disorders, as the result of a decree signed by President Fallieres. The decree ratified the plan promulgated by the Council of State for the solution of the much debated problem of which wines shall be designated champagne.

According to the plan the whole champagne region is divided into two zones, the first, comprising Marne, to designate its wines "champagne;" the second, the Department of Aube, styling its wines "champagne from the second zone." This scheme, while only partially satisfying the people of Marne, has provoked violent opposition by the people of Aube. At a meeting of delegates from all the vineyards of Aube a resolution was adopted declaring that the plan would be resisted to the end.

The whole Aube district is seething with discontent; red flags are reappearing, but no serious disorders are reported so far. Large forces of troops hold all the roads leading to Bar-sur-Aube, the storm center, where the fury of the wine growers reached its height in the recent troubles. Explicit orders have been issued for the sternest repression of any attempts at the destruction of property.

Trademarks Sought To Be Registered In Patent Office

THE following trademarks have been favorably acted upon by the United States Patent Office, and will be registered at the expiration of thirty days unless objection be made. Any person who believes he would be damaged by the registration of a mark is entitled to oppose it within said period. Information will be furnished on application to Edw. S. Duvall, Jr., Patent and Trademark Lawyer, Loan & Trust Building, Washington, D. C., to whom all inquiries should be addressed.

Serial No. 50222. Word: Kneippo. Owner: Kathreiners Malzkaffee-Fabriken, Gesellschaft mit Beschrankter Haftung, Munich, Germany. Used on malt extract, syrup, beer and wine. malt-beer extract and sweet malt wine. Claims use since (no date of use).

Serial No. 50,225. Word: Kneippose. Owner: Kathreiners Malzkaffee-Fabriken, Gesellschaft mit Beschrankter Haftung, Munich, Germany. Used on malt extract, syrup, beer and wine. malt-beer extract and sweet malt wine. Claims use since (no date of use).

Serial No. 50228. Word: Kneippum. Owner: Kathreiners Malzkaffee-Fabriken, Gesellschaft mit Beschrankter Haftung, Munich, Germany. Used on malt extract, syrup, beer and wine. malt-beer extract and sweet malt wine. Claims use since (no date of use).

Serial No. 52,784. Words: Anderson's Hasensprung. Owner: Robert Jaeger-Freyeisen, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany. Used on still wines and champagne-wine. Claims use since the year 1889.

Serial No. 44,007. Representation of a hexagonal figure, each corner being emphasized by a flower, at the top of which is a spade with the initials and words on either side of it, G S and Schutz Marke. Owner: Gabriel Sedlmayer, Brauerei zum Spaten, Munich, Germany. Used on beer. Claims use since October 15, 1895.

Serial No. 31,773. Representation of the painting "The Angelus," over which is the word Angelus, arranged in a square with a fanciful border and above which is an oval in which is an anchor and some French words. Owner: Gautier Freres, Aigre (Charente), France. Used on a liqueur of cognac. Claims use since 1906.

Serial No. 51,350. Represntation of a globe over which is the word Standard and on which are the words Of the World. Owner: S. G. Atkins Co., Inc., Richmond, Va. Used on whisky. Claims use since about May 13, 1879. Under 10-year proviso.

Serial No. 55,792. Word: Eclipse. Owner: The Schaller Brewing Company, Cincinnati, Ohio. Used on beer. Claims use since March 1, 1911.

Serial No. 51,946. Initials: C. F. F. arranged in a circle. Under 10-year proviso. Owner: Cruse & Fils Freres, Bordeaux, France. Used on clarets and sauternes. Claims use since 1890.

Serial No. 51,948. Words: Chateau Bouliac. Owner: Cruse & Fils Freres, Bordeaux, France. Used on clarets. Claims use since 1890. Under 10-year proviso.

Serial No. 54,461. Word: Calwa. Owner: The California Wine Association, San Francisco, Cal. Used on claret-wine. Claims use since October 1, 1909.

Serial No. 56,183. Words: Santa Maria. Owner: Alex D. Shaw & Co., New York, N. Y. Used on sherry-wine. Claims use since June 7, 1910.

Serial No. 55,849. Representation of a diamond with a black border on each side of which are the words Ca-dis-co and the corners are small shields. Owner: California Wine Association, San Francisco, Cal. Used on wine, pure California port. Claims use since January 1, 1910.

The Review's Buyers' Directory

CALIFORNIA WINES.

Geo. West & Son, Incorporated....Stockton, Cal.

California Wine Association.....
.....180 Townsend St., San Francisco, Cal.

Theo. Gier Co 575 Eighth St., Oakland, Cal.

Wetmore-Bowen .....
.....42-44 Davis St., San Francisco, Cal.

Italian Vineyard Co.....
.....1234 Palmetto St., Los Angeles, Cal.

Napa & Sonoma Wine Co.....
.....110 10th St., San Francisco, Cal.

Sierra Madre Vintage Co.....La Manda, Cal.

Barton Vineyard Co., Ltd.....Fresno, Cal.

A. Finke's Widow .....
....809 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.

E. H. Lancel Co.....
.....549 Washington St., San Francisco, Cal.

Alta Vista Wines Co.....
.....112-114 Tenth St., San Francisco, Cal.

Paul Masson Champagne Co..... San Jose, Cal.

Lachman & Jacobi .....
.....706 Sansome St., San Francisco, Cal.

French American Wine Co.....
....1821-41 Harrison St., San Francisco, Cal.

Italian-Swiss Colony.....
.....1235-67 Battery St., San Francisco, Cal.

Sacramento Valley Winery.....Sacramento, Cal.

BREWERS AND BREWERS' AGENTS.

Lang & Stroh Co..104 Clay St. San Francisco, Cal.

John Wieland Brewery.....
.....204 Second St., San Francisco, Cal.

Buffalo Brewing Co.....Sacramento, Cal.

Fred Krug Brewing Co.....Omaha, Nebraska

American Mercantile Co.....
.....514 Battery St., San Francisco, Cal.

Henry Weinhard Brewery.....Portland, Oregon
.....494 O'Farrell St., San Francisco, Cal.

Albion Ale & Porter Brewery.....
.....494 O'Farrell St., San Francisco, Cal.

Frank Fehr Brewing Co.; Louisville, Ky
Jas. De Fremery & Co., Agents,
.....519 Mission St., San Francisco, Cal.

Enterprise Brewing Co.....San Francisco, Cal.

Seattle Brewing & Malting Co.; Seattle, Wash.
John Rapp & Son, Agents.
..8th and Townsend Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

Sacramento Brewing Co.; Sacramento, Cal....
G. B. Robbins, Manager,
..14th and Harrison Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

WHOLESALE LIQUOR DEALERS.

A. P. Hotaling & Co.....
.....429 Jackson St., San Francisco, Cal.

Siebe Bros. & Plagermann.....
.....430-34 Battery St., San Francisco, Cal.

Rusconi, Fisher & Co.....
.....326 Jackson St., San Francisco, Cal.

Jas. Gibb.....1844 Geary St., San Francisco, Cal.

Sherwood & Sherwood .....
.....41-47 Beale St., San Francisco, Cal.

John Sroufe & Co...41 Drumm St., San Francisco

Jesse Moore Hunt Co., ...
Second and Howard Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

Cartan, McCarthy & Co.....
..Battery and Com'l Sts. San Francisco, Cal.

William Wolff & Co.....
.....52-58 Beale St., San Francisco, Cal.

Wichman, Lutgen & Co.....
.....431-435 Clay St., San Francisco, Cal.

L. Taussig & Co.....
.....200 Mission St., San Francisco, Cal.

George Delaporte .....
.....820 Mission St., San Francisco, Cal.

IMPORTERS.

Alex. D. Shaw & Co.....
.....214 Front St., San Francisco, Cal.

Chapman & Wilberforce.....
....705-707 Sansome St., San Francisco, Cal.

Chas. Meniecke & Co.....
.....314 Sacramento St., San Francisco, Cal.

W. A. Taylor & Co.....29 Broadway, N. Y.

Simon Levy & Co.....
...346-48 Washington St., San Francisco, Cal.

Sherwood & Sherwood .....
.....43 Beale St., San Francisco, Cal.

Wm. Wolff & Co.....
.....52-58 Beale St., San Francisco, Cal.

L. Gandolfi & Co.....
.....427-31 W. Broadway, New York

American Mercantile Co.....
.....514 Battery St., San Francisco, Cal.

J. F. Plumel & Co.....
.....63-65 Ellis St., San Francisco, Cal.

G. S. Nicholas & Co....41 Beaver St., New York

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Geo. Windeler; wine and water tanks.....
.....144-154 Berry St., San Francisco, Cal.

Oscar Krenz, Copper and Brass Works.....
.....212-214 Fremont St., San Francisco, Ca

Pacific Copper Works .....
573 Mission St., San Francisco, Ca

Sanders & Co's. Copper Works.....
..Beale and Howard Sts., San Francisco, Ca

DISTILLERS.

E. H. Taylor, Jr. & Sons.....Frankfort, K

Julius Kessler & Co....Hunter Bldg., Chicago, Il

Wm. Lanahan & Son.....Baltimore, Marylan

Hiram Walker & Sons.....Walkerville, Canad

Western Grain & Sugar Products Co.....
.....110 Sutter St., San Francisco, Ca

Susquemac Distilling Co.....Cincinnati, Ohi

Kirby Distilling Co.....Fowler, Ca

Bernheim Distilling Co.....Louisville, K

Angelo Myers .....Philadelphia, P

MISCELLANEOUS.

INTERNAL REVENUE BROKERS.

F. E. Mayhew & Co.....
.....510 Battery St., San Francisco, Ca

Youngberg & Son.....
.....509 Washington St., San Francisco, Ca

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A. Rossi & Co..322 Broadway, San Francisco, Ca

Toulouse & Delorieux Co.....
.....405 Sixth St., San Francisco, Ca

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Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co.....
.....767-771 Mission St., San Francisco, Ca

WINE AND BREWERS' HOSE, ETC.

Goodyear Rubber Co.....
.....589 Market St., San Francisco, Ca

SURETIES.

U. S. Fidelity & Guaranty Co.....
.....Nevada Bank Bldg., San Francisco, Ca

BLENDING CORDIALS.

Barrett Co .....43 Front St., New Yor

BOTTLE WRAPPERS, ETC.

Zellerbach Paper Co.....
..Battery and Jackson Sts., San Francisco, Ca

FILTERS.

Loew Manufacturing Co.....Cleveland, Ohi

BITTERS.

Lash Bitters Co.....
.....1721 Mission St., San Francisco, Ca

L. Gandolfi & Co.....
.....427-31 West Broadway, New Yor

MINERAL WATER.

Aug. Lang & Co.....
..18th and Alabama Sts., San Francisco, Ca

(SEE NEXT PAGE)

Review Buyers' Directory, Continued

CIGARS.

Boltz, Clymer & Co.....
.....312 Clay St., San Francisco, Cal.

S. Bachman & Co.....
Commercial & Front Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

HOTELS.

Capitol Hotel; Golden Eagle Hotel.....
.....Sacramento, Cal.

Hotel Victoria..7th & Hope Sts., Los Angeles, Cal.

RETAILERS AND CAFES.

The Yellowstone .....
.....22 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.

Thos. J. Walsh & Co.....
.....346 Pine St., San Francisco, Cal.

Jas. P. Dunne..1 Stockton St., San Francisco, Cal.

Chronicle Bar....6 Kearny St., San Francisco, Cal.

The Waldorf..648 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

"Jellison's".....10 Third St., San Francisco, Cal.

Matt Grimm's .....
.....130 Liedesdorf St., San Francisco, Cal.

Bank Exchange.....
Mont'y and Wash'ton Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

"The Cabin" .....
.....105 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.

Market Cafe..540 Merchant St., San Francisco, Cal.

Caley's..333 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.

James Raggi .....
.....624 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.

The Cutter ....709 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

The Hoffman Cafe Co.....
.....27 Second St., San Francisco, Cal.

W. F. Roeder's Cafe.....
.....834 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

Rooster Bar .....
....627 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.

Original Coppa's Restaurant .....
453 Pine St., San Francisco, Cal.

"Escalles".....Escalle, Marin Co., Cal.

Rusconi Bar..505 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

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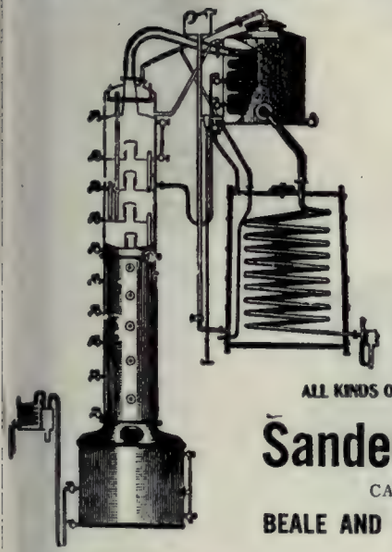
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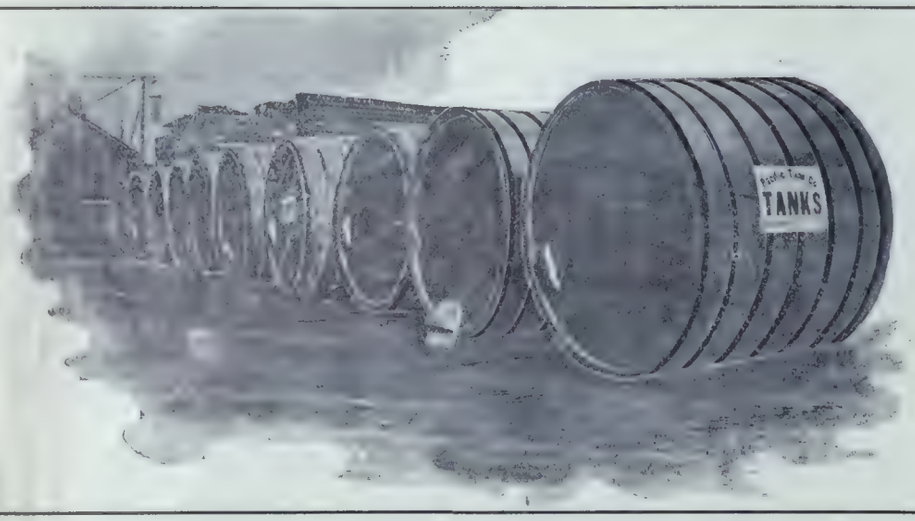
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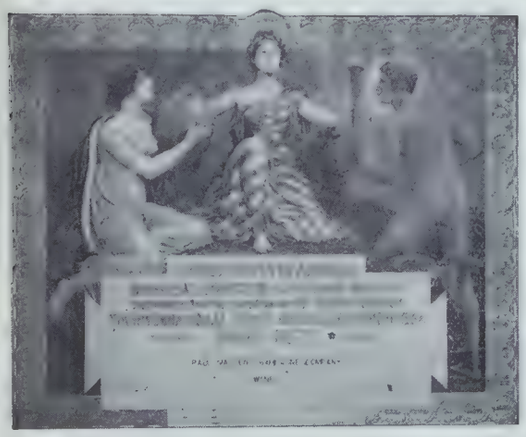
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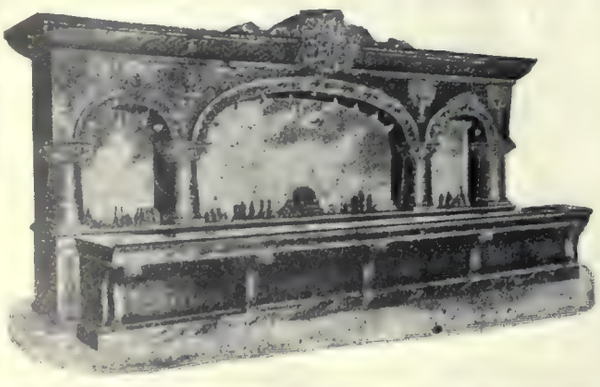
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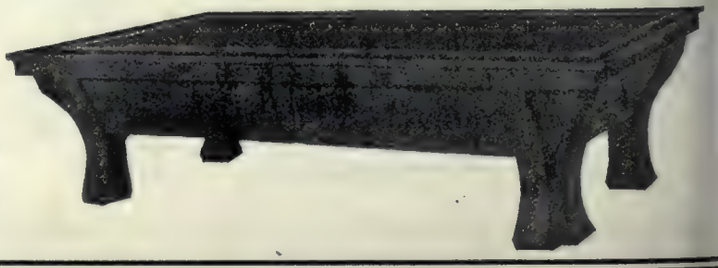
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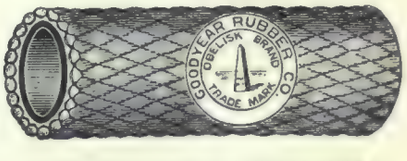
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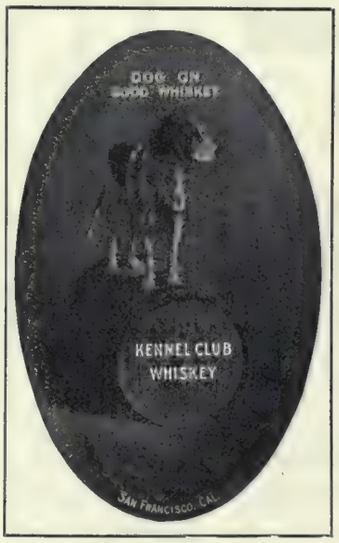
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Issued Monthly

R. M. WOOD - - - - EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

E. F. WOOD, - - - - SECRETARY

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The PACIFIC WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW is the only paper of its class West of Chicago. It circulates among the Wholesale and Retail Wine, Spirit and Beer Dealers of the Pacific Coast, the Wine Makers and Brandy Distillers of California, the Wine and Brandy Buyers, and the Importers, Distillers and Jobbers of the United States.

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California Wine In Germany

OWING to the general failure of the European wine crop last year, considerable interest is being manifested in the importation of table wines from California, and it is not improbable that a permanent demand for such wines can be created in this country if American producers are in a position to meet German requirements.

One of the obstacles to commercial success in this matter will be the necessity of submitting the wine itself to chemical analysis after its arrival in this country. It therefore follows that importers are willing to buy only on conditional terms, payments to be made after delivery of the merchandise and examination by chemists of the Government. Comparatively few lines of American goods are sold in this manner, the general rule being to submit samples or other proof of quality in advance of shipments, the value of such shipments being collected against the delivery of shipping documents by means of confirmed bankers' credits.

Wines shipped to Germany from Italy, Austria, and Hungary are exempted from German analysis, and there are special provisions of law whereby the German Government is in a position to recognize certificates of wine analysis established in the country of origin, the form and mode of issuance of which are determined by international agreement.

Thus, if an agreement of this character existed between Germany and the United States, California wine shippers could ascertain in a conclusive manner, before their merchandise left their possession, whether or not it would pass German customs control. Not the least of objections to analysis in Germany is the cost thereof, amounting in Hamburg to 12 marks ($2.86) for each sample tested.

Upon the arrival of imported wines in casks, samples are drawn from each 100 casks of wine of the same kind. When consignments consist of different kinds, one sample is taken from each kind. Wines received from different warehouses, or which differ in vintage or price, are regarded as different in kind. When wine is shipped in bottles, one sample is taken from every 2,500 bottles the contents of which are the same. The examination of what are called "high-priced wines" may be waived upon the assumption that the price itself is a guaranty of the purity and excellence of the article. As "high-priced wines," such will be regarded in Hamburg those with an invoice value of at least 1.50 marks (0.36) per bottle.—Consul General Robert P. Skinner, Hamburg.



Chester Rowell's Attempt to Mislead the Wine Men and Grape Growers

DESPITE the assurances of Chester Rowell, the windy editor of the Fresno *Republican,* who declares that "the wineries are in no danger from Mr. Bane nor from the extreme temperance element," the PACIFIC WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW believes that it behooves the wine makers and grape growers to keep their eyes open and watch every move made by the leaders of the Anti-Saloon League.

After looking the matter straight in the face, no sane wine maker believes that the Anti-Saloon League intends to tolerate him any longer than is absolutely necessary. It is true certain concessions were made to the wine interests in the Wyllie Local Option Bill, but that was a case of policy on the part of the leaders. They knew they must be "good" if they hoped to get any kind of an option bill through at the last session.

The wine men argue that if the Anti-Saloon people wanted to be fair to the viticultural industry of this State, there would have been no need to amend the bill as at first introduced. And they naturally ask why certain provisions, conceded later, were not included in the original bill?

We think we can safely say that it was because our "friends," the Rev. Drs. Gandier, Chapman, Bristol, Bane and the other paid leaders, hoped to get their measure through without any concessions. But when they realized the public would not stand for their radical measure, they amended it sufficiently to satisfy a few weak-kneed legislators who were trying to carry water on both shoulders.

The arguments of those in favor of the option bill were that since wine was not a saloon drink, the wine industry would not suffer by the closing of all the saloons; in fact, if anything, it would increase the consumption of wine.

Very well, if wine is not sold in the saloon, where is it used? With meals in the home, in the cafe, hotel, restaurant and club. Knowing this full well, why did not the Anti-Saloon League encourage its use in this way? Why did they not approve Senator L. T. Juilliard's amendment to allow the cafes, hotels and restaurants to serve wine with bona fide meals in dry territory, if it was only the saloon they were after?

We believe it was because, once they have the saloons closed, they hope to harass and eventually wipe out our viticultural industry. In an article in the Pomona *Times,* the other day, one of their leaders was quoted as saying:

"As temperance legislation advances, it becomes evident that the forces of righteousness have another element with which to cope besides the outlawed saloon. A more insidious and, in some respects, more dangerous proposition has arisen in the legalized winery. These institutions are little better than the open saloon, and it is time for the temperance forces of the State *to align themselves for a new battle* that shall effectually wipe out this the latest and most troublesome foe of temperance."

Could anything be plainer Can any wine man doubt their intentions after this?

When the Wyllie Local Option Bill was being considered before the Senate Public Morals Committee, the Rev. Dr. Gandier, upon being questioned by Senator Juilliard as to whether the bill was not an entering wedge for prohibition, remarked without hesitation: "Whenever the people of California are ready for prohibition, I propose to see that they shall have it."

That ought to make every wine man realize that, despite Chester Rowell's ravings, the Anti-Saloon League hopes not only to dry up California, but eventually to close every winery if possible. That is the history of the organization in every State in which they have operated. That will be their next step here.

Listen to what the Rev. P. A. Baker, general superintendent of the American Anti-Saloon League, said the other day in Los Angeles, speaking at Immanuel Presbyterian Church: "There have been two slight reverses in the midst of our great advancement during the past year. Indiana, which had county option, and under which seventy counties had outlawed the liquor traffic, by her last Legislature reduced the unit from county local option to municipal, ward and township option. This was done in obedience to the recommendation and under the leadership of her present Governor, who, a Democrat, commits his party to the policy he has pursued.

"Alabama, which secured statutory prohibition by her last Legislature, so modified the law as practically to give local option. This action was opposed by the Anti-Saloon League. *We are always glad to advance from local option to State-wide prohibition, but not to go from prohibition to local option."*

Bear this in mind, wine makers and grape growers, the Anti-Saloon League is "always glad to advance from local option to State-wide prohibition," and yet our hot-air friend, Chester Rowell, would lull us into a sense of security so that the Anti-Saloon prohibitionists may pluck us the more readily.

If any one thinks the Anti-Saloon League is attempting to crystallize public opinion in favor of our industry, let him read the literature they are sending out by the ton. A good sample of their attitude toward wine is contained in an article by the Rev. Dr. Adam Bane, in the June issue of the *Pacific Graphic Magazine,* in which he attempts to prove that "alcohol is a poison in whatever size dose it is taken, and is never anything else but a poison."

If any one can explain the following absurd statement, we would appreciate the courtesy: "It is said that 70 per cent of the children conceived in Italy during the vintage season are mentally deficient." We would like to know who says so and what the vintage season has to do with making children, conceived during this time of the year, "mentally deficient."

This is not the opinion held by eminent physicians in Europe. For example, Dr. Arnozan, Professor of the Faculty of Medicine of Bordeaux, says: "It has been proved that at the enlistment of soldiers the young men from the viticultural districts are better developed, taller, more alert, more supple than those from the region where the vine is not cultivated."

Dr. Isembart Oven says: "The region of France where we find the people live the longest is Burgundy. Everybody there is a wine drinker."

Dr. Tenedat, of the Academy of Montpelier, says: "In the viticultural sections, the workmen use two quarts of wine per day. There are no alcoholics among them and diseases of the liver are very rare. Many old men are able to work until seventy-five and even eighty years."

Despite these comments by noted European physicians, Dr. Bane further says: "The fact that the German and French Governments have each appointed commissioners to study the effect of beer and wine upon the people of those countries and that these reports have aroused both nations to check their use, ought to be sufficient proof that the use of beer and wine is not harmless."

Dr. Bane, in addressing the International Sunday-School Convention in San Francisco, also recently said: "We have made liquor selling disreputable; we must now strive to make liquor drinking disreputable."

What does that signify? That because Dr. Bane and the other leaders do not approve of people drinking choice Califor-

ia wines and want to hold down their jobs, they will attempt) take a step forward and with the aid of a prejudiced Lieu- nant-Governor, pass a law that will prevent anyone from se- uring our native wines. In other words, they hope to thrust rohibition on the people of California, and Chester Rowell will oubtless help them, despite the fact that he derives a large ortion of his livelihood from the grape-growers and wine- akers of Fresno County who subscribe to his paper and marvel t his colossal nerve in jeopardizing their daily bread.

Last, but not least, we want to show up our "friend," the ev. Dr. Irving Bristol, the Anti-Saloon Achilles, who was the ev. Dr. Gandier's shadow at the last session of the Legisla- ure, being present at all meetings, but remaining silent while ie drafter of the Local Option Bill did the talking.

However, every wine man knows that Bristol is his enemy. wo years ago he showed this conclusively in Sacramento, when e damned every one connected with the famous grape arbor of ourteen wine makers which proved to be the most beautiful tate Fair exhibit of its kind ever seen.

When it was announced that wine would be served, in a ensational attack on the wine makers, this Christian gentleman ansacked his mental carpet bag for the choicest and most fiery ssortment of words he could pick out. Here are a few gems f his speech printed in the *Record Union* showing how shocked e was:

"The conception of such an exhibit comes from a redhot shovel f hell. The brain that dared to conceive and project such an utrage on decency was inflamed by the idea, wine, women and ong, an expression used to describe a form of life so immoral hat civilization mention it with bated breath."

Imagine! However, having lashed himself up to such a pitch f indignation, the voluble Bristol could not be expected to uddenly turn off his flow of "sarcasm," as the papers called it. Ie went on as follows: "I know of no greater effrontery ffered to modern society than this brazen effort to reintroduce custom belonging to an age of national decadence. We wonder vhere in all this State are to be found the beautiful and accom- lished enchantresses who will offer themselves upon the altar f sacrifice. Will the wives and daughters of the management, vhoever they may be? The public will associate them with heir less fortunate sisters who have fallen through the wine up. Wine and women! For decency's sake, let not this out- age be perpetrated. If no appeal will reach the manhood of hose in charge, let them place conspicuous signs notifying the isitors to the booth that where wine has inflamed the passions, o insults will be permitted to the pretty barmaids, as they are ot the class who are usually associated with wine and women."

How does that strike you, Mr. Wine Maker and Mr. Grape rower! Truly the Rev. Dr. Bristol has a vivid imagination, ut in justice to the wine men, we must chronicle the fact that 0,000 people visited the grape arbor at Sacramento and tasted ur excellent California wines without having their passions nflamed or showing the slightest discourtesy to the refined oung women who served them. Men, women and children isited the arbor and smiled in amusement at the huge sign, hat covered a W. C. T. U. booth overhead, which read, "Wine s a Mocker."

After all this, Chester Rowell can hardly believe that the vine men will look upon the local option bill as a kindness hrust upon them by the Anti-Saloon League.

No, the wine men believe that their only security rests in rganization in every viticultural section of this State, and they ntend to use every effort to educate the public as to the im- portance of their industry and the real motives of Chester Rowell and the Anti-Saloon League.

Showing Their Hands

THOSE who have held to the opinion that there is no menace to the wine industry in the so-called anti-saloon movement will find cause for a modification of their views in the following extract from a communication addressed to the Pomona *Times* by Rev. A. C. Bane:

"As temperance legislation advances it becomes evident that the forces of righteousness have another element with which to cope besides the outlawed saloon. A more insidious, and, in some respects, more dangerous proposition has arisen in the LEGALIZED WINERY. These institutions are little better than the open saloon, and it is time for the temperance forces of the State to ALIGN THEMSELVES FOR A NEW BATTLE that shall effectually WIPE OUT this, the latest and most troublesome foe of temperance."

Bane is one of the foremost and most conspicuous leaders of the anti-saloon movement in California. He speaks with authority, and if the language above quoted smacks of fanaticism, bigotry and intolerance, it must be borne in mind that he has a large and growing following, equally fanatical, bigoted and intolerant.

There has been a tendency on the part of those engaged in viticulture to hold aloof from the work of combating the Anti-Saloon League's crusade. They have kept out of what has seemed to them a "saloon men's fight." They have lulled themselves into fancied security with the assumption that the abolition of the saloon would leave them unscathed, as the saloon business affords a small market for wines, which would still continue to be consumed—and in increased volume—at the club, the cafe, and in the home.

The viticulturist who thus minimizes the menace to his industry that lies hidden in the propaganda of the Anti-Saloon League is badly deceiving himself, as he will some day discover to his cost and sorrow.

That men like Bane will stop at the abolition of the saloon is a proposition that is contrary to the history of fanaticism. Intolerance in every age of the world has been militant, persistent and uncompromising. It sees nothing but its ultimate object. Partial success neither mollifies it nor swerves it from its course, but rather adds zest and vigor to its purpose.

Back of the anti-saloon movement is a desire and purpose to exterminate, root and branch, the manufacture and sale of any and every sort of alcoholic beverage. Generally speaking, the full intent of the movement has been cunningly concealed; but occasionally some zealot, more outspoken and indiscreet than his fellows, gives it voice.

Some day the viticulturists of California will wake up to a realization of the fact that this so-called "saloon fight" is also their fight.

Will they wake up in time?—*St. Helena Sentinel,* July 20, '11.

Kessler's "Cedar Brook"

AMONG the bottled-in-bond whiskies that stand in the front row, it is probable that none is more highly esteemed than Cedar Brook, made by Julius Kessler & Co., of Chicago, at the famous old W. H. McBrayer distillery in Kentucky. Mr. Kessler is one of the famous men in the trade and is known from one ocean to the other. He is the leader in the modern system of selling the cafe men their supplies in bond and allowing them to carry the goods and realize the profit on them. Thousands of enterprising retail liquor dealers are making money for themselves and insuring a supply of fine old whisky for their patrons by buying this bonded stock.—*Free Press,* Louisville, Ky.

LOS ANGELES DEPARTMENT

LOS ANGELES, July 20: Conditions so far this month have been favorable for the proper maturing of the grape crop and vineyardists are looking forward to satisfactory yield of gapes of extra good quality in this County. The weather has been just hot enough to bring them forward in good shape and the crop promises to be rather above the average. Down in the Cucamonga district where most of the wine grape acreage is located, the vineyards look exceedingly healthy and in most cases are displaying a good set of grapes on the vines.

The wineries are all in shape to take care of the crop and are putting machinery and tanks in order preparatory to handle the crop expeditiously when the vintage season arrives.

Trade has been somewhat quiet locally, but as this is the summer season it is nothing unusual. Considerable stock has been moving to eastern cellars and the wine men here are in good position to care for the coming vintage and a more optimistic feeling is evident with both vineyardist and winemen than has been the case for several seasons past.

While the liquor trade here are keeping out of politics, there is nevertheless an undercurrent of feeling that the political faction now in power is decidedly unfriendly to anything approaching a reasonable degree of liberality in the handling of the liquor question and no doubt should a man who is disposed to look upon the selling of liquor as a legitimate business appear as a candidate for the mayoralty this fall he would receive the undivided support of those engaged in the business, as well as the thousands of voters who believe in personal liberty and that a town bidding for the tourist traffic of the world should not attempt to regulate too strictly the cafes and restaurant traffic that is a necessity in a city frequented by the cosmopolites of the world. There is evidence of such a feeling growing stronger and if the Goo-Goos again put forward as candidate a man known to cater toward the prohibition and ultra good element, he will have a hard fight ahead of him.

The police department scandal in which several officers of the "Purity Squad" were arrested for bribeery in connection with the issuance of saloon licenses and the revocation of several licenses has dragged along and the officers accused are out on bail.

The Police Commission this week granted the Los Angeles Cafe Company a restaurant liquor license for the premises formerly occupied by the Bristol Cafe, which lost its license some weeks ago because of evasions of the law governing the serving of liquors in such places, and which has since been closed. The new cafe company is capitalized at $150,000 and its officers are Rudolph R. Miller, President; W. Z. McDonald, Vice-President and James E. McDonald, Secretary. The new company have announced their intention to re-open the cafe at the earliest possible date.

The liquor license of Pedro Mendoza at 609 North Main Street was revoked the first of the month, by the Police Commission, because of its being a disorderly resort.

The local branch of the Eagles was permitted a social club liquor license for its premises at 320 South Main Street, this week, by the Police Commission.

A. J. Barnes, a local saloonman, ran up against the ordinance that prohibits the ownership in a saloon by a brewery, this week, and was haled before the Police Commission on the charge that the Rainier Brewery controlled his place. Barnes explained that the Brewing Company once held a mortgage on the fixtures, but that it was paid off some time ago. The case was continued for further investigation.

Letters from Joe Melczer who is "doing the continent" state that he is having the time of his life among his friends in Germany and that the trip has greatly benefited his health. He expects to return home in October.

Rol. King, of the Hollenbeck Cafe, is spending the week-ends rusticating at Sunset Beach, surf fishing and bathing, and is looking as brown as the "Desert Rats" from Arizona, who make the Hollenbeck their headquarters when in the City of Angels.

Norman Rich, of the Laurel Cafe, is sticking close to business these days and as a result the Laurel Cafe is maintaining all its old-time popularity.

Henry Baer, with his family, is enjoying an automobile trip up the Coast to Santa Barbara, taking several days on the trip.

"Link" Knowles, at the Nadeau Cafe, reports business good. The warm weather is keeping him and his assistants busy dispensing the beverages that cheer and cool.

Becker Bros.' Waldorf Cafe and Waldorf Annex, continue to do a fine business at both stands, despite the summer dullness that is affecting in a more or less degree the less popular resorts.

Secretary Barlotti, of the Italian Vineyard Company, has just returned from a ten days' trip to San Francisco. He reports having a good time. The Italian Vineyards will have a bumper crop this year and all indications point toward a most excellent quality of grapes, promising a most satisfactory 1911 vintage.

The Italian Vineyard Company held their annual election of officers and directors, on the 21st of the month. The same board of directors were elected to serve the ensuing year, who elected the following officers to guide the destinies of the company during the next year: Secundi Guasti, president; N. Bonsilio, vice-president, and J. A. Barlotti, secretary.

California Champagne Getting There

ACCORDING to figures of the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor at Washington, the consumption of California wines has materially decreased the sales of imported champagne in this country. California wines are being generally used all over the country and the consequence is that the American people have cut their imported champagne bill in half. In the last eleven months the sales of imported champagne dropped from $6,000,000 in the eleven months previous to $3,000,000, and the sales of the California products have taken a wonderful increase in the same time.

At the recent luncheon at the Guildhall, London, which was given in honor of King George V, and Queen Mary by the Corporation of London on the occasion of their Coronation, Deinhard & Co's Marcobrunner 1900 and Berncasteler Doctor 1907, Yellow Seal, were the only German Wines served.

SEATTLE AND NORTHWEST NEWS

Seattle, July 20: Mayor George Dilling's recall is being urged by the Citizens' Recall Association, which seems to be working overtime on his case. Councilmen Blaine, Wardall and Kellogg have also won the animosity of the Association.

Although the saloon men have much complaint to make over the narrowness of the Dilling administration they are not taking very favorably to the movement, on the general proposition that they are still sore because Gill was recalled and do not like the word or the principle.

"Uncle Jimmy' Weir, one of the men who rolled a wheelbarrow before wagons came West, who cleared the forests and did all in his power, with other pioneers, to make the state of Washington, is very sick of the freak laws now cumbering the books of this state. He made a ringing speech to this effect at a recent meeting of the Royal Arch, in Tacoma.

One of the recent stringent laws passed in Seattle is that which forces the saloons to close between midnight and 1 a. m., Sunday nights. Heretofore the saloons have been opening from midnight until 1, and some of those in the congested part of the thirst belt have certainly made the hour a busy one. The new regime, however, looking for every possible chance to cinch the dealers, has put the screws on so hard that the squeal of the thirsty is heard afar. There is one compensation, however—the Saturday night trade in the way of supplies for the dry period is now much larger than ever in the history of the city.

One of the quietest visitors ever slipping into the Northwest was Rudolph J. Taussig, secretary of the Panama Pacific Exposition, who was recently in Seattle and other points of interest in the Northwest with his sons. They came in an automobile, bringing a chauffeur. They went, among other places, to Mt. Rainier, but were driven back by the rain. Mr. Taussig hid his light under a bushel, dodging newspaper men who wanted to interview him on the Exposition. Few knew he was here. He did meet a number of his own customers—the Brown and Powell people here in Seattle and Captain Storrs, of the Monogram, Tacoma. These were delighted to see him and found Mr. Taussig a pleasant gentleman. He was full of hope about California and the Exposition and found a good territory here for his business.

We learn from Ukiah that P. Bernard, president of the French-American Wine Company of San Francisco, recently visited that city, and made a choice of a site for the new winery, and purchased the ground. It is in the Briggs-Brunner tract, faces 350 feet on the railroad and 250 feet on the wagon road, and is just outside the city limits. Construction will be commenced at once, and the plant will handle this year's crop.

Dr. Charles Love, who is now visiting in Seattle, says Hobson, the famous former kissing Beau Brummel of the Navy, has made some serious errors in his tirade against all forms of drink. In a recent speech in Congress Hobson spoke of the inevitable degeneracy that even the mildest drinks cause. "To prove his case," said Dr. Love, "he cited experiments on dogs, forgetting that communities are not made up of dogs, but of human beings who have been inured to drink for many generations. Dr. Archdall Reid has shown that all the great nations have been drinking nations, and that the descendants of drinking nations have inherited nervous systems that enable them to drink with the maximum benefit and the minimum of evil."

A Trade Editor's Death

SINCE my last letter James M. Shawhan, well-known in the Northwest as editor of the Royal Arch Journal, has been called to his last rest, having succumbed to an attack of tuberculosis that had long been under control. The special cause was a rupture or hemorrhage near the heart.

Mr. Shawhan, who was also associate telegraph editor of the Post-Intelligencer was cremated under the auspices of the Royal Arch and the Press Club, of which organization he had long been a member.

Mr. Shawhan was a strong controversial writer, recent issues of the journal having contained some splendid answers, written by him, to the fanatical attacks of sensational magazine writers on the liquor trade.

His brother, William Shawhan, is of the firm of James Gibb, the well known San Francisco liquor house. Mr. Shawhan formerly lived in San Francisco and had a wide acquaintance throughout the West.

"Pop" Martin has severed his relations with the Brown-Powell Liquor Company, where he served for some months as manager. It is said that he will soon open a beer agency in Eastern Washington, covering also the Idaho territory. He has been succeeded by Charles Suter, formerly of Nome.

The Lachmann & Jacobi winery closed down on the evening of July 1st for its first real vacation since it began operations in 1906. The big establishment closed from Saturday evening until Wednesday morning in order to allow the employes of all departments to enjoy the Fourth of July holiday. The big factory has been at work day and night and Sundays of late and these are busy days at the plant but the management believes in some play for its faithful employes and will therefore give them a few days off.

Captain Storrs, of the Monogram saloon at Tacoma, formerly ran for many years on the steamers of the Pacific Coast steamship company. His saloon is still headquarters for many steamship men from all parts of the world. Over his desk is a clock that he brought from a ship—a present to him years ago. It rings off the sea bells, but he is growing tired of it for fear it will drive him back to the water. He feels the call now and then, but has thus far managed to resist it by bracing up now and then with a good drink.

Robert W. Boyce, an old time Seattle newspaper man, who quit the ranks of the dailies to accept the position of private secretary to President J. E. Chilberg of the A. Y. P. Exposition, and who later occupied a similar position with ex-Mayor Hiram C. Gill, holding the latter position, to use Mr. Boyce's own words, "until the Mayor got the hook," has purchased the Washington Royal Arch Journal and will print his first issue on August 1st. Mr. Boyce has always been a warm friend of San Francisco. He was one of the first outside newspapermen to reach that city after the fire of 1906, going there with Mr. Jacob Furth, a Seattle banker, to deliver to Mr. James D. Phelan the sum of $500,000 donated by the state of Massachusetts. Both Seattle men remained in San Francisco for a period of three months doing whatever they could to assist. Mr. Boyce is an old editor. He assumes the direction of a paper that has been ably managed and edited and has the confidence of the trade of the Northwest. We bespeak success for him.

Over The Sparkling Wine Cup

A Practical Course in Grape Growing

By Horatio F. Stoll.

IN the University of California's announcement of "Farmers' Short Courses for 1911," at the University Farm at Davis, I notice that during the fortnight beginning October 30th, the subject of viticulture will be taken up under the direction of Prof. F. T. Bioletti.

The University Farm of 780 acres of fine Yolo County valley land was purchased in 1906. It lies along the north bank of Putah Creek and adjoins the town of Davis, which is thirteen miles west of Sacramento and ten miles south of Woodland. Both Davis and Woodland are dry territory.

During the fortnight's viticultural course, excursions to nearby vineyards will be arranged for Saturdays. Students will thus be enabled to observe methods under the most favorable conditions. The forenoons from 8 to 12 o'clock will be given up to lectures, recitations and conferences. The afternoons will be occupied with field and laboratory work, beginning at 1 o'clock and continuing for three or four hours.

The viticultural equipment of the University Farm consists of: (1) Ten acres of vineyards planted in March, 1910, containing several plats of our principal wine, table, and raisin grapes, and a collection of about two hundred varieties of other useful or promising varieties. (2) Five acres of grafted vines planted March, 1911, in which the adaptation and affinity of our principal grapes are being tested in connection with the most promising and tried resistant stocks. (3) A collection of mother vines of phylloxera resistant varieties, planted in April, 1910; this collection is for the study of resistant stocks and for furnishing the grape growers with small lots of cuttings for experiment purposes. (4) A vine nursery containing about ten thousand grafted vines, including most of our best varieties of Vinifera as scions and the principal resistant varieties of stocks. (5) An old Muscat vineyard which is used for demonstrating drying, packing and cultural methods to students. (6) A grafting house and cutting shed, furnished with all necessary grafting apparatus, including open-air and hot room, callusing beds, and appliances for the disinfection of cuttings. (7) A laboratory and lecture room for the use of students in Viticulture. This equipment, while far from complete at present, will afford the opportunity of giving a practical course which should be of value to students of Viticulture who wish to put themselves abreast of the great progress which has been made in late years in the industry.

Yolo county's grape acreage is nearly 4,000 acres, about one-half of which are planted to grapes. There is one winery in this section with a capacity of 4,000 tons. The first raisins of commerce were made in Woodland. Seedless raisins are bleached in Yolo county, which produces over 90 per cent. of all the bleached goods in the State.

At present the Sultana is the most extensively planted raisin grape in the county. The product is superior to that in any other county in the State. The Sultana is one of the most prolific of grapes, bearing in certain years as high as 15 tons to the acre. The berries are small, seedless and of a yellowish tint when ripe, and make one pound of raisins from five pounds of fresh grapes. Most of the Woodland Sultana raisins are bleached by a process that produces a peculiar amber color, so much desired for the choice and fancy product.

A Valuable Book on Wines

THE Italian-Swiss Colony have just issued a new edition of thei valuable little booklet, "How to Drink and Serve Wine," whic is the most complete treatise of its kind that we have seen.

The purpose of the publication, which is neatly printed on coate paper and handsomely illustrated, is thus explained in the brie preface:

"To drink wine with any degree of satisfaction, it should b sipped from the right kind of glasses, at the right temperature, an at table only, when eating. Not a little of the dissatisfaction an want of appreciation of wine is caused by careless serving, an general lack of knowledge of how this healthy beverage should b handled and cared for after it has reached the general public.

"With a view to aiding the housewife, the inexperienced re tailer and the waiter, we have compiled this booklet, dividing th subject into five chapters, entitled 'Temperature of Wines,' 'Th Proper Glasses,' 'Order in which to Serve Wines,' 'How to Car for Wines,' and Hints About Serving.'

"We believe that if the suggestions offered are carefully followed the enjoyment of the consumer will be increased materially. Too much stress cannot be laid upon the value of the careful handlin of wines and their proper presentation at the table, for it is th little attentions bestowed that make them attractive and mor acceptable."

The booklet also contains twenty recipes of dishes cooked wit wine, a brief history of the Italian-Swiss Colony's achievement during the past thirty years, and some interesting statistics show ing the importance of California's great viticultural industry. An one interested in the booklet may secure a copy by addressing th San Francisco office of the Colony, corner Battery and Greenwic Streets.

Non-Alcohol Beverage Plant

LOS Angeles will soon have another important industry i active operation. It is a huge plant of the Wood associa tion, capital $1,000,000, recently incorporated for the purpose o brewing non-alcoholic beverages, such as cream ale, family bee London porter, Dublin stout, tonic and half-and-half. Th company some time ago purchased the site and leased the ad joining premises with switching privileges.

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LOUISVILLE DEPARTMENT

G. D. CRAIN, JR., Regular Correspondent, 305 Keller Bldg., Louisville, Ky.

LOUISVILLE, KY., July 25.—This is the midsummer season when those in the trade would be surprised if conditions were better than fair. The normally quiet situation which usually marks the market at this season is in evidence, yet there is nowhere the suggestion of dissatisfaction. On the contrary the volume of business being handled is well up to the usual amount for this time of the year, and the outlook is exceptionally good.

A feature of the situation which is being commented upon is that while large orders are not the rule, more buying is being done as far as the number of consignments is concerned. Thus it appears that stocks are being consumed, and that constant purchases are required in order to keep the trade supplied. This is a healthy condition which is favorable to future business.

Though a great many distilleries closed early this month, as reported in the June issue, some are still in operation, and it appears that the number which will run clear through the summer will be larger than had been expected a month ago. It looks as if the fear of overproduction has somewhat subsided, in view of generally favorable conditions, and already those in the business are beginning to talk about big operations next season. The plants which are idle at present are undergoing repairs and changes of various kinds, and are being gotten into excellent shape for the production of the 1912 crop.

Kentuckians are devoting a good deal of time at present to politics, as this is a gubernatorial year, and a new Legislature will also be chosen. The Democrats have nominated James B. McCreary for Governor, while the Republicans have just named Edward C. O'Rear, at present chief justice of the Kentucky Court of Appeals. Mr. McCreary has been Governor before, as well as Congressman and Senator, and is well known as an able executive and a conserative leader. Judge O'Rear, on the other hand, is regarded as a good deal of an extremist, and has been endeavoring, apparently, to bring the liquor interests into the fight. Talk of extending the county unit law, and references to a State-wide prohibition bill have been frequent in his campaign, so that it is believed that his election would be a considerable disadvantage. However, disinterested political prognosticators are predicting the election of McCreary by an overwhelming majority, as the opposition is badly disorganized, and in the event that he is chosen it is probable that there will be no radical or unfair legislation adopted with reference to the trade.

The business of the Bernheim Distilling Company has been increasing rapidly, and in order to take care of it the company has leased an adjoining building, opening on Seventh street, near Main. It is five stories high, has a frontage of 40 feet and extends back 150 feet from Seventh. It will be filled with case goods in order to enable orders for fall business to be given prompt attention. The distillery producing the company's well-known brands, including I. W. Harper, Old Continental and F. F. V., will be operated throughout the summer, and will probably accomplish a run of two years without a break. The company is looking for excellent trade during the fall, and according to Lee Bernheim, an officer of the concern, the business outlook is favorable.

Distillers and others are much interested in the record which has been made by the two Packard trucks which the R. E. Wathen & Co. have in service. The company has been using one for about eighteen months and another for a year. Counting depreciation at the rate of 20 per cent an annum, which is considered a conservative basis, the cost of operating and maintaining the trucks is less than in the case of wagons, while the service is much better. During the winter months, when deliveries have to be made in greater number, and hurry-up work is the keynote of the trade, the truck is able to handle the situation in fine style, while formerly, when wagons were used, the company was frequently compelled to allow several days' orders to accumulate at the distillery because the material could not be moved. The two trucks have proved so satisfactory (having reduced the cost of hauling about 25 per cent), that it is expected that as soon as the volume of business justifies it another truck will be put in service. R. E. Wathen, head of the company, was enthusiastic regarding the work which the trucks had accomplished when his opinion was asked by the correspondent of the PACIFIC WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW.

J. T. S. Brown & Son are much pleased with their business on the Coast, which is being handled by J. M. Moorehead, whose office is at 1278 Market street, San Francisco. This office has been maintained for about a year, and business has been steadily increasing. Hewett Brown, a member of the company, said that the outlook for business is excellent, and that the undercurrent of uneasiness which has been in evidence heretofore has now disappeared, so that the feeling in the trade is much better than it has been. The company is much pleased with the operations at its new distillery at McBrayer, Ky., which is said to be the finest in the country, both from the standpoint of construction, operation and fire protection. Davis Brown, who is one of the members of the company, is at present making a tour of the Continent, and will be absent about four months.

The State Board of Health has reported that distillers are co-operating with it in the sanitary disposal of their waste, and that by the means which have been adopted the danger resulting to health from allowing slops and other waste matter to flow into nearby streams has been greatly reduced. Drying plants have been installed in many distilleries, by means of which the residue left after the distilling process has been completed is converted into a dry feed which is high in nutritive material and commands a ready sale. While the initial cost of installation is considerable, the results are so good that many distilleries are being equipped with plants of this kind. The Bernheim Distilling Company has one of the largest and most modern in the State.

The final figures on the production of whisky in the Fifth district, in which Louisville is located, have been compiled and made public. The total was 24,495,518 gallons, against 17,739,281 gallons in the preceding period, an increase of about 40 per cent. The same proportion ruled all over the State, bearing out the reports which had been printed concerning the production in this territory.

W. O. Bonnie, the well-known local distiller, has purchased the residence formerly occupied by the late Michael Muldoon, a prominent monument dealer, on Cherokee road. The price paid for it was $10,000. The home is one of the handsomest in Louisville.

The Secretary of the Treasury has authorized the establishment in Louisville of a bonded manufacturing warehouse of Class 6 by the Paul Jones Distilling Company for the manufacture of beverages for the export trade. This is the first of the kind ever established in Louisville, and indicates plans of the company for an extensive export trade in fancy mixtures.

The Pleasure Ridge Park Distillery Company has been incorporated in Louisville with a capitalization of $75,000 for the purpose of operating the old Pleasure Ridge Park Distillery, fourteen miles from Louisville. Capitalists in the Northwest control the company, which will place the distillery in operation at an early date, it is stated.

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SAN FRANCISCO CALIFORNIA

WINE AND BRANDY EXPORTS BY SEA

NAMES OF CONSIGNEES WILL NOT BE GIVEN

Owing to a recent order of the Secretary of the Treasury through his local representatives, it has been found necessary to discontinue giving the names of the Consignees at this port. We regret to have to make this announcement, but for the time being, such conditions will rule.

FROM JUNE 20 TO JULY 20, 1911.

Destination.	Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
To Alaska	....	58	$18
" British Columbia	141	5,259	3,076
" Central America	32	22,843	8,092
" China	3	3,029	1,270
" Hawaiian Islands	198	79,011	32,329
" Japan	2	52,477	17,216
" Mexico	34	3,019	1.597
" New York	156	240,561	75,981
" Philippine Islands	186	516	1,047
" South America	3	2,055	1,009
" Society Islands	....	1,536	365
" Samoan Islands	....	205	105
" Australia	1	.....	3
" Cook's Islands	....	28	25
" England	2	5,800	1,970
" Germany	....	50	12
" Switzerland	....	300	120
" Cuba	....	2,877	696
" Korea	....	60	33
" British India	....	200	80
" New Orleans	....	30,000	12,000
" Other Eastern States	34	7,087	2,624
Total	792	453,971	$159,578

WHISKY.

Destination.	Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
To Central America	48	.....	$306
" Hawaiian Islands	289	554	4,242
" Mexico	1	80	114
" New York	1	81	110
" Philippine Islands	456	40	2,759
" Society Islands	1	.....	34
" South America	1	.....	7
Total	797	755	$7,572

BRANDY.

Destination.	Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
To Hawaiian Islands	....	28	$53
" New York	....	653	1,257
" Philippine Islands	5	.....	25
" England	....	4,000	2,400
" South America	1	.....	11
Total	6	4,681	$3,746

BEER.

Destination.	Packages Bottled.	Packages Bulk.	Value.
To British Columbia	....	2	$21
" Central America	100	.....	432
" Hawaiian Islands	343	.....	2,872
" South America	150	.....	370
" Society Islands	32	.....	281
" Australia	3	.....	34
Total	628	2	$4,010

MISCELLANEOUS.

Destination.	Packages and Contents.
To Alaska	1 cs Grape Juice
" British Columbia	1 bbl Vermouth, 7 cs Mineral Water
" Central America	3 cs Gin, 2 kgs Vermouth, 31 cs 1 crate Grape Juice
	2 cs Cherries in Maraschino
" China	2 cs Cherries in Maraschino, 12 cs Grape Juice, 4 cs Mineral Water
" Hawaiian Islands	11 bbls Gin, 10 cs Champagne, 2 bbls Ginger Ale
	207 cs Mineral Water, 133 cs Grape Juice, 5 bbls Liquors
	10 cs Vermouth, 10 cs Cordials, 5 cs Kummel
	4 cs Fruit Juice, 2 cs 118 gallons Alcohol
" Japan	8 cs Grape Juice, 2 csks Ginger Ale
" Mexico	50 cs Mineral Water
" New York	50 crates Grape Juice, 10 cs Cordials, 14 cs Cognac
	5 cs Liquors, 24 cs Lime Juice, 1 cs Cocktails
" Philippine Islands	535 cs Gin, 15 cs Cordials, 5 cs Alcohol
	42 cs Grape Juice, 10 cs Cherries in Maraschino
" South America	1 cs Lime Juice
" Samoan Islands	8 cs Grape Juice
" Australia	2 cs Cocktails
" Cuba	31 cs Grape Juice
Total	1204 cs 19 bbls 2 kgs 2 csks 50 crates 118 gals
Value	$8249

IMPORTS BY SEA

Domestic.

FROM JUNE 20 TO JULY 20, 1911.

FROM SEATTLE.

Beer—1267 hhds 1491 bbls 823 hf bbls 876 qr bbls.
Wine—2 cs 2 bbls.
Liquors—20 cs.
Cider—25 cs.

BEER IN TRANSIT.

To Oakland ..... 105 hhds 8 bbls 90 hf bbls 132 qr bbls
" Alameda ..... 150 hhds 110 bbls 130 hf bbls 260 qr bbls
" Fresno ..... 80 bbls 80 hf bbls 10 csks
" Reno ..... 20 bbls 10 hf bbls 10 qr bbls
" Bakersfield ..... 10 hhds 15 bbls 20 hf bbls 30 qr bbls
" Hanford ..... 80 hf bbls
" Vallejo ..... 50 bbls
" Lancaster ..... 5 bbls

Foreign.

FROM JUNE 20 TO JULY 20, 1911.

FROM NEW YORK (via Ancon)—Per Navajo, June 21.

1 csk Brandy ..... San Francisco.
5 csks Gin ..... Stockton.
20 cs Gin ..... Stockton.
3 cs Whisky ..... Los Angeles.

FROM VICTORIA—Per City of Puebla, June 23.

7 cs Wine ..... San Francisco.
22 cs Whisky ..... Los Angeles.

FROM KOBE, JAPAN—Per Korea, June 23.

170 csks Sake ..... San Francisco.
35 cs Sake ..... San Francisco.

FROM LIVERPOOL (via Seattle)—Per Buckman, June 24.

50 cs Brandy ..... Tucson.
129 cs Wine ..... San Francisco.
1125 cs Champagne ..... San Francisco.
650 cs Whisky ..... San Francisco.
590 cs Gin ..... San Francisco.
10 octs Whisky ..... San Francisco.
3 csks Whisky ..... San Francisco.

FROM NEW YORK (via Salina Cruz)—Per Arizonan, June 25.

25 cs Brandy ..... Portland.
10 cs Wine ..... San Francisco.
252 cs Whisky ..... San Francisco.
15 cs Cordials ..... San Francisco.
5 bbls Gin ..... San Francisco.
661 cs Whisky ..... Sacramento.

FROM EUROPE—SAME VESSEL.

740 bbls Stout ..... San Francisco.
15 cs Wine ..... Los Angeles.
51 cs Liquors ..... Los Angeles.
25 cs Brandy ..... Los Angeles.
150 bbls Ginger Ale ..... San Francisco.
4 csks Wine ..... San Francisco.
16 octs Wine ..... San Francisco.
60 cs Champagne ..... San Francisco.
645 cs Mineral Water ..... San Francisco.
2 cs Wine ..... Seattle.
125 bbls Whisky ..... Seattle.
50 cs Beer ..... Honolulu.

FROM NEW YORK (via Ancon)—Per Pennsylvania, June 25,

134 bbls Whisky ..... San Francisco.

FROM KOBE, JAPAN—June 29.

126 csks Sake ..... San Francisco.
15 cs Sake ..... San Francisco.

FROM NEW YORK (via Ancon)—Per Leelanaw, June 29.

66 bbls Whisky ..... Los Angeles.
121 cs Whisky ..... Los Angeles.
5 cs Brandy ..... Los Angeles.
5 cs Wine ..... Los Angeles.
6 kegs Gin ..... Stockton.
32 cs Brandy ..... San Francisco.
4 cs Wine ..... San Francisco.

FROM ANTWERP—Per Sakarrah, July 2.

50 cs Spirits ..... San Francisco.

FROM VICTORIA—Per City of Puebla, July 7.

139 cs Champagne ..... San Francisco.
100 cs Bitters ..... San Francisco.

FROM NEW YORK—Per Isthmian, July 2.

3 bbls Gin ..... San Francisco.
25 cs Cordials ..... San Francisco.
5 cs Brandy ..... San Francisco.
5 bbls Liquors ..... San Francisco.
10 cs Whisky ..... San Francisco.
1000 cs Bitters ..... San Francisco.
5 bbls Whisky ..... Portland
4 cs Wine ..... Portland

FROM KOBE, JAPAN—Per Siberia, July 6.

222 csks Sake ..... San Francisco.
30 cs Sake ..... Los Angeles.
40 csks Sake ..... Los Angeles.

FROM NEW YORK (via Ancon)—Per Stanley Dollar, July 6.

252 cs Whisky ..... San Francisco.
71 bbls Whisky ..... San Francisco.

FROM NEW YORK (via Salina Cruz)—Per Virginian, July 10.

115 cs Gin ....San Francisco.
9 cs Wine ....San Francisco.
4 bbls Wine ....San Francisco.
25 cs Whisky ....San Francisco.
26 bbls Beer ....San Francisco.
15 bbls Whisky ....Portland.

FROM EUROPE—SAME VESSEL.

150 cs Beer ....Los Angeles.
51 octs Whisky ....San Diego.
11 csks Wine ....San Francisco.
6 octs Gin ....San Francisco.
5 csks Gin ....San Francisco.
2 octs Wine ....San Francisco.
413 cs Wine ....San Francisco.
50 cs Gin ....San Francisco.
350 cs Whisky ....San Francisco.
40 octs Whisky ....San Francisco.
65 csks Mineral Water ....San Francisco.
100 cs Whisky ....Portland.
15 csks Whisky ....Portland.
10 cs Rum ....Portland.
10 csks Gin ....Portland.
1 csk Wine ....Portland.
5 cs Wine ....Seattle.
100 cs Whisky ....Seattle.
10 cs Rum ....Seattle.
25 csks Whisky ....Seattle.
35 cs Gin ....Seattle.
10 csks Gin ....Seattle.
25 cs Brandy ....Seattle.

FROM NEW YORK (via Ancon)—Per Aztec, July 13.

254 bbls Whisky ....San Francisco.
10 bbls Whisky ....Stockton.

FROM NEW YORK—Per Nevadan, July 15.

100 cs Whisky ....San Francisco.
6 cs Liquors ....San Francisco.
2 bbls Gin ....San Francisco.
25 kegs Gin ....Sacramento.

FROM VICTORIA—Per Umatilla, July 16.

200 cs Champagne ....San Francisco.

FROM LIVERPOOL (via Seattle)—Per Buckman, July 18.

511 cs Gin ....San Francisco.
100 cs Champagne ....San Francisco.
520 cs Whisky ....San Francisco.
4 octs Whisky ....San Francisco.
100 cs Lime Juice ....San Francisco.
20 cs Cordials ....San Francisco.

FROM ANTWERP—Per Candidate, July 18.

250 cs Gin ....San Francisco.
386 cs Gin ....San Francisco.
50 bbls Whisky ....San Francisco.
741 cs Wine ....San Francisco.
14 octs Brandy ....San Francisco.
150 cs Vermouth ....San Francisco.
190 bbls Beer ....San Francisco.
55 bbls Soda Water ....San Francisco.
125 cs Stout ....San Francisco.
150 bbls Ginger Ale ....San Francisco.
3 butts Wine ....San Francisco.
600 cs Champagne ....San Francisco.
54 cs Absinthe ....San Francisco.
150 cs Liquors ....San Francisco.
75 cs Brandy ....San Francisco.
5 csks Brandy ....San Francisco.
312 cs Mineral Water ....San Francisco.
10 bbls Wine ....San Francisco.
30 cs Bitters ....San Francisco.
3 csks Fruit Juice ....San Francisco.
15 octs Whisky ....San Francisco.
50 cs Amer Picon ....Los Angeles.
52 cs Mineral Water ....Los Angeles.
35 cs Whisky ....Los Angeles.
120 cs Brandy ....Victoria.

Our Portland correspondent states that 25 cents was paid on ontract for new crop Yakima hops June 28th. The deal was nade by McNeff Bros., of that city, who secured a portion of he crop of the Moxee Hop Company at that figure. This transaction establishes the market for 1911 hops at 25 cents, both in Washington and Oregon. A sale of interest in the spot market was the White lot of 192 bales of 1909s at 16 cents. These hops were grown at Mount Angel and were sold by Gord Hoffman o John Carmichael. Other lots of 1909s and 1906s were sold by dealers, and like the White lot, will be shipped to London.

No Shortage of Champagne

I FIND an enormous amount of misconception in this country regarding the results of the recent riots in France," said Mr. De Luze to a Sun reporter. "For example, some newspapers had it all figured out recently what a tremendous shortage of real champagne there would be because of the destruction done by the mobs, and how much champagne Broadway would have to do without and also how much your Government would lose in duties. Now that is all mere idle imagination.

"As a matter of fact, the rioting in the wine district in France had to do with a kind of wine which is never exported to the United States. It was a wine, you might say, for home consumption. Because of the failure of last year's crop certain quantities of still wines grown in the south of France were brought to the champagne district, bottled there and called champagne. It was not champagne, of course. The real champagne growers had seen it brought into their own district to be sold as champagne, and, suffering ill fortune from the present loss of their own chop, resented the introduction of wine from another part of the country which was not champagne, and, therefore, began rioting. I am speaking now of the Department of Marne, whose wine our national legislature has decreed now as the only wine entitled to the name champagne.

"None of the wine I have mentioned was ever intended for the United States, because it would not pay to send it over here. The leading firms in the district, with millions of bottles in their cellars, were not disturbed at all. They had not attempted to make use of any other wine as champagne, and hence the local wine-growers had nothing against them.

"Since arriving here I have found that some people had the idea in their heads that as most of the real champagne was destroyed the French wine exporters were about to try to palm off on them wine which was not champagne at all, all of which is not true. It is true that last year the champagne crop was an absolute failure. No wine was produced of the kind which is exported. We did not buy a cask from the wine-growers. The condition was due to the unusual dampness last summer, causing an illness in the grape called with us 'mildew.' It was a loss to the entire district. The wine-growers made nothing at all, and then to see wines from another part of France brought in to take the place of their wine and be called by its name was more then they could stand."

A WASHINGTON dispatch dated July 24th states that the Board of Food and Drug Inspection intends to make a searching inquiry in regard to the beer industry. Notice of a general hearing on July 31st in that city has been given. A formidable list of questions will be submitted to brewers, covering about every phase of the manufacture of beer, ale, porter and stout.

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809 MONTGOMERY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Interesting Observations on European Vineyards and Wines

EDITOR WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW—Dear Sir: I have been told that may be you might be interested in our trip through the wine-growing districts of some of the countries of Europe, which we visited while abroad, and now that I have returned after a hard rush, traveling nights at times to make the proposed trip within the limited time, I can write with greater ease.

In company with Professor William B. Alwood of Charlottesville, Va., Enological Chemist and my cousin Seth B. Dewey and the professor's daughter, we left for Gibraltar April 13, 1911, returning June 29th.

The day after we landed we went to Jerez, Spain, and here the American Consul took us in hand and spent the day in going with us to some of the greatest sherry wineries in the world. We were always under the impression that the casks should be kept full to the bung and I believe the climatic conditions in our country compel us to.

We noticed hundreds of Barrique were stored in the sun, exposed to the weather left part full and many without bungs on, with only a block of wood covering the bung hole. We were told they expected flowers to form on the wine and were shown wine from several casks which seemed to be full of it.

Here they used machinery to press the grapes some years ago, but claimed treading of the grapes is better, so have dropped the use of machinery in late years. We were shown wines as they develop from year to year and many rare old wines which can only be seen in these wineries and never get to the markets.

To get color they take the grape and allow it to ripen almost to a raisin state and boil it down until most of the water has evaporated, leaving the wine dark, and by adding a required amount in blending can reach any degree of color desired.

At Malaga we met the Consul, who took us in charge, and we visited very large cellars there. Here they allow the grapes to hang on the vines until most of the water has been evaporated and that is why they have heavy, thick wines. The Consul told us in 1910 they only exported $5000 worth of wine to the United States and millions of dollars' worth was sent to France to be blended and sold as Malaga wines.

As members of the International Congress of Agriculture at Madrid, we spent a very interesting week there attending several royal functions, meeting many gentlemen of title and fame. One night we attended a reception at the Lord Mayor's villa and the pomp and ceremony seemed too extreme.

An evening at the Royal Theatre gave us a first sight of the King of Spain and Court. A reception at the Royal Palace, where we met the King and Court, was exceedingly interesting and very wonderful to an American. We were the only three delegates from America. The King gave us each about four or five minutes of his time, as did the Queen, the King's mother, Infanta Isabella, the King's Aunt, and four other Infantas, all in their turn. The King led all questions and was interested to know I was in the American wine business. He hoped the business between Spain and the United States would continue to grow and said of the forty-nine provinces of Spain that forty-eight were represented by wine.

Leaving Madrid we visited the Rioja district and found some very good red and white dry wines in this section. All were very low in acid. At the Marquise del Riscal cellars, where the finest dry wines are made, they have only one label and carry 10,000 Barrique of wines.

At different places we visited enological laboratories and probably the finest in the world is at Reus, Spain, which is almost complete. It seems a pity our Government, deriving the income it does from its taxes on wines, has not established such laboratories in the wine-growing sections of the country so as to encourage the vineyardists and wine men in their work and at the same time teaching them the right and proper methods for the sections in which they are in.

At San Sadurin we visited the largest champagne cellars in Spain and the construction was most unique. The juice, as it runs from the presses, flows through a concrete gutter into large cisterns where it is allowed to settle for several hours before it is run into the casks where it goes through its first fermentation.

We next visited the Beaujolais district of France, where we saw many of the little wines of France and found them earthy and high in acid. In the Burgundy district we visited some large cellars and tasted many wines as they mature by age, and some grand wines, both red and white. These wines were heavy and quite high in acid.

We spent three days in the Bordeaux district, motoring about that country, visiting many of the famous chateaus in the Graves Sauterne and Port Ludon sections. In company with Professor Alwood, who had entree to the best places, we were entertained in the homes and at the tables of the most prominent wine men in Europe, and all along our line of travel they received us cordially, showing courtesies at all times, even decorating their automobiles with American flags.

The Bordeaux wines were very pleasant, both the red and white, and not so high in acid as the Beaujolais and Burgundy districts. They were earthy, full bodied and clean wines.

The first year they rack the wines twice, the second year once, and the third year once, then the casks are filled to the bung and turned a little on one side so the wine covers the bung, and is not filled again at any time.

When the ground is first broken for a vineyard they dig it up with great steam plows to a depth of forty centimeters. We visited one large company who just grafted the French vines on American roots and set the vines out in their own vineyards and later sold them to vineyardists.

On the high land the wines are grafted to American roots and on the low land they retain the French roots which are attacked by the phylloxera, and to guard against it they flood the ground fifteen days during the month of November.

At Epernay and Rheims we visited several of the greatest champagne cellars and, as the disturbances at Ay had taken place only a month before we reached there, the towns were filled with soldiers who will be stationed there until next September.

Here the wine business is in a deplorable condition due to five poor years and some of the greatest cellars have been drawing on their reserved stock for months and they are almost ready to throw up their hands if the coming season is not a good one.

Entering Germany we first went to Deidesheim, where we saw the finest wines while on our trip. The Bergermeister entertained us at his home and opened several bottles of wine; one bottle sold at two hundred marks the bottle and we saw a wine that had brought 22,000 marks per one thousand litres, which was wonderful in bouquet, low in acid and full bodied—almost an extract in character.

We were told of a barrel of wine that had a seal on it and had been sold and that the must registered 140 on the Oexely scale.

At the Schloss Johannisberger cellars we were entertained by the head of the domain and here tasted some grand wines. The cellars were almost empty, there being less than one hundred casks of wine in them. We visited several cellars along the Rhine River on both sides and were greatly impressed with a German sparkling wine imported in bulk from France and champagnized in Germany. We motored along the Naha Valley for seventy miles, visiting vineyards, and were impressed with the wonderful culture of the wines. We visited the Ahr, Naha and Mosel valleys and saw the different wines of those sections, which did not seem to us to be as fine in quality as the Rhine wines, but distinctive of the sections.

Seeing the wines of Europe of the different sections as I have from less than one year old up to several years, before they are blended, ready for the trade, then those that are ready to be sold and many of the grand wines which are kept always behind heavy, barred doors and the keys are carried by the proprietors, I am happy to say that personally I think that the American wines generally are as good as most of the European wines and probably more pure. I do not believe that America will ever produce wines as fine as their grand wines, which are never seen in the markets, until there is more sentiment shown among the vineyardists and the wine growers.

We voted our trip one grand success and most interesting, seeing more of the business and home life of those people than most of the Americans who travel for the same purpose of seeing the wine districts of Europe.

I have many interesting pictures taken of the wine districts of the countries we visited.

I hope I have not taken too much of your valuable time. I remain, Respectfully yours,

RALPH C. DEWEY.

New York, July, 1911.

Utah Prohibitionist Sees Fallacy Of His Party

PROCLAIMING his opinion that prohibition, which does not prohibit, is far worse for the welfare of a community than a strictly regulated liquor traffic, County Clerk Dye, of Ogden, Utah, secretary-elect of the prohibition campaign committee, resigned from that position on April 15, on the grounds that not only was he not in sympathy with the movement to make Ogden a dry town, but that he had not been consulted relative to the honor which the committee proposed to extend to him.

In a well-worded letter of withdrawal, Mr. Dye has notified the committee that, although he appreciated the confidence expressed in electing him to the position of secretary of the campaign committee, it would be impossible for him to serve in any capacity whatever with the movement now in hand.

"If Ogden goes dry," said Mr. Dye, "and Salt Lake remains wet, I don't believe Ogden's moral standard will be materially raised, and I do believe that from a commercial standpoint Ogden will be materially damaged.

"My idea of the recently enacted statute regarding prohibition is that it is decidedly inconsistent, inasmuch as it provides for the prohibiton of the retail sale of liquor, but stipulates that prohibition shall not extend to the manufacture nor the wholesale disposition of it

"Unless prohibition is made general, I do not think the desired ends will be accomplished, and where cities are close together and one goes dry, while another remains wet, the dry town is going to get the worst of it every time, that is, from a commercial point of view The history of dry towns is constant proof of this view, and I shall take no part in the campaign for a 'dry Ogden.'"

Warfare Against Insects In German Vineyards

THE wine growers of Germany are beginning to realize that they themselves are largely responsible for the failure of the wine crops of the past few years.

Year by year the various insects so harmful to the vines have increased alarmingly, and great wealth has been destroyed by these voracious pests. All efforts to combat this plague have availed nothing, for the wine growers, in their eagerness to turn every square foot of land available into vineyards, and in their fear that even the smallest bush or hedge might deprive their vines of the much-needed sunshine, have for years rooted out every bush, hedge, and tree that was anywhere near a vineyard, and thus in their war against the insects have driven away their greatest helpmates, the insectivorous birds, by depriving them of opportunities to nest.

The shortsightedness of the wine growers has been brought home to them by the endeavors of Baron von Berlepsch to combat the insect plague on his large domains by giving every variety of insectivorous birds the opportunity to nest. His success has been so marked and the results obtained so satisfactory that the wine growers have now awakened to the fact that their only recourse is in attracting insectivorous birds to their vineyards. Under the auspices of the local authorities they have set about methodically to provide nesting opportunities by planting bushes and hedges and hanging up nesting boxes in every available place. At the invitation of the authorities, Baron von Berlepsch recently made an inspection of the wine-growing districts of Germany. He approves the steps taken and gives further valuable hints as to the best methods of attracting the variety of birds needed.

Although the work of providing nesting opportunities has only been commenced this year, and it will require a number of years before the balance of nature has been restored and the harmful insects have been checked, nevertheless beneficial results have already been recorded, and it is hoped that within a few years the vineyards will be comparatively free from insect pests.—Walter Schumann, late American Consul at Mainz.

Champagne Drinkers

THE French are not the greatest drinkers of champagne and they do not like it. One hears it spoken of as "une tisane," or an infusion good for malades imaginaires. But no table at a ceremonial dinner is without it. England is the deepest drinker of champagne outside of France. Her consumption, the head of a section at the Ministry of Agriculture tells me, reached in 1902— a coronation year—the figure of 7,711,446 bottles, and slightly exceeded it in the following year, to maintain it until 1909, when it fell considerably. The United States, which is on the rising grade, now imports about five and a quarter million bottles. Next in order of consumption comes Belgium, for which Champagne is stiffened with brandy; the German Empire; Argentina, a rich, dusty, thirsty country; Switzerland, a hotel country; Italy, which draws endless foreigners from the new countries for the St. Peter's Lent and Easter ceremonies, and Denmark. Copenhagen has imported less since the visits there of the Russian, Greek and other courts have fallen off. Spain, Sweden, Norway and the Austro-Hungarian Empire show but little fondness for the sparkling Marne vintages.—Paris Letter to *London Truth.*

LASH'S BITTERS
TONIC LAXATIVE

As Much a Menace to Women as Dives Are to Men

THE soda water fountain is as great a menace to femininity, in many cases, as the dive to masculinity, according to Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, the government pure food and drug expert, says the Washington *Post*. Let it be understood that Dr. Wiley is not defending the barroom. While not a prohibitionist, he is "ferninst" strong drink, and has said so officially numerous times.

Dr. Wiley is not opposed to soda water in itself, nor to the gayly bedecked fountains from which it issues. He is strongly opposed to dangerous ingredients which are hidden in the foam-covered glasses handed out to young and old alike.

"I am a friend of the soda water man," Dr. Wiley said. "The honest soda water man who sells real soda water is a godsend. I would not part with him for the world. It's the man who sells injuries chemicals and habit-producing drugs in soda water glasses to whom I am opposed and whom I would like to see driven out of business. I have been quoted from one end of the country to the other as being on the trail of all the people who sell soda water. I am not and never have been. But it would give me great pleasure to aid in putting out of business that contemptible class of persons who make their flavors of injurious chemicals and who sell them as pure fruit flavors.

"To be pure and healthful, soda water should contain three ingredients—pure fruit flavors, pure carbonated water and sugar, not saccharin or some other injurious sweetening. To sell flavors that are made of chemicals instead of fruits is criminal. To begin with, what is soda water? That is one question I would like to have Congress and the various State Legislatures definite positively. Until there is some authoritative action taken on the question there is little reason to believe that we will ever get pure, clean soda water in the ordinary drug store.

"There is no law which compels the druggist to put specified ingredients into his concoction. He may put virtually anything under the sun except the poisons which are prohibited by law into a glass and squirt a little foam on top, and if the mixture is satisfying to the palate of the credulous he will make money. Some day I hope Congress will tell us what soda water is and what it is not. Then we can proceed with some prospects of success to drive some of the shysters out of business.

"First of all, soda water does not and is not supposed to contain any soda. The name is a misnomer. A great deal of the stuff that is sold under the name of soda water contains saccharin instead of sugar. That should be prohibited by law. Saccharin is injurious and affects children seriously. Much of the carbonated water that is mixed with the flavors contains lead. Such a mixture should be prohibited by law. A great percentage of the flavor is made of various kinds of chemicals, all of which are more or less injurious to young and old alike.

"Caffeine, which is being used so generally by many unscrupulous soft drink dispensers, should be driven from the market by law. Its effects, especially on young people, compare with the effects of cocaine and morphine.

"I could not venture an opinion on the yearly number of little children whose lives are ruined by the use of caffeine and other 'dopes' which are hidden in soda water glasses. The number is frightful. The same is true of grown-up folks. Of course their systems are calculated to withstand the ravages of these insidious 'dopes' better than children.

"At the rate silly parents are allowing children to ruin their nervous systems and stomachs by drinking the dregs of dirty, insanitary, filthy drug store soda fountains, I am inclined to believe that the next generation will find that we have developed a race of nervous wrecks. Many mothers would lift their hands in holy horror if their little girls or boys should walk into their homes puffing cigarettes, but still they allow them to fill themselves with all sorts of stuff that has just as bad effect on their systems.

"Children should not be allowed to touch anything that tends to excite the nervous system, whether it is coffee or caffeine, or any of the other drugs that are passed out so freely.

"It's rather a hard matter to point to the soda water fountain where you will get a habit-producing drug or where you will get pure soda water. I know of a number of stores where scrupulous proprietors sell only pure soda water. I know of many others where they will sell anything that will help fill their coffers.

"The only thing to do is to find out which man sells pure soda water and then stay away from the other shops. This is not a hard job for any one who has much respect for his nerves and internal organs.

"The matter is in the hands of the health officer of every city. While there may be no specific legislation regarding soda water, there is broad legislation everywhere guarding the physical well-being of the people who constitute the community, and under such laws there is no reason, in my mind, why a druggist or a soda water fountain man should not be made to show exactly the sort of goods he is offering to the people. This rule should apply as well in Washington or any other great city as it would in a town in the West, and it should apply as well in a town in the West or the South as it does in Washington, for where there is an inclination to crookedness, environment has little to do with the guiding of it."

Some Church Blunders

It might be interesting to cite a fact concerning specific greed, accompanied by narrowness, that lately came to light here in Seattle. The Young Women's Christian Association has started out to raise $400,000 to build a great institution for young women.

Their plan is to have modern homes in a great apartment house, which will also utilize some store and office space. The plan appealed to business men, even in dull times. True, the whirlwind campaign came nowhere near raising even $200,000, much less the larger sum.

Among the persons approached was Louis Hemrich, the well-known brewer. One of the broadest-minded women in Seattle, who recently arrived from New York, took charge of a certain branch of the work. She saw Mr. Hemrich and presented the proposition in so attractive a light that he readily gave $1,000.

A few days later there appeared in the daily papers a list of the sundry subscribers to the fund. The name of everybody who gave $5 or $25 or $100 appeared. But Mr. Hemrich's name was not printed. In lieu thereof appeared some such impersonal phrase as "Contributed, $1,000."

The lady who induced Mr. Hemrich to subscribe, indignant and plain-spoken, at once resigned her post with the remark that narrowness had reached its apotheosis in Seattle.

But it chances that the narrowness just described is not universal in Seattle. Mr. Hemrich was approached by the same lady in behalf of the new Episcopal rectory, to be occupied by the Reverend Herbert H. Gowan, who chances to be professor of Oriental languages at the State University. Mr. Hemrich readily gave $100. Did Mr. Gowan hide Hemrich's light under a bushel? No, but in the current issue of The Churchman, a monthly organ of Trinity Parish, appeared the following:

"We are deeply indebted to Mr. Louis Hemrich for a donation of $100 towards the Rectory Fund. It is especially appreciated from the fact that Mr. Hemrich is a member of another Communion, the Lutheran, and so without any obligation to us. Our most sincere thanks go to Mr. Hemrich for his generosity."

Women of Michigan Pass Resolutions for License

THE following remarkable resolution has been adopted by the Women's Home Defenders League of Pontiac, Mich.:

We, the members of the Women's Home Defenders League representing the mothers, wives and daughters of Pontiac, hereby declare our opposition against the present intolerable condition in our city.

Inasmuch as the conditions did not prevail before the inauguration of local option prohibition, and believing that they are the direct result of prohibition, we declare it the consensus of opinion of this organization that Pontiac would be a better city morally if a few properly regulated saloons were permitted to do business.

Knowing full well that this action may subject us to contumely and scorn, and knowing further that our motives may be questioned, we have not acted lightly or hastily.

We feel that our course should meet with the approval of all right thinking people, but in any event we rest secure in the approval of our own hearts and consciences for the reason which follow:

From our own knowledge we know of men who were never known to become intoxicated, before the adoption of prohibition, who now frequently become so.

We know of men who seldom before left their homes who now go to Detroit on the slightest possible pretexts and bring liquor back with them.

We know of homes into which liquor never entered until after the adoption of prohibition.

We know of men who never before spent a night away from home who have been absent for days at a time.

We have heard of men visiting disreputable houses in other places, who would never think of doing so at home.

We know of men who formerly were light beer drinkers who are now habitual whisky drinkers

We feel that liquor in the home is a temptation to children, harder a hundred times to overcome than the open saloon.

We know of homes that are threatened with ruin if something is not done to change present conditions.

In view of these painful facts, and inasmuch as this state of affairs has come about in the last two years, we feel that the closing of the saloons in this vicinity is the cause.

While we have no defense to offer for the saloon or the liquor business or those who engage in it, we have learned by experience that the prohibition of the sale of liquor in one section of the State, when it is allowed in another, so easy of access, the local prohibition is a failure so far as lessening the consumption of liquor and decreasing intoxication are concerned.

Therefore, in view of the foregoing, this organization declares itself opposed to local option prohibition and pledges its influence to defeat it at the coming election to be held April 4, 1911.

We appeal as mothers, we appeal as wives, we appeal as daughters, and we appeal as women having the interests of our homes at stake, to the voters of Oakland county to wipe out the intolerable conditions cited, by legalizing the open saloon.

We feel that we can better guard our homes and our children against the open saloon than against the insidious and ever present bottle.

We invite the women of Oakland county, who know these things are true, to co-operate with us, resting in the assurance that our stand on this question is right in the sight of God and man.

MRS. S. B. HARNISH, President.
MRS. B. A. FERRIS, Secretary.

Pasco and Kennewick, Washington, have wisely decided at the recent election to retain the saloons. At Pasco the wets polled 518 votes against 154, although women faced a gale to vote against the liquor interests. At Kennewick the vote was much closer—328 to 277—after one of the most hotly contested political campaigns in the history of the city, in which the women took part in spite of a very bad dust storm. The business men of both places favored the licensing system.

At Ephrata, Washington, the county seat of Grant county voted "dry" at the local option election held recently. The women carried the day, electioneering earnestly all day long. The vote stood, 105 for a "dry" town and 57 for a "wet" community.

The brewers appear to be having a hard time of it at Spokane, Washington, not only in combating the fanatic prohibitionists, but cranks who have been charging them with using strychnine in their beer. However the test of the city chemist shows an average percentage of alcohol of 4.49 per cent. No trace whatever was found of strychnine, nor of any "bitter principle other than hops." Neither was there a trace of preservatives found in the beer.

One of the principal proofs that Lewiston, Idaho, is "dry," is the great increase in the arrests for drunkenness. The chief of police reports 535 arrests during the year, most of them for drunkenness. During June there were 105 arrests, the lagest number ever made in one month since the town was incorporated.

Kenton, Oregon, at a recent municipal election went "wet" by a large majority, after a long and fair trial of prohibition. In consequence after enduring a consuming thirst for four years, the council has issued several licenses, and the inhabitants will benefit by an increased revenue.

Topazor
The White Wine

Nectarubi
The Red Wine

The Perfection of California Table Wines



ESTABLISHED IN 1880 INCORPORATED IN 1906

CONTRA COSTA WINERY, MARTINEZ
WINDSOR WINERY, SONOMA CO.

Office and Salesrooms:
549 WASHINGTON STREET San Francisco

California Wines in Great Britain

[*From Commercial Agent J. D. Whelpley.*]

THE present wine shortage in France should provide a favorable opportunity for the introduction of new brands of American wines into England. Although there is only one brand of American wine prominent in the British market, it has met with a good demand on the part of English drinkers. It is on sale in most of the hotels and many of the restaurants in London and throughout England and Scotland. This particular brand has been sold in Great Britain since 1892, and although it has had a stiff fight against English prejudice and an ingrained preference for a French label when ordering wine, a steady increase in business was reported up to the time of the San Francisco earthquake, when enormous quantities of reserve-stock wines were destroyed and the supply was seriously curtailed.

California wines, in the English market, come into competition chiefly with the French wines, which are the most popular here. Italian and Spanish wines have a limited sale, largely confined to the foreign-born population in London; so, also, the German wines meet with a specialized demand. In shipping to England American manufacturers should be careful to send wines closely resembling the French brands, and only the best of the product should be exported.

American wines are not sold in bulk, but are bottled in London by the representatives of the California manufacturers. This fact has made the work of establishing a large trade all the more difficult, as the profit to the hotels and restaurants is not so large as in the case of the wines they buy in bulk and bottle themselvese. Efforts by the manufacturers' representatives to standardize the prices of their various qualities have met with serious opposition on the part of restaurant and hotel keepers. Several of the latter, when interviewed, declared that they would not carry the California wines at all were it not that there was a constant demand for them on the part of their English customers. They complained that their profit on American wines was much less than on the continental beverages. At the same time they were quite frank in admitting that the regulating of price by the original sellers resulted in the American wines being better value for the diners than the continental wines. On the other hand, the manufacturers' representatives say that there is at least 100 per cent profit in their wines for the hotel and restaurant keepers and in most cases considerably more than that.

There are many brands of Australian wines on the English market, but they are not a factor in the competition with American wines, because they are sold chiefly through the grocers for family use—a class of trade that has not been much sought by Americans, who prefer to concentrate their efforts on the hotels and restaurants. The bulk of the grocery trade in England has been in wines of a cheaper grade than those imported from the United States. The American wines are sold at retail prices ranging from 2s. 6d. (60 cents) to 6s. ($1.46), whereas the Australian wines are quoted as low as 1s. (24 1/3 cents) a bottle.

Fifteen years ago several American companies made attempts to introduce their wines into England, but with so little success that they eventually retired from the field.

[Official statistics of the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1910, show exports of domestic wines to the United Kingdom as follows: In bottles, 256 dozen quarts, value $1797; in other coverings, 57,544 gallons, value $21,096.—B. of M.]

Co-Operative Wineries Paying

ACCORDING to a recent dispatch from Lodi, it is proved that co-operative wineries are paying ventures in northern San Joaquin, where three such plants are making money for their stockholders. Lodi, Woodbridge and Victor each have their independent wineries, and this season all are expending money improving the plants. At Woodbridge the Vineyard Association has spent about $10,000 in bettering the plant for this year's vintage. The fifty-horsepower boiler was not sufficient to supply steam for the winery, so it was discarded and twin boilers, each of sixty-horsepower capacity, were installed. With the addition of a 25,000-gallon still, the plant now has a 50,000-gallon per day capacity. An auxiliary water system, for fire protection, has been put in that is able to pump 12,000 gallons per hour. This is in addition to the present water plant.

The winery will start the 1911 season with its 1,500,000-gallon tanks empty, and it is expected they will be filled with new wines when the season closes. Last year's vintage has been sold, and a good price was realized that will pay the shareholders a handsome dividend.

Last year the Woodbridge winery devoted its plant to the manufacture of dry wines, but this year all classes will be made, including dry, sweet, sherry, port and other types.

It was the establishment of this winery that paved the way for co-operation among the farmers in the grape business, and it has been a model for the organization of numerous other plants throughout the State.

The city council of Marshfield, Oregon, have decided to limit the number of saloons in that city. There are now 15 and there are to be no more until the city has, according to the school census a population of 8000. This action was taken at the request of the men now engaged in the liquor business, who claim that a restricted number of saloons will protect them in a business way.

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IMPORTERS OF

VINTAGE WINES, STAPLE CORDIALS, BITTERS, ABSINTHE, PRESERVES, OLIVE OIL, ETC.

Hotels and Restaurants

At Santa Clara P. Costel has sold the Santa Clara Restaurant o J. Andrews.

At Livingston G. C. Jones has bought the Hotel Livingston from eorge K. Simpson.

At El Centro G. D. Armstead from Los Angeles has leased the Iotel Oregon.

At San Luis Obispo G. Bolkesno and C. Lessi have bought out he restaurant of A. Pairola.

At Reno McGinty & Son have purchased the Golden Hotel.

At Stockton the Delmonico Restaurant is now run by P. Domenici nd V. Angeli.

At Portola, Plumas county, a new hotel was opened this month. R. S. Chase, of this city, manager.

At Berry Creek, near Oroville, F. Tucker & Son have bought he Walker Bell Hotel and lands.

At Tehachapi A. H. Loy has leased the T. R. Davis restaurant.

At Stockton A. W. Jackson, of Modesto, is erecting a first-class restaurant.

At Salinas Mr. and Mrs. V. H. Dawson have succeeded Dr. Fred Johnson at the Oriental Hotel.

At Lake Independence Mrs. George Kenny has bought Mrs. E. M. Ward's hotel business.

At St. Helena R. J. Bohler has leased Hotel St. Helena, formerly the Windsor.

At Clovis Mrs. A. Cook and Mrs. Anne Lawreyn have taken the management of the Hoblitt Hotel.

At Adin, Modoc county, Farley M. Auble has leased the Exchange Hotel.

At Oroville Joseph Bean has bought for $13,000 the Strawberry Valley Hotel and lands from John Robinson.

At Monterey H. L. Yerington will conduct the new Federal Hotel.

At San Luis Obispo R. M. Robinson has assumed charge of the Hotel Santa Hardarita.

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A New Protective Organization

THE principal wine men and grape growers of California held an important meeting on July 7th, at which a new State organization, to be known as the "Grape Growers' Association of California," was formed with the following officers: E. M. Sheehan, of the Sacramento Valley Winery, chairman; Frank A. Busse, of the Napa and Sonoma Wine Company, treasurer, and H. F. Stoll, secretary.

The executive committee consists of E. M. Sheehan, Frank A. Busse, C. H. Wente, of Livermore, Theodore Gier, of Oakland, L. R. Rogers, of Fresno, and H. F. Stoll. Fifty vice-chairmen, representing every viticultural section of California, have been selected and organization meetings will be promptly called in all the leading grape centers.

In order to raise the funds necessary to carry on their campaign, the following plan of assessment has been adopted:

"Five cents a ton from growers who do not crush their own grapes."

"Ten cents a ton from wineries and wine makers on all the grapes they crush including their own vineyards and the tonnage they buy."

"A set contribution from the wine dealers to be arranged by the executive committee."

To show their interest in the campaign, the California Wine Association, Italian-Swiss Colony, George West & Son, C. Schilling & Co., and Lachman & Jacobi agreed to pay collectively into the treasury a dollar for every dollar raised outside the plants and vineyards controlled by them.

Secretary Stoll, whose headquarters are in the Humboldt Bank building, is confident that the growers will appreciate this generous offer and do their share. He announces that practically all the other large San Francisco wine firms have agreed to pay their proportion of the assessment.

Mr. Stoll expects to hold the first out-of-town meeting in Los Angeles on August 1st. Secondo Guasti, of the Italian Vineyard Company, and Herman Blatz, of the Sierra Madre Vineyard Company, have promised their hearty co-operation and are confident that the meeting will be a big success.

W. J. Lyman, William Bornhorst, G. de Latour and other prominent wine men of the Napa Valley are arranging a meeting in St. Helena for Saturday, August 5th, when Secretary Stoll will be present to explain the objects of the organization and the work expected of the grape growers and wine makers.

Later meetings are to be held at Fresno, Sacramento, Lodi, Turlock, Martinez, San Jose, Livermore and Santa Rosa.

Commenting on the aims of the organization, Secretary Stoll says: "The wine men and grape growers do not believe that the people of California, excepting a comparatively few rabid prohibitionists, mean to throttle or hamper the viticultural industry. However, this organization intends to make Californians better acquainted wtih the important part played by the grape growers and wine-makers in the progress of our State, believing that a thorough knowledge and understanding of the magnitude of the business and its effects on the commerce of California will set at rest any serious thought of the public entertaining the wild and destructive propositions of prohibition agitators which are now being circulated in various sections of the state."

Foreign Expert Exposes Prohibs

AFTER a study of the effects of the anti-liquor laws of the United States, Count Louis Skarzynski, who was sent by the Russian Government at the request of the International Union Against the Abuse of Alcoholic Liquors to learn the experience of this country, has reported in the strongest terms against prohibition and local option.

He finds an immense increase in consumption of liquor as shown by internal revenue reports and in the number of illicit distilleries. He finds that in the American Army 3 per cent of the soldiers suffer from diseases due to to alcoholism, while in European armies the proportion is only 1-8 of 1 per cent. He finds that arrests for drunkenness are 40 per cent more in prohibition than in non-prohibition towns, the largest number, one in every sixteen inhabitants, being at Portland, Maine, where prohibition has been the law for fifty-seven years. He finds that savings bank deposits in Maine are $254.47 per head, while in New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York and New Jersey they average $408.67. In three prohibition states the ratio of convicts is shown to be two or three times that of three non-prohibition states.

To quote the Count: "But what seems to me much more demoralizing is the systematic disregard in many districts of the law concerning the liquor traffic, a disregard which certainly passes on to other laws, when the attitude has once been adopted by the populace and by those who ought to safegard the observance of the law." He cites several examples of finding saloons wide open under the eye of the police in the cities of prohibition states and quotes President Taft as saying:

"The constant violation or neglect of a law leads to demoralization and disregard of the laws."

He points out that prohibition drives out of the liquor business "responsible liquor merchants who respect themselves" and causes their places to be taken by "the dregs of the populace," whose influence debases their customers. He makes this significant summing up:

"Americans delight in law-making; this mania has a tendency to invade Europe. In this case the best intentions have produced the most lamentable results, for enthusiasm, and not reason, has dominated the law-makers."

To Investigate Beer Manufacturers

PRESS telegrams from Washington, D. C., report that the beer industry of the United States is to undergo a searching inquiry at the hands of the board of food and drug inspection. Dr. H. W. Wiley, chief chemist of the Department ofAgriculture and chairman of the board, has given notice of a general hearing on beer in that city July 31. Dr. Wiley has formulated a formidable list of questions covering about every phase of the manufacture of beer, ale, porter and stout. One of the points upon which the board desires light is the meaning of the terms "lager" and "bock" as applied to beer.

Important Elections Coming

We wish to remind the wine and liquor interests of San Francisco that registration for the primary election of September 26th will close on August 26th. Every large firm should impress this fact on its employees so that they will register at once if they have failed to do so, in order that they may be able to cast their vote for an Exposition Mayor of San Francisco who will be a credit to the city.

It is only right, too, that the good and bad amendments to be voted on October 10th, should be brought to the attention of every employee, so that they will not waste their ballot. There are twenty-four proposals to amend the Constitution of the State, and it is going to prove very confusing even to the most intelligent voter. They should be studied carefully, for often the complexity of the ballot results in careless voting.

This recalls the following amusing story recently related by one of the delegates to the Sixteenth Annual Convention of the National Wholesale Liquor Dealers Association of America:

The Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association have thirty-seven hundred voters in their employ. In order to test the vote of their men, that is to say, to test their intelligence whether or not they understood how to vote properly, a copy of the official ballot on ten constitutional amendments was presented to those thirty-seven hundred men. It was printed on a sheet of paper ten by twelve. The ten amendments were printed in two separate lots of five amendments each, in very small type, and on the right of each one of those amendments was printed in large letters, "No, Yes." The ballot was taken to ascertain whether or not the voter was favorable or unfavorable to the various constitutional amendments that were offered. When the ballots were received and counted, Mr. Busch found that he had six hundred Prohibitionists in his employ. Mr. Busch called for Hans, his head brewmaster, and said: "Hans, I notice that I have got six hundred Prohibitionists in my employ."

"How is that, Mr. Busch?"

"On this Amendment 10, which goes on to state that the sale of alcoholic liquors shall be prohibited—sale and manufacture shall be prohibited in the state—I notice that you pass "No" and vote "Yes."

"How is that, Mr. Busch? I voted that way myself."

"You did; why did you?"

"Doesn't it say there, 'Do you want Prohibition?' and I says 'Yes, I don't want Prohibition.'"

I might also relate that at the box that evening in the Busch precinct they were counting the ballots. They had some twenty odd ballots to count, and their man was sitting counting the ballots, saying "No, no, no, no, no." Finally he came to a "Yes." He set that aside; then he said "No" for three-quarters of an hour and then struck a "Yes," and he looked at it and said, "The son-of-a-gun has repeated."

I believe it is worth while to remember that these complications will exist if they are not properly cared for.

WASHINGTON seems to be the home of freak legislation in regard to the liquor trade. Take the anti-treating act at Bellingham for instance. Now comes Councilman A. Bridges of Hoquiam and makes known his intention to introduce an ordinance compelling every person who purchases drinks at local saloons to first secure a license, and providing that such license must be produced to satisfy the bartender before the liquor is sold. While the idea did not originate with Bridges, he believes that it would prove a source of revenue to the city, and thinks that the ordinance is most practical. He says it is not intended for a prohibition move, but that it will produce revenue, have a tendency to prevent minors from securing liquor and in all be a mighty good move on the part of the council, should the ordinance be accepted. NEXT?

W. C. T. U. Wants Canteen Back

IF the Portland, (Oregon) Oregonian is correct the Women's Christian Temperance Union, which was mainly responsible for the abolition of the army canteen, is at last beginning to realize the injury it has done to the American soldier, for some of its members are said to be circulating a petition for the revival of the canteen.

The most forcible illustration, the Oregonian points out, of the weakening of this law was found during the army maneuvers in Texas, when a division was described as "a large body of soldiers entirely surrounded by saloons." An army chaplain at San Antonio admits that this is approximately true.

It has been the contention right along by army officers that the abolition of the saloon was the greatest injury to the American soldier that could be inflicted. Their stand in the matter is clearly shown by the fight made to prevent the licensing of saloons in the immediate vicinity of the Presidio, where in the place of the light wines and beer of the canteen, the worst kind of alcoholic drinks would be sold. We hope the Oregonian is correct as to the desire of the W. C. T. U. to undo the harm it did, when by its fanatical ravings it induced Congress to abolish the canteen.

"Wet" Spots Are Very Scarce in West Virginia

MARTINSBURG (W. Va.), July 2.—For the first time in the history of Berkeley and Jefferson counties, covering a period of more than 200 years, both counties are today dry and will remain so for at least a year.

Jefferson county was swung into the dry column by the refusal of the County Court to grant a license to any one, although Charlestown, Shepardstown and Harper's Ferry voted "wet" at the municipal election.

AMERICAN WINE GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.

Officers for 1911.

President—Walter E. Hildreth, of the Urbana Wine Co., Urbana, N. Y.

First Vice-President—Percy T. Morgan, of the California Wine Association, San Francisco, Cal.

Second Vice-President—George E. Dewey, of H. T. Dewey & Sons' Co., Egg Harbor, N. J.

Treasurer—L. J. Masson, of the Pleasant Valley Wine Co., Rheims, N. Y.

Secretary—Lee J. Vance, of the American Wine Press, New York City.

Member Executive Committee—Edward R. Emerson, of the Brotherhood Wine Co.

District Vice-Presidents.

A. Russow, Monticello Wine Co., Charlottesville, Va.
Paul Garrett, Garrett Co., Norfolk, Va.
I. Bear, Sol Bear & Co., Wilmington, N. C.
Hiram S. Dewey, H. T. Dewey & Sons' Co., Egg Harbor, N. J.
D. Bauder, Pleasant Valley Wine Co., Rheims, N. Y.
Henry Frey, Germania Wine Cellars, Hammondsport, N. Y.
D. H. Maxfield, Naples Valley Cellars, Naples, N. Y.
L. R. Ryckman, Ryckman Wine Co., Brocton, N. Y.
Geo. C. Schon, The Lenk Wine Co., Toledo, O.
P. C. Rossi, Italian-Swiss Colony, Asti, Cal.
Henry R. Gundlach, Gundlach-Bundschu Wine Co., San Francisco, Cal.
C. J. Wetmore, Wetmore-Bowen Co., Livermore, Cal.
S. Guasti, Italian Vineyard Co., Los Angeles, Cal.
Alfred Stern, Chas. Stern & Sons, Los Angeles, Cal.
H. Blatz, Sierra Madre Vintage Co., Lamanda, Cal.

OF INTEREST TO RETAILERS

OUT OF THE ASHES
Friedrich's New Cafe
310 MONTGOMERY STREET SAN FRANCISCO



Upper right, rebuilding temporarily, after the great fire; upper left, the first home after the disaster; lower, the new quarters now in the course of construction.

Woodburn, Oregon, in its stubborn fight against the liquor traffic, is now engaged in a suit in the Marion county circuit court involving a principle not before tried in Oregon. The city is suing the bondsmen of a liquor dealer who violated the liquor ordinance, for the recovery of the amount of the bond furnished as guarantee that he would not overstep the law. An attorney for Woodburn stated that if this issue proved successful it would doubtless become common in Oregon in enforcing liquor laws in municipalities and would, by making surety companies more careful whom they vouched for, elevate the character of saloonkeepers of the state.

"Mile-and-a-Half Law" Is Sound

THAT the law forbidding the sale of liquor within a radius of a mile and a half of certain universities is sound and valid is the text of a lengthy discision handed down by the Supreme Court. The decision was rendered in the test case instituted by B. Burke, who conducts a resort in Menlo Park within the proscribed territory surrounding Stanford University. There are more than a dozen similar resorts also within the limit, and the sweeping decision rendered will put them all out of business.

The defendant's chief point was that the law violated a section of the State Constitution which forbids the Legislature passing "local or special laws in all those cases where a general law can be made applicable." The Supreme Court holds that even if this law should be special legislation its enactment by the Legislature was legal and justifiable if no general law could be formulated that would cover the case equally as well.

How Prohibition "Works"

THE fanatical prohibitionists have by their labors so increased the mail-order liquor trade in dry states, that the matter has been brought before the Interstate Commerce Commission. Some years ago the Supreme Court held that sending liquors from one state into another, consigned to purchasers in "original packages," was interstate commerce subject only to national regulation. This does not prevent the consumer from ordering his liquor in another state and receiving it in his own in spite of prohibition laws. Hence the development of a large number of flourishing mail-order liquor houses, which receive orders by mail and send the "goods" by express in "original packages" of "sizes to suit."

Commissioner McChord, in delivering the opinion of the Interstate Commerce Commission on the question of requiring a certain kind of safe packing for bottles and jugs by the express companies, calls special attention to this, and says that the decision of the Supreme Court "gave the industry a tremendous impetus and established the express companies as the carriers of the whole of this traffic."

The City Trustees of Imperial have passed a new liquor ordinance. This is intended to prevent the consumption of 2 per cent as well as other alcoholic beverages.

August 1st is the date for the local option election at Colton. Evidence of the coming fray is already in the air. There is considerable preliminary skirmishing to get the voters properly registered and transferred to insure a full vote.

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Back at the same old stand; same old goods; same excellent service. The fire did not get me.
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BALDWIN CAFE
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OF INTEREST TO RETAILERS

So Shall Ye Reap

LEWISTON, Idaho, now has the proud honor of being the home of a direct lineal descendent of Judas Iscariot, who passes in these latter days under the alias of L. L. Haynes. Haynes, unfortunately for that jovial order, was an Elk, and through his treachery the sheriff obtained entrance unannounced to the club room and confiscated a small amount of liquor. Haynes gave the sheriff his key to enable him to obtain evidence against his own clubmates, and it is understood arrests will follow.

The Lewiston Elks lodge has more than 400 members, composed of practically all the prominent business and professional men of the town and surrounding country, among them many ministers and members of churches, and without exception the action of Haynes is bitteerly execrated. We should think so, but it is only right to remember that treachery is the natural product of prohibition laws, such as that under which Lewiston is governed. The incident proves the truth of the Bible saying "As ye sow, so shall ye reap."

Alaska Liquor Men Win Victory

A DISPATCH from Fairbanks, Alaska, states that United States Judges, P. D. Overfield and Edward Cashman, on July 1st overruled the opinion of Attorney General Wickersham and United States District Attorney Crossley by reversing an opinion relative to the selling of bottled goods by saloonkeepers when it is not drank on the premises. The liquor men of the district are jubilant at the result of the conference. Nearly a year ago District Attorney Crossley notified the saloonkeepers that no more liquor in bottles could be sold in retail establishments. This was a body blow to the saloonkeepers, but was regarded with general rejoicing by the wholesale houses. Considerable objection was made by the saloonmen, and Attorney-General Wickersham was asked for an opinion. He sustained his subordinate. On the arrival of Judge Cashman yesterday a conference was held, and the law was interpreted in a manner that indicated that the attorney-general is not the last word on the liquor business in Alaska.

No Trial By Jury

SELMA is to have a new liquor ordinance under which the selling or giving away of liquors becomes a civil offense, and a trial by jury cannot be demanded, thus leaving the entire question of guilt or innocence of one accused of a violation in the hands of the City Recorder. This law is so framed that it was tested out in a long and expensive fight in the town of Selma, and the liquor interests were defeated on every point raised. How is that for a tyrannical law? We always understand that the right of trial by jury was a right of every free born American citizen. A right inherited from the mother country, where is was extorted from the crown in the reign of King John, and became one of radiant points in that wonderful chronicle of liberty, the magna charta. At Selma, howver, in their hurry to exclude personal liberty, they dare to abolish trial by jury, an act of sufficient importance to cause a revolution in a country where the people knew and valued their legal rights and were not insane on the matter of prohibition.

A Wise Editor

THE editor of the Yakima Republic who has recently made a tour of the State of Oregon has come to the conclusion that prohibition has been a failure there as well as elsewhere. He found business and professional men "disgusted with an alleged reform which made conditions worse instead of better."

He argues thus: "The one best way to make "dry" towns seems still to be to convince men that they are better off if they do not use liquor. Prohibition fails because it does not take the desires and habits—and, many believe, the rights—of men into consideration, but arbitrarily seeks to deprive them of a thing they want. It is a good thing for any community where it will work; but that community, we are safe in saying, is one which does not need it. The community which does need it—the one which furnishes the most examples and adorns the most tales for the prohibition agitator—is precisely the one where it won't work. It all comes back to this: What we need is better men and not better laws. When we get the better men, and enough of them, the liquor question will solve itself. Until then it will be with us as constantly as the poor."

At Lompoc many citizens are evidently tired of prohibition rule, as a petition has been circulated and filed with the City Clerk, containing the names of 200 signers, petitioning the Board to call an election under the new local option law to decide whether or no licenses shall be issued.

Work has been commenced to obtain signatures to the petitions asking the Supervisors of Glenn County and the Trustees of the cities of Willows and Orland to call an election on the question of license or no license. From what can be learned the anti-saloon leaders propose to have a fight all along the line at the same time. They claim that in this way they can prevent the colonization of voters. A few precincts in the county are "dry" at present.

Protect Your Health



LET

COOKS SPRINGS MINERAL WATER

BE YOUR DRINK AND BE WELL

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Telephone Market 588 SAN FRANCISCO

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136 South Broadway
Opposite Mason Opera House
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THE WALDORF
BECKER BROS. Proprietors
648 MARKET STREET
NEW
SAN FRANCISCO'S
FINEST BUFFET
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WALDORF ANNEX
521 South Main St.
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Our Bar Whisky, "OLD JORDAN"
ELEVEN SUMMERS OLD
"Jellison's"
San Francisco's Most Magnificent Bar
CHOICEST IMPORTED GOODS AMERICA'S FINEST WHISKIES
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For Everybody
Who Likes
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THE Yellowstone
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HOT LUNCH FROM 11 TO 2

MADE IN TAMPA
EL PALENCIA HAVANA SEGARS
ACKNOWLEDGED BEST OF THE BEST
¶ Preferred by particular people who appreciate the comfort and satisfaction of a perfect Havana Segar.
Boltz, Clymer & Co.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. TAMPA, FLORIDA

OF INTEREST TO RETAILERS

The Increased Consumption of Liquor

DESPITE the wave of prohibition that is sweeping over some parts of the country, the consumption of liquor in the United States is increasing at a much faster rate than the population. In 1900 the population of the United States was 75,994,575; in 1910 it was 91,792,267—an increase of 21 per cent. In this period, however, the increase in the consumption of alcoholic liquors was 43 per cent. Increase in consumption, mind you, not increase in production.

Yet during this same period Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Alabama and Tennessee, with an aggregate population of 12,592,559, passed laws absolutely prohibiting the manufacture and sale of liquor within their boundaries. Local option laws in many other States restricted the territory in which liquor can be lawfully sold. But the sale and consumption of liquor goes on in this prohibition territory notwithstanding. The increase in consumption throughout the country proves that prohibition has not materially lessened the number of drinkers nor visibly decreased drunkenness.

During the decade just closed our exports of liquor fell off heavily, while our imports enormously increased—that is, we are buying an increasing proportion of our liquors from foreign countries. In 1900 we imported liquor to the value of $12,758,582. In 1909 we imported from foreign countries liquors to the value of $23,168,845. Thus with an increasing home market domestic production is not increasing in the ratio it should, even with the protection the tariff affords.

During the year 1900 the actual consumption of alcoholic liquors in the United States aggregated 1,349,176,033 gallons. During 1909—the latest statistics available—the consumption of all kinds of alcoholic liquors rose to 1,935,544,001 gallons. A simple computation shows that the increase in liquor consumption was a little more than double the increase in population. The report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shows that the number of retail liquor licenses has increased from 220,241 in 1900 to 237,458 in 1910. Despite the stringent prohibitory laws enacted in Alabama, Georgia, Tennessee, Mississippi, North Carolina and Oklahoma the Federal government issues a great number of licenses for the sale of liquor at retail in those States. The daily press reports, also the police records, prove that drunkenness is common in States where the sale of liquor is under legal ban and where it is supposed to be unobtainable. In those States the drug store and the "blind pig" have taken the place of the licensed and police-regulated saloon.

However, there is one redeeming feature to the dark showing. Beer is supplanting whisky in many sections of the country. The increase in liquor consumption does not imply an increase in the consumption of alcohol. The more beer the people drink the less alcohol they consume. Beer contains only from three to six per cent of alcohol, whereas whisky contains from 40 to 60 per cent. Thus drunkenness decreases with the increased consumption of beer. The reverse of this phenomenon appears in the prohibition States, where the secretive character of the traffic impels dealers to handle liquors containing a high percentage of alcohol. The liquor they sell is of the most fiery quality. It is generally a cheap compound of alcohol, drugs and water, highly injurious to health and quick in producing intoxication. The liquors are purer and milder where saloons are licensed and conducted publicly under police supervision.—Oakland (Cal.) Tribune. July 19th. 1911.

The Saloon Man Paid The Freight

ONCE there was a saloon man who was very wise. He had a swell place, kept good goods, made enough coin to buy his wife a swell bunch of clothes occasionally, not to mention a picture hat that made the neighbors sit up and gape. He was making money so fast that he grew proud and careless and did not take care of his business as a wise man should and left the cellar, where he kept his stock, in the care of his porter. Now this porter thought he knew more about the revenue laws than Old Man Revenue himself, but as a matter of fact he was a fire alarm and did not know beans.

And then one sad day a revenue man walked into the place, found whisky barrels without any whisky in them, but with the stamps still on, besides a hat full of beer stamps and a few other things. And after he had had a heart to heart talk with the man who owned the place he departed carrying much coin with him. The coin that the revenue man carried had once belonged to the man who owned the place, and when the revenue man had disappeared the saloon man called in his porter and addressed him with loving words. "You -!-!-!-*-*-*-* (—!—) ————(*!*)" he said. "You have put me in bad through your blinkety blank carelessness and I have had to pungle up a lot of coin on your account."

MORAL:—Don't monkey with the revenue law. If you are not wise to it, send in two dollars for the Pacific Wine and Spirit Review and its Revenue Book.

Although Woodland went dry, it was only by a majority of 36. This, although sufficient to close the saloons August 1st, is not believed to be a correct representation of the wishes of the people. So petitions are in circulation to call an election on the license question, and there will be no difficulty in obtaining the number of signatures required by law.

The Supreme Pre-Eminence

OF OLD

I. W. HARPER

Among lovers of fine whiskey was not achieved in a day nor in a year. It is the result of nearly half a century's persistent effort and honest service. During all these years there has never been a time when HARPER was not what it claimed to be—

Simply the **BEST**

S. CIPRICO, President PHONE MARKET 2836

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"Coffee Royal"
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SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

H. P. ANDERSEN, Proprietor

THE CUTTER

709 Market St.
Call Annex Bldg.

Phone Douglas 2954
SAN FRANCISCO

OF INTEREST TO RETAILERS

Brown-Forman Co. Makes A Radical Change

THE Brown-Forman Company, which has had a branch establishment in this city at 705-707 Sansome street for the past four years, recently changed its method of supplying those excellent brands of whisky, "Old Forester" and "Old Tucker," to its customers. From now on they will be placed direct from the distillery in the hands of distributers, who for California are as follows: San Diego, the Standard Wine Company, the Mission Wine Company, Klauber & Wangenheimer; Los Angeles, Leon Escalliere; Santa Barbara, the Santa Barbara Wholesale and Retail Liquor Company; Bakersfield and Kern County, L. H. Rosenor; Stockton and San Joaquin County, Stockton Wine and Liquor Company; Sacramento and Northern California, the Sacramento Valley Winery; San Francisco City and County and Oakland and Alameda County, the Kentucky Distributing Company, of 606 Mission Street, San Francisco. Anyone wishing to obtain the Brown-Forman Company's goods should call on or address the above firms. J. M. Craig, the well-known representative of the distillers, will in the future, as hitherto, manage the business, with headquarters with the Kentucky Distributing Company, at 606 Mission street, San Francisco.

One of the best places in San Francisco to get a good meal is the Original Coppa Restaurant on Pine street, between Montgomery and Kearny streets. This is particularly the case in regard to Coppa's table d'hote dinner, perhaps the best dollar dinner with wine to be found in this city of many good restaurants. The site of the Exposition has been chosen, work will soon be commenced and many strangers will flock here, so it is the object of this notice to bring the crowd a bit down town, where good meals at reasonable prices abound, and where out of the many good restaurants, the Original Coppa's Restaurant is one of the best.

The "prohibs" got another bump at Mobile, Alabama, on the 8th inst. The following figures tell the story: For the sale of liquor, 3501; against the sale, 284; for licensed saloons, 3448; for dispensaries, 227.

Aug. Lang & Co. are to be credited for doing their best to protect the health of the community, as they are agents for Cook's Springs Mineral Water, from which great benefits are derived by those who drink it, and they also brew some excellent porter, which besides giving strength acts as a tonic to convalescents. Under these circumstances, their warehouse at Eighteenth and Alabama streets is a busy place, and one where a large amount of business is done because of the quality, purity and healthfulness of the articles handled. The Home Industry League is now calling attention to the large consumption of imported mineral waters, while domestic waters like those obtained from Cook's Springs are on the market. Why not keep the money at home and by drinking California waters benefit those agents who like Aug. Lang & Co. are doing their best to develop home industries?

Tony Fodera, the genial proprietor of the Rooster Bar, at 627 Montgomery street, is achieving an enviable reputation as a restaurateur, and is furnishing the hungry public with one of the finest meals to be found in the city. He charges 50 cents for lunch and 75 cents for dinner, and while it would be easy to find inferior meals at a much higher price, we doubt if better cooking and service can be found anywhere for the amount charged. Certainly his efforts in this direction command success.

Gilroy, Santa Clara county, advices report that the California Wine Company is making improvements to the winery at that place. It is laying a cement foundation. The present building will be increased to double its capacity and will be rushed to completion.

FOR
SUPERVISOR
J. J. FITZIMMONS

WE HAVE NOTHING TO OFFER THE TRADE, EXCEPT
Fine Goods, Square Prices
Honorable Dealing

SOLE AGENTS AND DISTRIBUTORS OF THE CELEBRATED
"Castlewood" Bourbon and Rye

CARTAN McCARTHY & CO.

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LUNCH, GRILL & WINE ROOMS.
SECOND BELOW MARKET
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FINE GOODS A SPECIALTY
MERCHANTS LUNCH 11 A.M. to 2.30 P.M.

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ROEDER'S
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834 Market Street
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PURE GOODS
105 Montgomery St. : : : Near Sutter St.
"Only the Best the Market Affords"
Cuisine and Service Excellent



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:: Coppa ::
Restaurant
J. COPPA, Proprietor
Pine St. Bet. Montgomery and Kearny
Music Evenings
SAN FRANCISCO

ALL ALE AND PORTER DRINKERS
Should call for the celebrated
Burnell's
Ale and Stout
Brewed from the Best Malt Hops on the Market and used by all the Leading Clubs, Hotels and Bars
Order through any Grocer or Liquor Dealer, or direct from
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TELEPHONE FRANKLIN 728
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California's Most Famous Road House
Midway of Sausalito and San Rafael
Finest Wines and Liquors
SERVICE UNEXCELLED
Evergreen Private Arbor-Booths
Shuffle Board Salt Water Bathing
Boating Refreshments
N. BIEGEL, Proprietor
Escalle, Marin County California

THE OLD RELIABLE
1871 GATO 1871
CLEAR HAVANA CIGAR
S. BACHMAN & CO. (Inc.)
DISTRIBUTERS

—MARKET— CONDITIONS

Crop Prospects

SINCE the June issue of the REVIEW the vineyards have developed so that experts are in a position to give a fairly accurate estimate of the coming crop. In the districts outside of the San Joaquin Valley, in Northern California, where the damage was estimated at 25 per cent, it appears that the vines have recovered sufficiently to reduce that estimated loss. In the San Joaquin Valley a remarkable change has occurred in the past few weeks, the vines showing great recuperative strength, to such an extent that it is now predicted that the vintage will be of average good volume. This does not apply to Thompson's seedlings, which were so severely bitten by the frost and which do not figure in this estimate. Another fact which is certain to increase the early estimate wine product in the San Joaquin Valley, is the lateness of the season and the certainty that a large quantity of late raisin grapes will have to go to the winery and distillery because of the fact that they can not be cured.

DRY WINES:—This is the dull season of the year, as is shown by the large falling off in the exports of wine by sea. The total shipments by sea for the month ending July 20th, were 792 cases and 456,971 gallons, valued at $159,578. The exports for the preceding month illustrate the seasonal dullness. The totals then were 1387 cases, 1,125,485 gallons, valued at $396,610, showing a falling off of more than one-half. There is nothing of moment to be said about sweets.

Imports were 1344 cases, 16 casks, 16 octaves, 14 barrels, 3 butts. Champagne receipts were abnormally large, being 4224 cases.

BRANDY:—The market remains unchanged. The Internal Revenue Department in the First and Fourth Districts were unable to furnish statistics of production in May in time for the June issue of the REVIEW. The figures of production for May and June will be found in the regular department elsewhere. The product in the First District for May and June totaled 9176 tax gallons, and in the Fourth District for the same period 7112 tax gallons. In the Sixth the output was 845.3 tax gallons. There remained in bond in the State on June 30th, 2,456,560.5 tax gallons.

Exports by sea were 6 cases and 4681 gallons, valued at $3746.

Imports aggregated 362 cases, 14 octaves and 6 casks.

WHISKY:—Business generally through the Coast is dull and in San Francisco it is exceptionally quiet. Of course it is seasonably slow on the Pacific Slope, but the unusual conditions are largely due to pre-election uncertainties, with reference to local municipal affairs. The present situation is largely attributed to the incumbent administration, and for the purpose of changing it, the city is facing what will probably be one of the hottest elections in its recent history.

The satisfactory solution of the Fair site will most certainly have a very beneficial effect on general business and the wine and liquor trade will be among the first to get results. Present conditions are absolutely abnormal and there is no doubt but that within a comparatively short time a marked improvement will set in and continue until the end of the Exposition, provided, of course, that the city's prosperity is not checked by the methods of the politicians.

Exports by sea for the month were only nominal, the manifest value being $7572. Imports were larger than usual, the figures being 3578 cases, 120 octaves, 43 casks and 730 barrels.

Miscellaneous exports by sea were 1204 cases, 19 barrels, 2 kegs, 2 casks, 50 crates and 118 gallons, valued at $8249.

IMPORTATIONS:—The importers are naturally faring the same as the general whisky trade, and expect to be until the usual September business opens up. Imports by sea were of good volume, as is shown herewith:

IMPORTS BY SEA: Brandy, 362 cases 14 octaves 6 casks; Gin, 1481 cases 36 casks 10 barrels 31 kegs 6 octaves; Whisky, 3587 cases 120 octaves 43 casks 730 barrels; Wine, 1344 cases 16 casks 16 octaves 14 barrels 3 butts; Sake, 80 cases 558 casks; Stout, 125 cases 740 barrels; Liquors, 215 cases 5 barrels; Champagne, 4224 cases; Cordials, 60 cases; Ginger Ale, 300 barrels; Mineral Water, 1009 cases 65 casks; Beer, 200 cases 216 barrels; Spirits, 50 cases; Bitters, 1130 cases; Rum, 20 cases; Lime Juice, 100 cases; Vermouth, 1150 cases; Soda Water, 55 barrels; Absinthe, 54 cases; Fruit Juice, 3 casks; Amer Picon, 50 cases.

BEER:—The country trade is making a fairly good showing, but the exceptionally cool summer being experienced by San Francisco has naturally reduced the normal consumption of beer in this city. We will doubtless get our warm weather later in the season and the beer men will then reap their local harvest.

Exports by sea were nominal, the value being $4010. Imports of foreign beers, 200 cases and 216 barrels.

Domestic receipts by sea were 1267 hogsheads 1491 barrels 833 halfs and 876 quarters.

The Review's Small Ads

THE column of classified advertisements in the "Review" offers the best medium of its kind through which to reach the wine men and the wholesale wine and liquor trade. If you have anything to sell in the way of apparatus or want to buy, a small ad in this department will put you in touch with the entire field. The cost is nominal and the results always satisfactory.

The Big State Fair

Sacramento, August 26th to September 2nd, 1911

The program and arrangements now completed settle it that the State Fair this year will be the biggest and best ever held in California. Besides the largest industrial and livestock exhibits, the biggest purses and best races, the program includes:

Military Bands, Chorus Singing, Nightly Horse Show, Thrilling Fireworks, Famous Aviators and Daring Daily Feats by Dare-devil Cowboys from all over America

SPECIAL RATES ON ALL RAILROADS

A Veiled Enemy Or A Dangerous Friend

THE oversight of a temporary sub-editor in printing a paragraph in this journal which did not belong there, and which did not represent the policies or the sentiments of the WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW, was made the text for an extended roast for this publication by our kind contemporary, the Fresno *Republican*, Mr. Chester Rowell, editor. The columns of the WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW have for a quarter of a century proved that its attitude and teachings have always been for the proper regulation and suitable license of the saloons, and the Fresno *Republican* knows this to be a fact. These things will happen in the best regulated newspaper office, but it is possible that the Fresno *Republican* is the only paper that has never printed anything which seemed to clash with its general principles. On the other hand, the editor's animus was directed toward the representative publication of the wine industry. We regard Mr. Rowell as either a veiled enemy or a dangerous friend of this great industry, and the sooner the brainy men who have built up the industry get the Fresno *Republican* properly classified and deal with it according to its deserts, the better it will be for the industry, and we think they are going to do this without much further loss of time.

The Exposition Goes In The Park

THE REVIEW from the start has advocated the Golden Gate Park as the site for the Panama-Pacific Exposition and we are very glad to inform our readers abroad that Golden Gate Park will be the center of the great show. The wine industry will, of course, have the greatest exposition of its products and enterprise that it has ever made, and probably the same may be said of the allied lines. The settling of the question as to where the Fair will be located will undoubtedly give us an early revival of business locally, and continued improvements may be expected. From this time forth, this city will be the center of interest of the civilized world.

They Don't Advertise

THE Home Industry League intends conducting a crusade against the unnecessary importation of foreign mineral waters. State Mineralogist Aubrey claims that California spent $1,000,000 last year for imported waters, or nearly three times the amount expended for the home waters. A committee has been appointed to use the influence of the league to cause California mineral waters to be served with California wines at all public functions.

The league should try and educate the mineral water men of the State to advertise their products. At present they seem to think that the waters will sell themselves, but they won't.

Harry Hyams

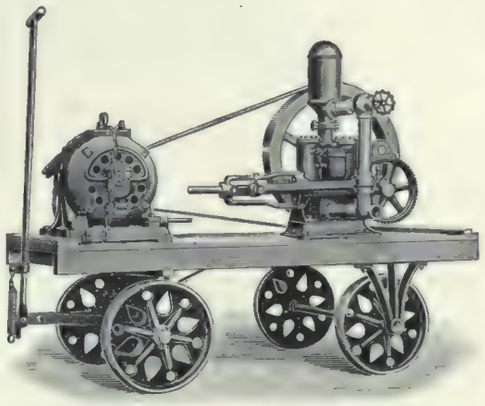
WE regret to have to announce the demise, on July 11th, in New York City, of Mr. Harry Hyams, of the Barrett Company, New York City. He had been ailing for some time, but his condition was not considered serious. It is presumed he succumbed to the intense heat. Mr. Hyams was one of the able men in his line, clever as a talker and writer, and popular with everybody. He was of English birth and died at the age of 54. Thirty years of his life was spent in this country. The sympathy of the REVIEW is extended to his wife and daughter.

Texas Repudiates Prohibition

The great State of Texas has refused to be converted to the false doctrine of prohibition, has declared for personal freedom, and voted in favor of the proper regulation of the liquor traffic. While it is quite true that this victory was only gained by a 6000 majority, it must be remembered that the prohibition party employed its full strength in the preliminary struggle and confidently expected a victory. That they did not gain one shows that the tide is turning, because the population of Texas is in the most part composed of dwellers in agricultural districts, who in the majority of cases have proved particularly amenable to the teachings of the total abstinence party.

It would therefore appear that the Texas election represents a defeat of far greater magniture than is intimated by the size of the majority. It was a defeat of the entire power of the prohibitionist party, inflicted under circumstances appearing to be greatly in their favor, and the reason for it must be attributed to the fact that no State has improved more rapidly than Texas in the past decade in the education of its citizens. Old mossbacks have dropped out to be succeeded by men anxious for improvement in every way. Therefore they patronize the local press, particularly the many papers dealing directly with agriculture, stockbreeding, etc. In consequence, their minds have been broadened and the fanatical teaching of the aqua-maniacs failed to have the desired result. For these reasons we believe that the tide has turned against prohibition, because fanaticism can never succeed when faced by education and common sense.

LASH'S BITTERS
TONIC LAXATIVE



Gould's Pyramid Pump and Electric Motor Mounted on Truck for Wine Cellar

Gould's Pyramid Pump and Electric Motor

MOUNTED ON TRUCK FOR WINE CELLARS

This Pump and Motor complete, as per cut, is especially constructed for Wine Cellar use, being self contained and mounted on a neat truck. Can be used in any part of cellar. The electric motor is easily attached to the electric wire by means of electric cord. During the past year we have sold a large number of these Pumps fitted up in this manner and they have given the very best of results. This outfit can be used for pumping water or any other liquids. Pump has a brass-lined cylinder and brass valves. We are prepared to furnish these outfits with Motor, Pump, Truck, Relief Valve and everything complete as illustrated in cut, ready for use, and with the following capacities: 1000, 1500, 2500, 4000 gallons per hour. WRITE FOR PRICES.



Celebrated Challenge Double Acting Wine Pump

Used in All Wine Cellars

Of great compactness and power, for use in WINE CELLARS for pumping from one tank into another. The cylinders of our iron pumps are brass lined, the piston rod, valves and valve seats are brass. Our all-brass pumps are made entirely of brass, with the exception of the lever.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE

Woodin-Little Pump House
33-41 Fremont Street
San Francisco, Cal.

Italian Swiss Colony's New Bottling Plant

SO great has been the growth of their case-goods business that the Italian-Swiss Colony finds its bottling department entirely inadequate to their present needs. So they have decided to erect at once on Sansome street a three-story brick building, 137 feet square, that will conform in architecture with their adjoining main structure that covers a quarter block at Battery and Greenwich streets and contains their commodious offices, shipping department and storage vaults.

The new building, which has been designed by H. Geilfuss & Son, architects, will represent an outlay of $100,000 and will prove a handsome addition to the large manufacturing plants that overlook the water front. The floor space will be over 56,000 square feet and will be devoted exclusively to bottling, labeling, packing and storing purposes. It will also permit the Colony to introduce some novel machinery and appliances which will materially increase their output and they will be able to enlarge their storerooms where their choice dry and sweet wines are piled in tiers and allowed to mature in the bottle.



ITALIAN-SWISS COLONY'S NEW BOTTLING PLANT

It has been through the systematic selection of wines used for bottling, and their proper care and handling during aging, that the Colony built up the largest case-goods business in the United States. Their wines are to be found in all the leading restaurants, hotels, clubs and cafes, in the dining cars of all the transcontinental railroads and on the domestic and foreign steamers operating from Pacific Coast ports.

The Colony's bottled wines are also shipped not only to every State and Territory in the Union, but to Canada, Central and South America, Mexico, the Philippine Islands and the Orient, and wherever they have been exhibited, at expositions and fairs at home and abroad, they have received the highest awards.

Reports are received from Hood River, Oregon, a "dry" district, of the visit of a floating saloon. When loaded with thirsty residents the house-boat moved to the deep water, where sales of liquid refreshments were made beyond the reach of the authorities. Who owns the floating resort no one seems to know. Local authorities assert that they will be ready to meet its management with a warm reception on the vessel's next arrival.

Bankers See Prosperity For Wine Industry

THE Anglo and London-Paris National Bank's financial letter has this to say as to the improvement of the wine industry:

"During the last year conditions affecting our wine industry have greatly improved, so that growers may expect better prices, and wine-makers better profits. The larger interests have strengthened their financial condition and the smaller interests are working more in harmony. The general failure of the European crops last year has enabled our wine-makers to establish a large export trade, and the difficulty of obtaining European wine and the strict enforcement of the pure food laws have gained our wines an entrance to important domestic markets which they have not hitherto reached under their own name. Wine makers state that if long term contracts can be made for grapes at prices which, while remunerative to growers, will enable them to maintain present prices, these new markets can be permanently held."

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ACCURACY
SECRECY

3

RESULT

ECONOMY and EFFICIENCY

Only possible with the automatic service of the
Home Telephone Company

BAY CITIES HOME TELEPHONE COMPANY

333 Grant Ave., San Francisco



F. E. Mayhew Returns From Long Trip Abroad

F. E. MAYHEW, of F. E. Mayhew & Company, the well-known internal revenue and custom house brokers of this city, has just returned from a prolonged European tour. Mr. Mayhew left New York on April 20th, and journeyed straight to Paris. After a short sojourn in that beautiful and pleasure-loving city he toured through France, Italy, Hungary, Austria, Germany and Switzerland, visiting the principal cities. Berlin particularly took the traveler's fancy, and he considers it the most beautiful city in Europe excepting Paris. During this long trip, putting aside the varied beauties of scenery and the charms of ancient architecture, which are kept fresh in his memory by many interesting photographs, what struck Mr. Mayhew most was the admirable culture of the land and the splendid condition of the roads. "Why," he said, "they are simply grand and render motoring a delightful pleasure." He took note of the low wages paid, the long hours that men and women worked in the fields, and naturally came to the conclusion that these were the reasons why the "vin ordinaire" of the various countries visited were from 25 to 50 per cent cheaper in the cafes than our wines can be obtained for here. Evidently he dearly loves the camera, and perhaps the gems of his collection are snap-shots of Count Zepelin's dirigible balloon above the housetops of Berlin, and views of the various sections of the coronation procession in London.

In London he saw much of the coronation festivities. The procession, however, was somewhat disappointing because of its brevity. This was natural, considering visitors had to be in their seats, which cost $31 each, at 7 a. m. and wait for the procession until 2 p. m., and then for it to last only a short time. Neither was the crowd what he expected. He believes that the papers scared away thousands, and therefore all the precautions in the way of barriers in the side streets, etc., were unnecessary.

On his return, Mr. Mayhew landed in New York on the first day of the terrific heat. So he hastened home to enjoy the cool breezes of the Pacific. Although he is glad to have seen the wonders of the old world and enjoyed his trip, he was extremely pleased to be once more in California and again home in San Francisco, the only place he considers worth living in.

Working Out the Pure Food Law

We have received the following notices of judgment under the Pure Food and Drugs Act:

No. 876. The Ozone Spring Water Company, limited, a corporation, shipped from Louisiana two consignments of water labelled "Establissment Thermal de Vichy Ozone Sources Minerals." Analysis showed the product to be a domestic artificial water containing B. coli group of organisms, indicating contamination of the product with fecal matter. Condemned as adulterated and misbranded and shipper fined $10 in each case with costs.

No. 885. The Quinine Whisky Company, a corporation, Louisville, Ky., shipped a quantity of a drug product labeled: "Quinine Whisky, prevents and cures colds, Pure Kentucky Whisky, Alcoholic strength 85 per cent, Quinine 1¼ grain per ounce." Analysis showed it to contain 41.33 per cent alcohol, and one seventy-fifth of a grain of quinine per ounce. Condemned as adulterated and misbranded, shipper fined $25 and costs.

PERKINS STERN & CO.
1860-1878

STERN & ROSE
1878-1887

CHARLES STERN & SONS, Inc.

Producers and Distillers of

CALIFORNIA WINES AND BRANDIES

Wineries and Distilleries at Los Angeles and Wineville, California

Proprietors of

"THE PREMIER BRAND"

153 and 155 Hudson St. NEW YORK
51 and 53 W. Kinzie St. CHICAGO
832 H. W. Hellman Bldg. LOS ANGELES

California Wines to New York by Sea

June 16th to 30th.

From San Francisco, SS. Advance.

68	bbls	Italian-Swiss Colony
117	"	Italian Wine Co.

From San Francisco, SS. Hawaiian.

50	bbls	G. J. Watson
200	"	L. Bardone
60	"	E. G. Lyons & Raas Co.
150	"	G. Manzella & Son
250	"	Garrett & Co.
176	"	C. Vizzola
100	"	A. D. Richili
55	"	Max Niay
65	"	Charrot & Henry
100	"	Order

From San Francisco, SS. Ancon.

590	bbls	Lachman & Jacobi
300	"	C. Schilling & Co.
1625	"	Italian-Swiss Colony
1500	"	Sonoma Wine & Brandy Co.
2635	"	California Wine Association
130	"	Scatena & Co.
76	"	Fair, Lennon & Co.
137	"	J. Pacheteau

From San Francisco, SS. Colon.

259	bbls	Sonoma Wine & Brandy Co.
182	"	Italian-Swiss Colony
726	"	California Wine Association
75	"	Italian Vineyard Co.
791	"	Scatena Bros.
118	"	M. B. Mosso
580	"	Lachman & Jacobi
187	"	J. Pacheteau
315	"	French-American Wine Co.
58	"	P. Garguilo & Co.

July 1 to 15.

From San Francisco, SS. Kentuckian.

105	bbls	G. Corso & Son
103	"	J. Petri Wine Co.
42	"	Chas. Schueler
50	"	Charrot & Henry
50	"	Italian-Swiss Colony

From San Francisco, SS. Allianca.

373	bbls	Lachman & Jacobi
1338	"	California Wine Association
127	"	E. L. Spellman & Co.
25	"	C. Schilling & Co.
98	"	Sonoma Wine & Brandy Co.
190	"	Italian-Swiss Colony
173	"	French-American Wine Co.
58	"	Italian Vineyard Co.
220	"	Scatena & Co.
252	"	Scatena Bros.
96	"	J. Pacheteau
30	"	Order

From San Francisco, SS. Panama.

22	bbls	C. Schilling & Co.
42	"	Sonoma Wine & Brandy Co.
1135	"	California Wine Association
75	"	Italian-Swiss Colony
336	cases	Calwa Distributing Co.

New Incorporations

Summer Home Vineyard Company, of Stockton, Cal., was recently incorporated. Capital stock, $25,000, fully subscribed by R. B. Teefy, Theodore Thomas and John A. Ingliss (directors), George Ingliss and William E. Ingliss.

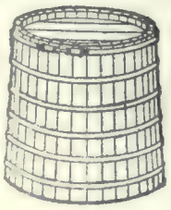
Lombarda Wine Company have incorporated. Capital stock, $100,000. Subscribed $300, by C. A. and Emil Forril. Place of business, Napa, Cal.

Cupertino Distilling Company have incorporated. Capital stock, $10,000; shares, $100 each; subscribed $300, by D. D. Gibbons, John Carroll and G. Miller, one share each. Principal place of business, San Francisco.

Hungarian California Wine Company, of San Francisco, Cal., has been incorporated. Capital stock, $2100; subscribed $2100; shares $300 each. Directors, J. Grenger, J. Trollmann, M. Ranshar, J. Ehling, J. Furch, J. Ehling, F. Grol, one share each.

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Water, Wine, Oil Tanks



Made of Selected Stock by Experienced Workmen

GEORGE WINDELER, TANK BUILDER

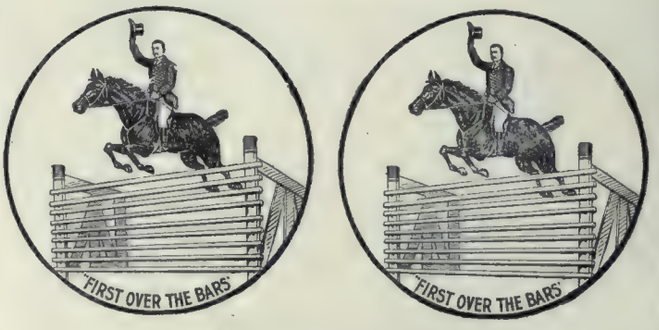
144-154 Berry St., San Francisco

Phone KEARNY 242 and J 2552

No Whiskey as good at a lower price
None better at any price

HUNTER
BALTIMORE
RYE

Guaranteed Under the Pure Food Law



Wm. Lanahan & Son, Baltimore, Md.

Ciocca-Lombardi Wine Co's Fine New Home

THE construction of the new home of the Ciocca-Lombardi Wine Company (Inc.) is approaching completion, and it will probably be ready for occupation in August. It covers a site 94x137:6 feet on the southwest corner of Battery and Green streets, and when in running order will be one of the largest and best equipped wine storage warehouses in the State, with a capacity of about 1,500,000 gallons of wine. The building is a fine specimen of solid brick work, erected at a cost of $78,000. It contains three stories and a basement, and the foundation is sufficiently strong to allow for the addition of another story when wanted.

E. Ciocca is president of the Ciocca-Lombardi Company, which will handle the output of the Geyser Peak Wine and Brandy Company at Geyserville, Sonoma County, of which F. Lombardi is president. It may therefore be considered that although two distinct corporations, it is practically one concern in its relation to the wine market.

The solid brick wine house stands as a monument to the growth and development of the California wine trade and a convincing illustration of what can be done by industry and brains properly directed. Ciocca & Lombardi started in a small way, and the result of their successful labors is now clearly shown to the world by the magnificent building on Battery and Green streets.

Wine Vineyards in Kern County?

HORACE WILSON, an Oregon orchard and vineyard man, recently visited Bakersfield, for the purpose of installing a vineyard in the northern part of Kern county. Mr. Wilson owns a vineyard of 400 acres in Oregon and 600 in Northern Idaho, and has a high opinion of Kern county for grape raising—both for wine and table grapes. He makes the following statement:

"It is a curious and interesting fact that in the county of Idaho where I have my vineyard the people have recently put out the saloons. As a result, where I was once selling wines right there I am now forced to send them out, either to Oregon or California, and then ship them back again. The reesult is that the consumer is forced to pay more for his wines than he would under conditions such as prevail here for instance.

"There is no better grape raising district in the country than Kern county, and I propose to increase the acreage here until it shall be the largest I own. There was never a better market for Western wines than there is right now. They are rapidly supplanting European stock in the markets of the East, for they are not only better but they can be purchased for less money.

"The resources of this county have not as yet been developed in vineyards and will not be for some years to come or until grape men realize the advantages which are to be obtained in this section of the country."

LASH'S BITTERS
TONIC LAXATIVE

WESTERN PACIFIC RAILWAY
FEATHER RIVER ROUTE

Daily Limited Trains to Salt Lake City, Denver, Omaha, Kansas City, Saint Louis, Chicago and all points East, passing through the beautiful canyon of the Feather River.

Latest types of Steel Coaches, Dining, Observation, Standard and Tourist Sleeping-Cars.

EQUIPMENT ABSOLUTELY NEW SERVICE UNEXCELLED
ELECTRIC LIGHTED THROUGHOUT
INCOMPARABLE SCENIC SPLENDOR

For reservations or information, call on or write your Local Agent, or,

E. L. LOMAX
Passenger Traffic Manager

G. F. HERR
Asst. Gen'l Passenger Agent

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

BRANDY PRODUCED

OFFICIAL REPORT

FIRST DISTRICT—Month of May, 1911.	Tax Gals.
Produced and bonded in this district, this does not include figures of production in 6th (new) district	9,085.7
Received from other Districts, California	4,526.7
Received from special bonded warehouse, other District, California	2,374.7
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, Eastern District	
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, Eastern Districts	26,383.1
Exported	
Tax paid	50,388.3
Used in Fortification of Wines	
Remaining in bond, May 31, 1911	1,657,539.6

FIRST DISTRICT—Month of June, 1911.	Tax. Gals.
Produced and bonded in this district, this does not include figures of production in the 6th (new) district	4,938.0
Received from other Districts, California	7,617.1
Received from special bonded warehouse, other District, California	4,728.0
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, Eastern District	
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, Eastern Districts	13,409.0
Exported	4,636.8
Tax Paid	30,985.1
Used in Fortification of Wines	
Remaining in bond, June 30, 1911	1,623,085.1

FOURTH DISTRICT—Month of June, 1911.	Tax Gals.
Produced and bonded in this district	1,332.9
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, First District, California	3,275.0
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, Eastern District	
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, First District, California	1,895.4
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, Eastern Districts	28,107.5
Exported	
Tax paid	9,157.2
Used in Fortification of Wines	
Remaining in bond, June 30, 1911	597,188.4

FOURTH DISTRICT—Month of May, 1911.	Tax Gals.
Produced and bonded in this district	2,504.1
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, First District, California	4,243.5
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, Eastern District	
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, First District, California	5,201.2
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, Eastern Districts	8,866.2
Exported	
Tax paid	8,120.0
Used in Fortification of Wines	
Remaining in bond, May 31, 1911	608,705.3

SIXTH DISTRICT—Month of June, 1911.	Tax Gals.
Produced and bonded in this district	845.3
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, First District	
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, Fourth District	
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, Eastern District	
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, Eastern District	
Tax paid	4,360.2
Used in Fortification of Wines	
Remaining in bond, June 30, 1911	236,287.0

Wine Machinery

COMPLETE PLANTS FITTED OUT

Continuous Presses
Crushers, Stemmers
and Must Pumps

Toulouse & Deloreux

405 Sixth St., San Francisco, Cal.

Vineyard and Cellar

A frame building owned and occupied by A. Rembeaud as a winery at Los Angeles, was recently destroyed by fire. The loss is placed at $2400 for the building, and the wines stored therein.

The large Scatena warehouse at Healdsburg, for the storage of wine, with a capacity of over 1,250,000 gallons, is about completed. The cooperage will consist of thirty large tanks, ten with a capacity of 55,000 gallons.

Ground has been broken, and the foundation is being laid, for a new 40x80 stone addition to Sebastiani & Co.'s winery at Sonoma. When completed it will be used as a distillery.

Mr. Robert Plasberg, of Sonoma county, one of the many prosperous Dry Creek vineyardists, is building a winery for his private use. The building will be fully equipped and of a convenient size to handle the crops grown upon his greatly improved property.

W. S. Kelly, of Dry Creek, is credited with receiving the highest price paid for wine in Northern Sonoma county this season. He recently sold to the Wm. Hoelscher Wine Company 55,000 gallons at better than sixteen cents a gallon.

The Lomitas Vineyard on Cresta Blanca road adjoining the lands of D. M. Teeter, Chris Buckley and Capt. Miller is being subdivided into tracts of ten acres and upward and will be sold out to those desiring a beautiful home site with a grand view of the entire Livermore Valley.

We learn that the proprietors of the Sladky winery at Mountain View contemplate reopening that establishment for business this season, as they find there will be a large amount of grapes available. This would be a boon to the vineyardists, as it would mean a much shorter haul for their products, and therefore a greater net profit.

The San Francisco Chronicle states that owing to the general failure of the wine crop in Southern Europe last year, there has been an enormous advance in prices, and Hamburg importers are now looking to unusual sources of supply to make up the deficiency in arrivals from France, Italy and Spain.

The Lombardi Wine Company, of this city, has incorporated. The company's principal place of business is San Francisco, but its winery is located about two miles from St. Helena. The capital stock of the company is $100,000, with $300 subscribed, $100 each by the following directors: C. Forni, A. Forni and Emil Forni.

A Gilroy dispatch states that the California Wine Company of this city, is making a large addition to the Las Animas winery near the northern limits to accommodate its rapidly increasing business. It is now laying a cement foundation. The present building will be increased to double its capacity, and will be rushed to completion. A large gang of men is employed upon the work.

In the southern portion of the State, vineyardists say that the crop will be somewhat later than last year and that the yield will not be as large, although the quality will be first class. Indications are for good prices, both for the green muscatel grapes and raisins and the wine grapes. One grower has been offered 6¾ cents for raisins on board the cars at Escondido. The yield of muscatel grapes from one of the largest vineyards is reported to have been sold at 1¾ cents, the buyer to do the picking and marketing.

The Stockton Vineyard Company recently shipped 50,000 gallons of last season's vintage to Petaluma. This company owns one of the best wine cellars in the county, situated a few miles from Escalon, which has tanks with a capacity of 100,000 gallons, and it is the intention to double the capacity this coming season. The officers and directors of the Stockton Vineyard Company are: Henry Rumenapf, president; R. B. Teefy, secretary; John H. Smith, treasurer; W. L. Brennan, Charles F. Kuhl, John A. Inglis and G. F. Giottonini, all of Stockton.

A. MATTEI, in speaking on the subject recently, made the following statement in regard to this season's prices for wine grapes:

"As a matter of fact," said Mr. Mattei, "it is too early yet for any person to attempt to predict what the price of wine grapes will be this year. There are many things to be considered by the wine men before they even begin to figure on prices. Predictions at this time as to the prices to be paid are based merely on guess work and should not be considered. "The wine grape crop in Fresno county and adjacent territory is of course short. Everyone concedes that. I should judge that we will have about fifty per cent of a crop.

"Under ordinary circumstances that would of course mean high prices. But we must figure on the crops of the north and south, which are said to be very good in point of abundance. When we find out just how good those crops are we can begin figuring on probable prices, and we cannot obtain that information for several weeks yet."

The Oscar Krenz Copper and Brass Works, Inc.

GENERAL COPPERSMITHS

212-14 FREMONT STREET

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MANUFACTURERS OF WINERY, DISTILLERY AND BREWERY APPARATUS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS

Wine Filters, Pasteurizers, Wine Coolers, Sherry Heaters, Pulp Washers, Beer Coolers, Grape Syrup Evaporators, Brass Spring Bungs, Etc.

Our Continuous Stills, Pasteurizers, Evaporators, and Concentrators produce a superior quality of Brandy, Wine and Syrup, and surpass any on the market in simplicity of construction and economy in operation.

IMMEDIATE ATTENTION GIVEN TO ALL ORDERS MAIL OR PHONE

PERSONAL MENTION AND NOTES.

Louis Parisot, manager for Plumel & Co., is away spending his vacation in the southern part of the State.

The ice plant suit is settled and the Napa Valley Brewing Company is again running full blast and supplying its large trade with the "Golden Ribbon Beer."

The Ray Wine and Liquor Company was declared bankrupt on the 26th of June last by the United States District Court. The liabilities were placed at $3283, assets $80.

The Uncle Sam Distillery Company, of Smith, Ark., has been incorporated by John L. Caspar, James L. Smith and O. E. Smith, with a capital of $25,000.

W. E. Brodersen, cashier to the Wichman-Lutgen Company, and a stockholder, is taking a trip to New York and Boston and is not expected back for some time.

Chas. A. Wegener, vice-president and secretary of Sanders & Company's Copper Works, is taking his vacation, and enjoying himself in Southern California. He is expected back at the end of August.

Mr. Ed Haus, of Pope Valley, is building a wine cellar on his place, about two and one-half miles from Aetna Springs. The building is 50x32 feet and two stories high, and will have a capacity sufficient for the grapes raised by Mr. Haus and his neighbors.

The firm of Perlman Bros., Chicago, has incorporated with a capital of $2500, for the purpose of bottling and dealing in wines and liquors, etc. Incorporators: Hermine Perlman, Hugo Perlman and A. S. Epstein.

Mr. B. R. Kittredge, president of the California Wine Association, accompanied by Mr. Louis Wetmore, superintendent of George West & Sons, left New York for San Francisco on July 1st. Mr. Kittredge will remain in California until after the next vintage season.

C. J. Wetmore, of the Wetmore-Bowen Company, which has so long supplied the trade with the popular Cresta Blanca wines, has been appointed head of the wine branch of the Food and Beverage Craft, recently organized by the Home Industry League, of San Francisco.

Elsewhere in this issue will be found an interesting article on European wines by Ralph Dewey, of H. T. Dewey & Sons, pioneer wine men of New York City. Mr. Dewey's article is based on observations made during an extended European trip.

The Real Estate Convention, recently held in Denver, greatly enjoyed the liberal supply of California dry wines provided by the Calwa Distributing Company and other leading wine makers. It is believed that this convention will be held in San Francisco in 1915.

Andrea Sbarboro, after a pleasant sojourn in Italy, is now in Switzerland, and with his daughter and son-in-law, Dr. H. J. Sartori, is about to make a trip through France, Germany and Austria before sailing for home on August 30th. He reports that during May more than a million people visited the Turin Exposition, and the attendance still continues large.

The Crown Distilleries Company are rebuilding their former home on the old site, northeast corner of Beale and Mission streets. The only difference will be that the new structure will be four-story brick, on the original plans. The building will probably be completed in time to be occupied by the end of the year.

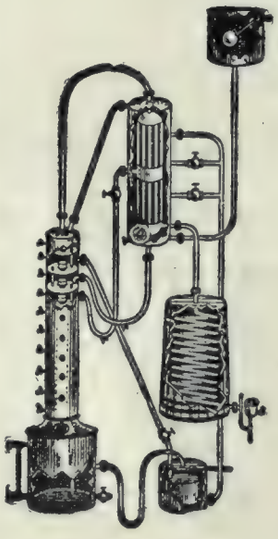
The retirement of Louis Gandolfi, of L. Gandolfi & Company, importers of wines and liquors, after thirty years in the business, is a loss to the trade. The firm will continue without change of name, and the business conducted at the same address and under the same policy by Mr. Hector Glassi and his sons, Mr. Otto J. A. Glassi and Mr. Waldmir Glassi, under a partnership agreement.

Mrs. Angelita Meinecke, widow of Charles Meinecke, died in Munich, Germany, on June 24. Mrs. Meinecke owned a large interest in the well-known firm of Charles Meinecke & Company, importers and wholesale liquor merchants of San Francisco, the managing partner of which is Henry Kunz. Mrs. Meinecke's will was filed for probate on July 7th. It bequeaths the estate to her son, Dr. Emil P. Meinecke, who will continue the firm of Charles Meinecke & Company with Mr. Kunz.

The Western Malt and Distilling Company has incorporated at Los Angeles, with a capital stock of $200,000, $50 subscribed. Directors: R. C. Dundas, James W. Evans, J. H. Parker, A. S. Maynard and A. J. Copp, Jr.

LASH'S BITTERS
TONIC LAXATIVE

Pacific Copper Works
L. WAGNER & SONS, Props.
573 Mission Street, San Francisco



OUR SPECIALTY OF MANUFACTURING ALL KINDS OF STILLS, FILTERS, PASTEURIZERS AND COPPER AND BRASS WORK FOR WINERIES, DISTILLERIES, BREWERIES, ETC. FURTHER INFORMATION GIVEN UPON APPLICATION.

Gold and Silver Medal awarded at Mechanics' and Midwinter Expositions for continuous still.

A. E. Dunkel, as Court Commissioner in the suit of the Knickerbocker Trust Company against the Consolidated California Vineyard Company, recently sold four vineyards near Reedley, in Contra Costa County, to the Mercantile Company of this city, as follows: "Alma vineyard, 374 acres, $94,000; Janowitz, 280 acres, $77,000; Riverside, 104 acres, $40,000; Gentry land, 160 acres, $1600; total, $212,000. After the sale the trust company conveyed the properties to the Great Western Vineyard Company.

We are glad to learn that John Renner, one of the best known and successful salesman in the trade, is about to associate himself with Thos. W. Collins & Co., the agents for Pabst Blue Ribbon Beer. This will be a strong combination, and should certainly result successfully from a business point of view. Mr. Renner still controls the agency for Ross' Great Auks Head brand of Guiness's Stout and Bass' Ale, as well as Old Overholt Rye Whisky, for the future sale of which goods he has laid a firm foundation among his many customers. We congratulate Thos. W. Collins & Co. upon the new arrangement, which we believe will be the means of adding to that energetic firm's popularity, for no man is more capable of extending a business connection than that excellent salesman, John Renner.

Chapman & Wilberforce certainly took a long step in the right direction when they moved from 705 Sansome street to a handsome suite of offices in the Kohl building, on the northeast corner of Montgomery and California streets. This new and permanent home for Peter Dawson's (Limited), of Dufftown and Glasgow Scotch whisky, is both attractive and convenient, being central in position in the commercial and financial district of the city. From this advantageous position this old-established and well-known firm is actively at work pushing this first-class brand of Scotch whiskies, particularly Peter Dawson's "Perfection Special" and "Old Curio." The latter brand is one of the oldest and purest spirits on the market.

I. W. Kingman, one of the most successful and best known whisky brokers in San Francisco, after thirty-seven years in the trade, retired from business in the middle of July, because of failing health. His many friends, however, will be glad to learn that since the weight of business cares has been removed he has quickly recuperated, and is now in his usual good health. He is succeeded in business by H. G. Martel, who now represents the various agencies formerly so successfully handled by Mr. Kingman. Mr. Martel is an experienced liquor man and has been long in the trade. His standing and experience is such that the various interests he represents are in safe hands, and will undoubtedly under his able management continue to prosper as heretofore.

F. A. Tennant, Assistant Commissioner of Patents, has reversed a previous decision, and sustained the application of the California Winery of Sacramento, for cancellation of the registration issued to the Carmel Wine Company. The application was based upon the ground that the California Winery is the owner of a trademark for brandy, consisting of a design representing two men in Oriental costume carrying between them a large bunch of grapes suspended from a pole resting upon their shoulders, this mark representing Joshua and Caleb bringing grapes from the land of Canaan. The Commissioner ruled that "the salient and essential failure of the trademark registered by the Carmel Wine Company was a similar design, and was therefore calculated to mislead the public into the belief that the registrant's goods are the goods of the California Winery.

The Big State Fair

THE State Fair advertisement appears in this issue of THE REVIEW. Our readers will notice it presents an extensive and very attractive program. It is asserted, and no doubt justly, that the general industrial features and the livestock department will be by far the best ever assembled in this State.

This is in the line of a fair as it ought to be. The directors, however, seem not to be contented with having worked up the big fair proper, but are putting on one of the most attractive and spectacular programs of free attractions that has ever been seen on a like occasion in California. They are not only duplicating, with some improvements, the fireworks, flying machines and Wild West features that drew such big crowds last year, but they have added military drills, chorus singers, and nightly horse shows in the big amphitheater especially prepared for the purpose. It does certainly seem that the visitor to the fair this year will get his money's worth, as we are assured there will be something doing every minute and something for everybody.

We are glad to see the management waking up to the importance of properly exploiting this big State institution and we shall hope to see the good work go on until the benefits of the State Agricultural Society and its annual fair are felt in every part of California, and the institution becomes representative of all the State and sections and industries thereof.

LASH'S BITTERS
TONIC LAXATIVE

EXCELLENCE IN QUALITY

PURITY IN MANUFACTURE



EXQUISITE IN FLAVOR

ALL COMBINED IN

PETER DAWSON'S
SCOTCH

IN GLASS ONLY

CHAPMAN & WILBERFORCE
IMPORTERS
KOHL BUILDING SAN FRANCISCO

CORRESPONDENCE

From L. Gandolfi & Co., 427-429-431 West Broadway, New York

New York, July 1st, 1911

Gentlemen:

We have the honor to inform you that our Mr. Louis Gandolfi wishing to retire from business on account of his health, withdraws from our firm this first day of July, 1911.

While we deeply regret his retirement from the firm, we hereby notify you that there will be no change whatever in the way of conducting our business.

Our Mr. Hector Grassi by announcing to his many friends the retirement of Mr. Louis Gandolfi, after thirty years of partnership and mutual true friendship, takes pleasure in informing the trade that from July 1, 1911, he takes as partners his two sons Mr. Otto J. A. Grassi and Mr. Waldemar H. Grassi, as per enclosed copy of co-partnership notice.

Mr. Louis Gandolfi is from today relieved from all and any liabilities of the firm of L. Gandolfi & Co.

Thanking you for past favors and assuring you that we will do our best to show you our appreciation of your esteem, we remain

Very respectfully yours,
L. GANDOLFI & CO.

Whereas, Louis Gandolfi is to retire on July 1, 1911, from the firm of L. Gandolfi & Co. whose principal place of business is at 427-431 West Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, in the County of New York, and the said firm has business relations with foreign countries and has transacted business in the State of New York for over three years, and,

Whereas, the business of said firm of L. Gandolfi & Co., after July 1, 1911, is to be conducted by the subscribers of whom Hector Grassi always has been and is now a co-partner therein.

Now, therefore, the said Hector Grassi, who resides at 28 Edgecombe Avenue, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan; Otto J. A. Grassi, who resides at 41 St. Nicholas Terrace in the said City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, and Waldemar H. Grassi, who resides at 28 Edgecombe Avenue, in said City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, do hereby certify and declare their intention to deal, and conduct business as a partnership, under said firm name of L. Gandolfi & Co., and continue its principal place of business as aforesaid.

Dated, New York, June 13, 1911.

HECTOR GRASSI,
OTTO J. A. GRASSI,
WALDEMAR H. GRASSI.

County of New York, ss.:

On this 13th day of June, 1911, before me personally came Hector Grassi, Otto J. A. Grassi and Waldemar H. Grassi to me known and known to me to be the persons described in, and who executed the foregoing certificate, and who thereupon severally acknowledged that they executed the same.

DANIEL E. DELAVAN,
Notary Public,
New York Co.

To the Trade

It gives us great pleasure to inform you that we have secured the services of Mr. Chas. H. Clarke, to represent us on the Pacific Coast and its adjacent territory.

We are sure you will find Mr. Clarke—since he has been in the line of Imported Goods for many years—to be thoroughly familiar with same, and that he will impress you with the confidence he deserves. Therefore, you may rest assured that any orders with which you should favor us through him, will—combined with our utmost aim to maintain the satisfaction of our trade—serve you as a guarantee of their prompt and best execution.

Very truly yours,
Hartman, Goldsmith & Co.

Trade-Marks Sought To Be Registered in the Patent Office

THE following trade-marks have been favorably acted upon by the U. S. Patent Office, and will be registered at the expiration of thirty days unless objection be made. Any person who believes he would be damaged by the registration of a mark is entitled to oppose it within said period. Information will be furnished on application to Edw. S. Duvall, Jr., Patent and Trade-Mark Lawyer, Loan and Trust Building, Washington, D. C., to whom all inquiries should be addressed.

Serial No. 55,915—Words: Hunting, Black Seal, and the facsimile signature of John Harvey & Sons as written by John Harvey and a representation of a black seal, all being arranged in an oblong label. Owner: John Harvey & Sons, Ltd., Bristol, England. Used on port-wine. Claims use since June 24, 1908.

Serial No. 25,485—Word: Podbipieta, and the representation of a warrior and horse arranged in an oblong label. Owner: Hartwig Kantorowicz, Posen, Germany. Used on cordials. Claims use since 1890.

Serial No. 36,968—Words: Teacher's Cream, the representation of a monogram in round stamp and the words, Teacher & Sons, Glasgow, all being arranged in an oblong label. Owner: Wm. Teacher & Sons, Glasgow, Scotland. Used on a blend of straight Scotch whisky. Claims use since September, 1885. Under ten-year proviso.

Serial No. 43,966—Word: Life. Owner: Levaggi Co., San Francisco, Cal. Used on blended rye and straight whisky, gin, pousse-cafe, apricot cordial, anisone, anisade, creme de cocoa, curacoa, anisette, blackberry cordial. Claims use since January 1, 1909.

Serial No. 48,259—Word: Greenleaf. Under ten-year proviso. Owner: The Kelly-Steinmetz Liquor Co., Minneapolis, Minn. Used on blended rye whisky. Claims use since about 1894.

Serial No. 46,664—Word: Wincarnis. Owner: Coleman & Co., Ltd., Norwich, England. Used on a preparation of wine, extract of meat, and malt.

Serial No. 56,421. Words: Blue and Gold. Owner: Oakland Brewing & Malting Co., Oakland, Cal. Used on lager beer. Claims use since about February 1, 1909.

Serial No. 43,636—Word: Bell Mar. Owner: Park & Tilford, New York, N. Y. Used on whisky, especially straight rye whisky. Claims use since October 1, 1908.

Serial No. 56,717—Word: Acme. Owner: Acme Brewing Co., San Francisco, Cal. Used on beer. Claims use since August 10, 1909.

Escondido early in the present month took steps to perfect its arrangements for "Grape Day," annually held on September 9th, to celebrate the 1911 vintage. A mass meeting of citizens accepted the resignations of the members of the 1910 committee and then re-elected them with the exception of Frank C. O'Kelly of Vineyard, who is unable to serve longer on account of being so far from the city. His successor is Dr. Edgar B. Buell. The committee stands: W. E. Alexander, W. H. Baldridge, Sig Steiner, Dr. J. V. Larzalere, J. W. Hedges, G. W. Wisdom, Dr. E. B. Buell, W. L. Ramey and W. N. Bradbury.

NOTES

At Folsom George B. Boby has bought the Karnhous Hotel.

At Exeter Col. Beers has purchased the Exeter Restaurant.

At Point Richmond Henry Rhoads of Stockton has bought the St. Elmo Hotel.

At Los Angeles Mrs. E. M. Hibber has leased the Hotel Burke.

At Los Angeles L. H. Shapper has bought the lease and furniture of the Hotel Lovejo.

At Los Angeles W. A. Carte has bought the lease and furniture of Hotel Leighton.

At Pleasanton W. T. McBride has leased the Rose Hotel.

At Redding the McCormick-Saeltzer Company have bought in the Oyster Grotto Restaurant.

At Portersville J. F. Canty has approved the plan for remodeling the Pioneer Hotel.

At San Anselmo George Smedley has bought the Linda Vista Hotel.

The Siskiyou County Supervisors have passed an ordinance removing all county restrictions from the sale of liquor. The county, outside of incorporated towns, is now "dry." The action of the Supervisors was taken on account of the difficulty of securing convictions for the illicit sale of liquor.

The Unitarian minister at Bellingham says similar narrowness in his city has torn the town into factions; their $40,000 worth of church work is at a standstill because merchants will subscribe nothing; that ministers urge the boycotting of business houses, using their pulpits for spite and personal propaganda.

A Hanford dispatch states that shipments of products from the winery of the Italian-Swiss Colony in Lemoore are being made from time to time. Five cars went to New York this week. Repair work at the plant is now under way in anticipation of the business of the coming season. This fall promises to be a very busy one for the local winery as the lateness of the grape crop makes it certain that much of the stock that ordinarily goes into raisins will be made into wines and brandies this year.

R. L. Nougaret, a government expert representing the bureau of entomology, connected with the United States Department of Agriculture, spent the past month in inspecting the vineyards in Livermore Valley to ascertain the extent of the ravages of the phylloxera. His purpose is to investigate the roots of infected vines with a view of determining the extent of injury caused by the insect. This will amount practically to a determination of which roots show the least injury for the purpose of revealing their natural resistant qualities, so that the growers may profit by the information when planting time comes.

On July 20th the big winery owned by Joseph Oberti in Green Valley, west of Suisun, was destroyed by fire, together with 100,000 gallons of wine. The total loss is "estimated at $55.000. The property burned includes the winery building, the distillery building, a barn containing five wagons and other equipment, several large wine tanks and a large stock of cooperage, etc. The wine alone was worth $15,000, and the other property probably $40,000. The buildings were insured for only $2700 and the wine for about one-third of its value.

The Saloon Of The Future

IN his address before the Congress of the American Civic Alliance, Mr. T. M. Gilmore of Louisville, Ky., president of the National Model License League, said in part: "The people of this country consume over twenty-three gallons per capita of alcoholic beverages each year. They consume fifty per cent more whisky and beer than they did fifteen years ago when the present prohibition wave was started. The so-called prohibition laws of Maine, Georgia, Alabama, North Carolina, Oklahoma and one or two other States do not prohibit at all. There is not a clause in any of these laws that interferes with men or boys obtaining all of the liquor they want; a prohibition law that really prohibited would not receive a vote in any legislature, nor could such a law be carried in a single county, nor could it secure the endorsement of the W. C. T. U., the Anti-Saloon League or the Prohibition Party.

"This whole prohibition movement is a fraud, a sham, an effort at political dictation and a gigantic graft.

"The saloon will be licensed again in the so-called Prohibition States. These States are now flooded with liquor. Drunkenness is greater than ever, millions of revenues are being sacrificed, and most of the treasuries are showing deficits.

"The saloon of the future however should be a model saloon. If the saloon is to be elevated it must be treated fairly. The saloon-keeper must be made a free man. The license must be made of great value, and the penalties must be mandatory. Give a saloon-keeper a license that can only be taken from him by conviction of the violation of law; limit these licenses in the future to one for each five hundred of population; make the license fee reasonable; provide that for the first conviction of the violation of law the license shall be suspended thirty days, and for the second conviction, cancelled; and the saloon-keeper, inspired by self-interest, will be of all men most anxious to obey law."

Mr. Gilmore pictured the saloon under Model License as a place of warmth, of light, of music, of good cheer, where men would come with their families, where current topics and affairs of government would be discussed, where law, order and temperance would prevail, and he declared that such an institution would be of tremendous value in a complex civilization and would supply in every particular the demand for a workingman's club.

Woodand, Yolo county, advices report that Ed Sheehan, representing the Sacramento Valley Winery, has made contracts with O. A. Lowe and D. McPhee to take their 1911 crops and is negotiating for the purchase of other crops in this vicinity. Mr. Lowe expects a crop of about 700 tons and Mr. McPhee will probably harvest about 500 tons. Mr. Sheehan will take them all at $13 a ton, f.o.b. Woodland.

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California Wine Association.....
.....180 Townsend St., San Francisco, Cal.

Theo. Gier Co 575 Eighth St., Oakland, Cal.

Wetmore-Bowen .....
.....42-44 Davis St., San Francisco, Cal.

Italian Vineyard Co.....
.....1234 Palmetto St., Los Angeles, Cal.

Napa & Sonoma Wine Co.....
.....110 10th St., San Francisco, Cal.

Sierra Madre Vintage Co.....La Manda, Cal.

Barton Vineyard Co., Ltd.....Fresno, Cal.

A. Finke's Widow .....
....809 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.

E. H. Lancel Co.....
.....549 Washington St., San Francisco, Cal.

Alta Vista Wines Co.....
.....112-114 Tenth St., San Francisco, Cal.

Paul Masson Champagne Co..... San Jose, Cal.

Lachman & Jacobi .....
.....706 Sansome St., San Francisco, Cal.

French American Wine Co.....
....1821-41 Harrison St., San Francisco, Cal.

Italian-Swiss Colony.....
.....1235-67 Battery St., San Francisco, Cal.

Sacramento Valley Winery.....Sacramento, Cal.

BREWERS AND BREWERS' AGENTS.

Lang & Stroh Co..104 Clay St. San Francisco, Cal.

John Wieland Brewery.....
.....204 Second St., San Francisco, Cal.

Buffalo Brewing Co.....Sacramento, Cal.

Fred Krug Brewing Co.....Omaha, Nebraska

American Mercantile Co.....
.....514 Battery St., San Francisco, Cal.

National Brewing Company .....
.....762 Fulton St., San Francisco, Cal.

Albion Ale & Porter Brewery.....
.....494 O'Farrell St., San Francisco, Cal.

Frank Fehr Brewing Co.; Louisville, Ky
Jas. De Fremery & Co., Agents,
.....519 Mission St., San Francisco, Cal.

Enterprise Brewing Co.....San Francisco, Cal.

Seattle Brewing & Malting Co.; Seattle, Wash.
John Rapp & Son, Agents.
..8th and Townsend Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

Sacramento Brewing Co.; Sacramento, Cal....
G. B. Robbins, Manager,
..14th and Harrison Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

WHOLESALE LIQUOR DEALERS.

A. P. Hotaling & Co.....
.....429 Jackson St., San Francisco, Cal.

Siebe Bros. & Plagermann.....
.....430-34 Battery St., San Francisco, Cal.

Rusconi, Fisher & Co.....
.....326 Jackson St., San Francisco, Cal.

Jas. Gibb.....1844 Geary St., San Francisco, Cal.

Sherwood & Sherwood .....
.....41-47 Beale St., San Francisco, Cal.

John Sroufe & Co...41 Drumm St., San Francisco

Jesse Moore Hunt Co., ...
Second and Howard Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

Cartan, McCarthy & Co.....
..Battery and Com'l Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

William Wolff & Co.....
.....52-58 Beale St., San Francisco, Cal.

Wichman, Lutgen & Co.....
.....431-435 Clay St., San Francisco, Cal.

L. Taussig & Co.....
.....200 Mission St., San Francisco, Cal.

George Delaporte .....
.....820 Mission St., San Francisco, Cal.

IMPORTERS.

Alex. D. Shaw & Co.....
.....214 Front St., San Francisco, Cal.

Chapman & Wilberforce.....
....705-707 Sansome St., San Francisco, Cal.

Chas. Meniecke & Co.....
.....314 Sacramento St., San Francisco, Cal.

W. A. Taylor & Co.....29 Broadway, N. Y.

Sherwood & Sherwood .....
.....43 Beale St., San Francisco, Cal.

Wm. Wolff & Co.....
.....52-58 Beale St., San Francisco, Cal.

L. Gandolfi & Co.....
.....427-31 W. Broadway, New York

American Mercantile Co.....
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J. F. Plumel & Co.....
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Geo. Windeler; wine and water tanks.....
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Woodin & Little Wine Pumps .....
.....33-41 Fremont St., San Francisco, Cal.

Oscar Krenz, Copper and Brass Works.....
.....212-214 Fremont St., San Francisco, Cal.

Pacific Copper Works .....
573 Mission St., San Francisco, Cal.

Sanders & Co's. Copper Works.....
..Beale and Howard Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

DISTILLERS.

E. H. Taylor, Jr. & Sons.....Frankfort, Ky.

Julius Kessler & Co....Hunter Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

Wm. Lanahan & Son.....Baltimore, Maryland

Hiram Walker & Sons.....Walkerville, Canada

Western Grain & Sugar Products Co.....
.....110 Sutter St., San Francisco, Cal.

Susquemac Distilling Co.....Cincinnati, Ohio

Kirby Distilling Co.....Fowler, Cal.

Bernheim Distilling Co.....Louisville, Ky.

Angelo Myers .....Philadelphia, Pa.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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Goodyear Rubber Co.....
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Loew Manufacturing Co.....Cleveland, Ohio

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Lash Bitters Co.....
.....1721 Mission St., San Francisco, Cal.

L. Gandolfi & Co.....
.....427-31 West Broadway, New York

MINERAL WATER.

Aug. Lang & Co.....
..18th and Alabama Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

(SEE NEXT PAGE)

Review Buyers' Directory, Continued

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.....312 Clay St., San Francisco, Cal.

S. Bachman & Co.....
Commercial & Front Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

HOTELS.

Capitol Hotel; Golden Eagle Hotel.....
.....Sacramento, Cal.

Hotel Victoria..7th & Hope Sts., Los Angeles, Cal.

RETAILERS AND CAFES.

The Yellowstone .....
.....22 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.

Thos. J. Walsh & Co.....
.....346 Pine St., San Francisco, Cal.

Jas. P. Dunne..1 Stockton St., San Francisco, Cal.

Chronicle Bar....6 Kearny St., San Francisco, Cal.

The Waldorf..648 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

"Jellison's".....10 Third St., San Francisco, Cal.

Matt Grimm's .....
.....130 Liedesdorf St., San Francisco, Cal.

Bank Exchange .....
Mont'y and Wash'ton Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

"The Cabin" .....
.....105 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.

Market Cafe..540 Merchant St., San Francisco, Cal.

Caley's..333 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.

James Raggi .....
.....624 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.

The Cutter ....709 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

The Hoffman Cafe Co.....
.....27 Second St., San Francisco, Cal.

W. F. Roeder's Cafe.....
.....834 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

Rooster Bar .....
....627 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.

Original Coppa's Restaurant .....
453 Pine St., San Francisco, Cal.

"Escalles".....Escalle, Marin Co., Cal.

Rusconi Bar..505 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

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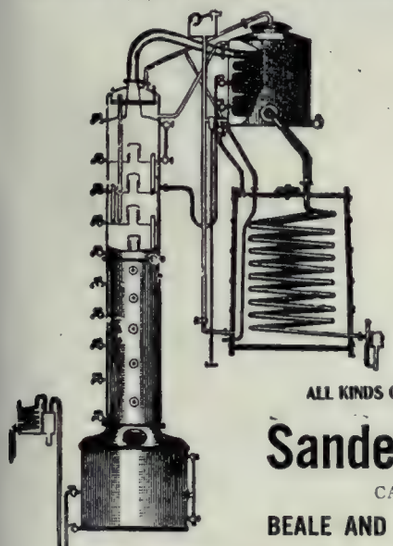
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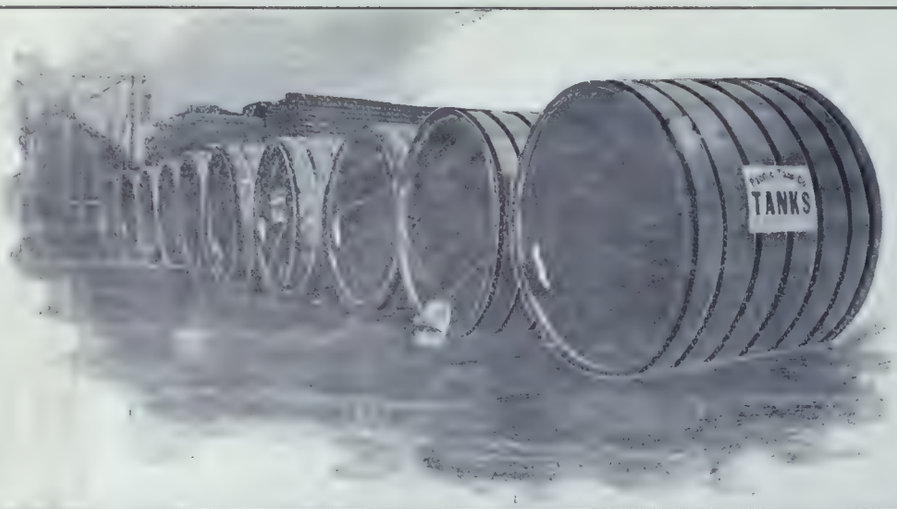
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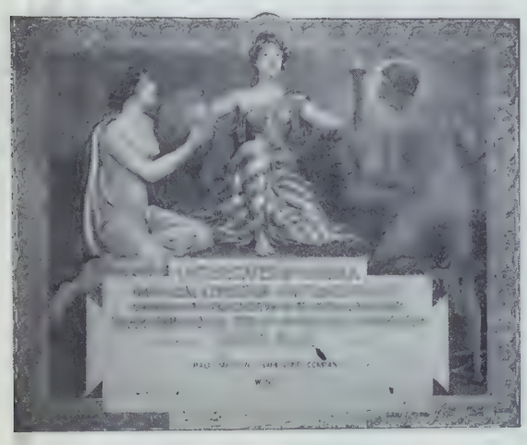
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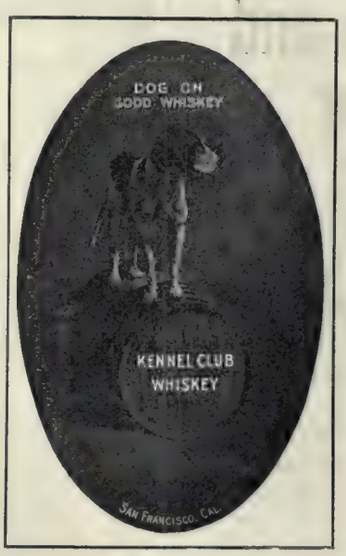
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PACIFIC WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW

Issued Monthly

R. M. WOOD - - - - EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

E. F. WOOD, - - - - SECRETARY

OFFICE: 127 MONTGOMERY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

Wilson Building : Room 304-305 : Phone Kearny 2597. Home C2559.

The PACIFIC WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW is the only paper of its class West of Chicago. It circulates among the Wholesale and Retail Wine, Spirit and Beer Dealers of the Pacific Coast, the Wine Makers and Brandy Distillers of California, the Wine and Brandy Buyers, and the Importers, Distillers and Jobbers of the United States.

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The "Dry" Commercial Club

THE San Francisco *Commercial News* declares that a prominent business man of San Francisco was invited the other day to join "The Commercial Club," located on the top story of the Merchants' Exchange Building. But as he is a tee-totaler, he declined, saying his idea of clubs was that they were places where there was "a lot of drinking going on."

To assure this "dry" business man that he was mistaken, he was taken to the Commercial Club for lunch one day and there he found "the bar empty except for the bartender," and when he looked about the dining room "there was not a bottle to be seen on any of the tables at which more than three hundred leading business men were dining."

Naturally this "dry" business man was delighted, especially since San Francisco, "the so-called Paris of America, has the name of being a wide-open town." Apparently the San Francisco *Commercial News* also believes in tee-totalism, for it jubilantly remarks: "It is doubtful whether so good a record could be found in any city of the United States for sobriety and consequently close application and attention to business; so we have good cause to congratulate ourselves."

In the first place, we would suggest that that useless bartender be discharged at once, and the barroom be turned into a parlor where tea, lemon pop and soda water only may be served.

As for the dining room, why would it not be well for the Commercial Club to ornament its walls with signs something like this.

Beware of California Wines. They are intoxicating.

The use of California Beverages is considered Bad Form in this Club.

We do not Believe in Encouraging Home Products.

California Wines are all Right for Eastern Consumers, but they are Unfit for the Members of the Commercial Club.

The Only Way we can Maintain our Reputation for Sobriety is by Avoiding California Wines.

Our Wine List is Merely for Ornamental Purposes.

We are sure if such official statements were prominently displayed about the walls of the dining room of the Commercial Club, that Eastern guests would be greatly impressed and every follower of the Anti-Saloon League would promptly be clamoring for admittance.

We are not acquainted with the Membership Committee of the Commercial Club, but they are doubtless glad to get new ideas. If they give this plan a trial, they may be able to cover themselves with glory and incidentally help to wipe out one of California's greatest assets, our $100,000,000 viticultural industry.

Wining the F. O. E.

THE Fraternal Order of Eagles had ample opportunity to familiarize themselves with California wines during their recent convention in San Francisco, for the winemakers were most generous in contributing hundreds of cases for sampling purposes.

Among those who helped out the great barbecue at the beach were the California Wine Association, Italian-Swiss Colony, Lachman & Jacobi, D. Arthur Lachman, French-American Wine Company and Inglenook Vineyard Co.

The wine used at the big banquet on Thursday evening, August 24th, at Scottish Rite Hall, included the Napa & Sonoma Wine Company's Riesling and a red wine provided by William Goldman of the Eagle Vineyard.

The Italian-Swiss Colony secured some excellent publicity during the week. In addition to their artistic displays at the headquarters of the different counties, where are located their notable wineries and vineyards, they scored a real hit with a window that was a distinctly new and original advertisement. It seems that Sam Berger, the Market street haberdasher, received a large supply of ruby colored neckties which he was anxious to feature. Some one pointed out that they were just the color of the Colony's famous table wine, Tipo Red, and it was suggested that if they were displayed with bottles of ruby Tipo, they would attract the attention not only of visiting Eagles, but people familiar with the popular Tipo wine.

The wisdom of this suggestion was evidenced by the thousands who stopped each day to gaze at the nobby Tipo Red neckties that ornamented unique Italian basket bottles, for in addition to the regular Tipo packages, there were odd looking bottles with necks a yard long, others only a few inches high, and still others resembling teapots.

I heard a lady remark to her husband: "Do you think they would give us one of those bottles if you bought a tie?"

To which he promptly replied, "Come on in and we will find out."

I'm afraid the lady was disappointed, but evidently she had set her heart on possessing one of those bottles as an ornament and as they are for sale everywhere she was doubtless promptly informed that she would have no difficulty in securing one at any grocery store.

The Solano and Sacramento Eagles made a great mistake in selecting the Palace Hotel for their headquarters, for it was too far from the convention hall and the Eastern visitors had little use for the style and elegance of our principal downtown caravansary. It is a pity the pretentious Sacramento County exhibit was wasted on the desert air, for it was perhaps the most artistic and comprehensive of any of the county exhibits. The jars of processed fruit, the wealth of fresh fruit, the beautiful clusters of grapes, the festoon of heavily laden hops and the liberal sprinkling of mineral waters, different brews of beer and a variety of Cordova wines made a particularly effective showing.

The Fresno Eagles were more fortunate in selecting for their temporary nest the lobby of the Goodfriend Hotel, which was always crowded with Eagles anxious to taste the fine wines of that favored section. The California Wineries & Distilleries provided half a dozen sweet wines, A. Mattei, a 52-gallon barrel of sherry, and H. Granz a similar quantity of port, while the Italian-Swiss Colony, in addition to a pretty pyramid display, enabled the Fresno delegation to serve some choice dry wines.

One evening, while serving liquid sunshine, one of the Fresno boosters said to the wife of a Kansas City Eagle: "Before you go home, take a run down to Fresno, you'll like our town."

"It's too hot," she answered; "we left Missouri to escape the heat."

"Course it's hot," retorted the jolly Fresno Eagle. "If it were not, we wouldn't be giving away these grand grapes and raisins, and this fine port and sherry. "You don't get them in Missouri," and turning to a precocious booster who stood near by, he called out, "Bill, what's the finest city in the world?"

"Fresno," cried the bright little lad, his eyes twinkling with pride.

"How do *you* know?" he was asked.

"Cause I live there," came the convincing statement that made every one smile good naturedly.

"Very well, visitors, let's drink a toast to Fresno," suggested the hospitable Fresno host. No one could refuse such an invitation and so a dozen glasses were raised and drained, while the men looked longingly for a second toast and the women smacked their lips, pronouncing it "fine."

Before I left a half dozen toasts were drunk to Kansas City, to San Francisco, to the 1915 Exposition and to the Grand F. O. E.

Napa County's exhibit in the Hotel Tallac was notable principally for the miniature bottles of wine given out with lavish prodigality to everyone. On the tiny labels, bearing the "compliments of the Napa Aerie 161, F. O. E.," I noticed the names of such well known wine makers as G. de Latour, Theodore Gier, To-Kalon Vineyard Company, F. Salmina & Co., and Lombardi Wine Co. I also had the pleasure of tasting some excellent punch which was liberally flavored with Bismarck Bruck's popular grape juice.

The Contra Costa County Aerie of Eagles, which displayed the county's resources in the parlors and dining room of the Hotel Von Dorn, showed great discretion in holding its gifts for the visiting Eagles until they were about to leave the metropolis. Then 1250 baskets, filled with our choice Contra Costa fruits and wines were given to as many Eastern Eagles as a fitting farewell remembrance of the Eagles' 1911 convention. The California Wine Association and the Italian-Swiss Colony donated the 1250 split bottles of wine and the Colton Winery provided sixteen cases of quarts and pints to be served at headquarters to all who desired to sample Contra Costa's fine vintages. Those with prohibition tendencies were given some of Contra Costa's soda water, cider or delicious grape juice donated by John Swett & Son.

The San Joaquin, Santa Clara and Sonoma County Aeries all offered wine to their guests, who certainly had a fine chance not only to sample our California wines themselves, but to take countless souvenir packages away with them to the folks at home. There is no question but what this method of advertising will bring us results, for every visitor has at least learned that we produce superior wines and no doubt on some occasion will make an effort to secure them in their own cities outside our State.

Found It Impossible

THE Philadelphia Record is a paper not given to extravagant statements. It usually thinks well before it says anything editorially. So this editorial paragraph can be taken as no hasty utterance:

"After trying prohibition for two years, Montgomery, Ala., has gone 'wet' by a vote of 2,500 to 2,600. It is impossible to attribute so striking a result to sinister influence. The only inference warranted is that Montgomery has found prohibition impossible and has decided to go back to the high license plan of regulating a traffic which cannot be suppressed."

LOS ANGELES DEPARTMENT

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 20.—It is understood that the Legislative wisdom of Los Angeles is considered a shining light in Ogden and Salt Lake City, and as the law governing the liquor traffic in those cities is about to be framed after the model of the Los Angeles ordinance, it is well that their attention should be called to the provision, by which it is possible to make communities, which have voted in favor of license, "dry" against their will.

Chief of Police Sebastian has turned over to the city law department a question, somewhat difficult to answer, viz: "When is a meal not a meal?" The subject has been injected into the liquor ordinance by that section governing restaurants, which declares that spirituous, vinous, malt or mixed intoxicating liquors can be served or given away to be consumed on the premises with bona fide meals only, which meals shall not be a subterfuge merely to obtain intoxicating liquors.

What is one man's meal would often prove another man's poison. Naturally the would-be funny men of the local press have taken advantage of the situation and have earned meals by their varied attempts to answer the absorbing question. One representative business man lunches on a couple of crackers and a glass of sherry, while another hungers for a rare steak and pint of claret. Between the two there are endless variations, and I believe that Assistant Prosecutor Gardner is correct when he defines a meal as that amount of food which a person wishes to eat. The police, however, want to know if a sandwich is a meal or "a subterfuge merely to obtain intoxicating liquors."

All this trouble has arisen because Al. Levy, who keeps a cafe bearing his name, sells liquor together with a "sandwich and an olive," and upon the answer to the question may depend the forfeiture of his license.

F. O. Johnson, proprietor of the Westminster Hotel, has been granted a table license, and can now serve liquors with meals in the new hotel cafe. This is on the Main street side, and occupies what was formerly the hotel parlor and billiard room.

It would seem down south that the incorporation fever is abroad. Active steps are being taken to incorporate Needles and Barstow, and the press of the desert cities has now taken the matter up, and is agitating it strongly. The liquor interests are said to be behind the movement at Needles, as they desire to keep their licenses should the prohibs carry the first district at the next election. The people also desire to control their own streets and highways, together with sewer facilities and other improvements, as they should.

At Colton those citizens who believe in the water wagon as the proper means of progression, are real mad with the result of the recent election, and talk about recalling the city trustees on the ground that before election they were pledged to issue no liquor licenses. It is said that a large number of wet votes were cast in the belief that the city would be spared the voting of bonds for street improvements, if saloons were allowed to come in, the revenue from these being used to improve the streets. It was also found necessary to raise $25,687.60 for the city's expenses during the fiscal year. There is $1,352,000 worth of property in Colton that taxes can be levied on. Of the amount to be raised $10,990 will be applied on the bonded indebtedness. Under the circumstances the majority of citizens believed it wise to drop off the water wagon and by licensing properly regulated liquor traffic add very considerably to the city revenues. A liquor ordinance is being prepared by which licenses will be issued from month to month, table license $50 per month, wholesale license $75 and saloon license $150.

The liquor business must pay well in San Diego, for I notice that the Eintract bar was recently sold by Peter Becker and N. C. Stonesifer to Carl Wachof, of the Coronado Hotel, and some Los Angeles capitalists for $17,000.

The Board of Trustees of Redondo Beach have granted licenses for four saloons and one wholesale liquor establishment, in spite of a determined kick on the part of the prohibs. The firms are as follows: Langer & Co., J. S. Schindler, Edmonds & Mayfield, M. Mayer and L. J. Baumbach.

Globe, Arizona, has a new liquor ordinance, under the terms of which the number of licenses are limited to fifteen. This does not mean that all saloons above that number are compelled to go out of business. The intent is that all saloons now in business may continue as long as they pay their license, and are not closed by court or other orders. But when the number of saloon licenses is finally reduced to fifteen then no more licenses will be issued.

I learn that the Pabst Brewing Company is about to erect a mammoth cold storage plant in Phoenix, Arizona. A representative of the Pabst people is now on the ground making the necessary arrangements preliminary to the location of the plant.

On August 7th Ventura went wet by a small margin, the vote being 337 to 322 in favor of license. The town has been dry for the past three years, and its discarding prohibition after so long a trial, shows that the citizens were not satisfied with its workings. It is said that during the dry era there were nineteen blind pigs in the town and the sale of liquor was enormous. Hundreds were in the habit of journeying to Oxnard every day, returning with grips full of liquor, with the result that those inclined to drink at all always drank more than they would otherwise have done. The action of the Ventura people shows what they think of a dry town.

H. Underberg-Albrecht of Rheinberg, Germany, member of the Prussian Parliament and a distiller of international repute, recently visited Los Angeles. He was accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Eugene J. Cantin of New York, and Gesh Nuhnen, his secretary. Mr. Underberg-Albrecht is on a tour of the United States to study business methods. It is his first visit.

America Ranks Low in Beer Consumption

LONDON, July 22, 1911.—The English revenue department has been investigating the capacity for drink possessed by the people of the various countries, from which it has been able to get statistics and it finds a number of quite interesting things.

Germany, for instance, is not the greatest beer-drinking country in the world, as might have been expected. Belgium holds the record, with 46 gallons per capita per annum, to Germany's 22 gallons. Bavaria, however, taken separately from the rest of Germany, beats even Belgium, with 50.6 gallons. As a whole, Germany is not even second on the list. Englishmen drink 26.2 gallons apiece. The United States record is only 16.5 gallons, or less than either Belgium, England, Germany or Denmark.

As drinkers of spirits, Americans rank after Denmark, Germany, Holland, Austria and France, being tied with Sweden at 1.14 gallons apiece. As wine drinkers the French lead the world, with 34.5 gallons.

Grape Crop of 1911 will be Sufficient to Meet Demands

These Reports are to August 20, 1911

ALAMEDA COUNTY.

C. H. Wente, Livermore: Where vines are healthy the vineyards are in fine condition. Damage by frost and mildew is about twenty-five per cent. The crop prospect at the present time is twenty per cent less than last year, but conditions may change for better or worse. Wine remaining in cellar is twenty-five per cent less than last year. Phylloxera is increasing, but not as fast in this district as in others. There have been two hundred acres of vines planted this season.

Grau & Werner, Irvington: Condition of vineyards in this section fair. There was but slight damage by frost in this locality. Crop conditions are not as good as at this time last year. We have the same quantity of wine in the cellar as at this time in 1910. Phylloxera is not making any progress. No new vines planted this year.

A. Duvall, Livermore: Splendid vegetation this year and vineyard looks well. Weather cool; warm weather wanted for maturing. Damage by frost about one-third, but the wood for next year's pruning is in good condition. All wine has been sold. Am still fighting phylloxera, uprooting bad vines and not replanting.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

A. York & Sons, Templeton: Vineyards in this section are looking tolerably well, although not as thrifty as last year. There was no great damage by frost except in a few low places. Crop will be lighter than last year. A little more wine on hand than last year. Phylloxera is working slowly and there is some mildew. We have not planted any new vines this year.

Sierra Madre Vintage Co., Lamanda: Vineyards in good condition. No damage by frost and as yet no serious damage by sunburn. Crop will be smaller than last year. No phylloxera and no serious other diseases. No new vines planted this year.

Jacob Rudel, San Gabriel: Condition of vineyards in this section very satisfactory. No damage by frost, mildew or sunburn. Crop prospects as compared with last year, not so good. No progress by phylloxera. No new acreage.

C. O. Rust, Anaheim: Vineyards in this section are in good condition. No damage by frost or sunburn. Crop prospects are about the same as last year at this season. Same amount of wine in the cellar as last year. No phylloxera but possibly a little scattered mildew. No new vines planted this year.

Italian Vineyard Co., Los Angeles: Vineyard in good condition; no damage by frost or sunburn. Crop prospects the same as last year. Very little wine left in the cellars. No progress made by phylloxera or other diseases. No new vines planted this season.

SANTA CLARA COUNTY.

John A. Corotto, San Jose: Vineyards this year show good and vigorous growth. No frost or mildew but slight damage by sunburn. Prospect about the same as last year. About the same amount of wine on hand as last year. Phylloxera has made very little progress. I know of fifty acres of new vines planted this year.

P. F. Lint, Los Gatos: Vines in this section are looking very fine this year. There has been no damage by frost, mildew or sunburn. Crop conditions about the same as last year. I think all cellars are well cleaned up. Phylloxera is still showing in places but not very much. No new vines planted.

Paul Masson, San Jose: Condition of vineyards in this section good. There was some damage by frost. Crop prospects are fifteen per cent less than last year. Most of the cellars are empty. Phylloxera is steadily progressing. No new acreage this year.

P. Prudhomme, San Jose: There has been a very large growth in the vineyards this year. About twenty per cent damage by frost in the low lands. Crop will be a little short of last year. All our wine has been sold. No phylloxera or other diseases. Have planted about ten acres this season.

E. E. Meyer, Wrights: Vineyards in this section are in good conditions; young vines are especially healthy. No damage by frost or sunburn. Prospects about the same as last year, but there is great danger of the Fall rains ruining the crop. About 25,000 gallons of 1910 wines remain in our cellars. Phylloxera and other diseases have made no progress in this locality. About ten acres of new vines have been planted.

SONOMA COUNTY.

A. M. Gaye, Sebastopol: Vines are now in good condition, but we can see the damage done by the prolonged cold spell during the last Spring. We will have half a crop this year, but a vineyard here and there will have an average crop. Very little wine remains in the cellar. Little progress is being made by phylloxera. Small acreage has been planted this year.

W. D. Sink, Cloverdale: Vineyards have had the best of care and look well. No damage by frost and very little by sunburn. Crop will not be over two-thirds of last year. Not as much wine in the cellars as last year. Phylloxera is still progressing and will continue until all the old wines are gone. Not over a hundred acres planted this year.

T. L. Orr, Grafton, Occidental: Zinfandels less than average, other varieties about half crop. Cold weather caused many bunches to drop half the grapes. Occidental crop about the same as last year. Grafton district one-quarter less than last year. Considerable less wines in cellars than last year. No new acreage about Grafton and around Occidental and Sebastopol, old and weak vines are being pulled up and Gravenstein apples planted.

NAPA COUNTY.

Inglenook Vineyard, Rutherford: Condition of vineyards very good. Very little damage by frost. Crop about the same as last year. Little less wine in cellar than last year and all old wines. No progress made by phylloxera. Five acres of new vines planted.

Chas. Krug Winery, St. Helena: Vineyards look better than they have for some years. Damage by frost about twenty-five per cent of the normal crop. Prospects are three-quarters of last year's crop. Fifty per cent less wine in cellars than last year. Vines are all on resistant stock. Very few new vines planted in the last two years.

Henry Anderson, Oakville: Vineyards in good condition but about two weeks slow in ripening. About twenty per cent damage by frost. Crop about the same as last year. Considerable less wine in cellar than last year. Very little progress by phylloxera. About twenty acres planted this season.

Theo. Gier, Oakland, Napa, Livermore and St. Helena: Vineyards in fairly good condition. Some mildew at Livermore and St. Helena. Damage by frost at Napa, St. Helena and Livermore from ten to twenty per cent. A seventy-five per cent average in all three places. Cellars are about empty this year. Last year one-third was left. Phylloxera is making rapid progress in Livermore Valley. Planted about one hundred acres in Livermore.

A. H. Crossman, Napa: Vineyard in very good condition. Much damage by frost. Crop prospects much less than last year. No wine in cellar. No progress by phylloxera. No new acreage.

George Da Latour, Rutherford: Our vineyards are in good condition but some vineyards have mildew. We believe frost did about twenty-five per cent damage and coulure about the same. Crop will be about fifty per cent of last year. Very little wine remains in the cellars here. Vinefera are dying very fast but vines grafted to resistent stock look very thrifty. About fifty acres of new vines have been planted this season.

SAN JOAQUIN, SACRAMENTO AND OTHER COUNTIES.

W. C. Brown, Lodi: Condition of vineyards very good, damage by frost will be about fifteen per cent. There will be about one-third crop of Black Prince, Tokays good, and wine grapes about the same as last year. No progress made by phylloxera. No new acreage.

The Barton Vineyard Co., Ltd., Fresno: Growth and foliage have generally been good but considerable damage by frost. Some sunburn and mildew. Crop uneven. Good where not frozen, but greater part of district suffered heavily from frost. About the same amount of wine in cellars as at this time last year. Phylloxera spreading. "Small leaf" very noticeable in many places among all ages and varieties of vines. New planting not large.

San Benito Vineyards Co., Hollister: Condition of vineyards very fine. No damage of any kind. Berries are smaller this year but an increase in bunches. As much wine in cellars as at this time last year. No disease of any kind, except a few patches of mildew. Three sulphurings have been made. Ten acres in new vines this year.

Sacramento Valley Winery, Sacramento: An excellent crop this year. No damage to speak of. Crop prospects better than last year. About the same amount of wine in cellars. Phylloxera is gradually destroying some of the older vineyards. Very few new acres planted.

Wm. Hamon, Manager Placer County Winery Co., Roseville: Vineyards in good condition. Very little damage by frost and none by sunburn. Crop will be about the same as last year. Three times as much wine in cellars as compared with last year. No progress by phylloxera and no new acreage.

H. M. La Rue & Sons, Davis: Vineyards in excellent condition. Damage by frost from ten to twenty-five per cent. Yield about the same as last year. Steady inroads by phylloxera but not rapid. Practically no new planting.

L. R. Rogers, Las Palmas: Crop short from thirty to forty per cent. Crushing last year began August 15th. This year owing to frost and unusual cool late weather, grapes are not now making sugar. Season is now late and will be later, but with some warm weather soon, quality will be high. Crushing will probably start about September 5th.

C. J. Wetmore of the Wetmore-Bowen Company, reports that the Livermore Valley vineyards have suffered considerably from mildew and coulure, nevertheless he believes that there will be a fair average crop. Owing to the cool weather he states that the grapes will be from three weeks to a month late in ripening, in which case it is possible, although not probable, that rain may interfere with the vintage.

William Hamon, superintendent of the Placer County Winery Company, states that the prospects for a good and large grape crop in the vicinity of Roseville this year are promising. Unless warm weather continues, the crop will be two weeks late. The association growers will receive the contract price of $15 per ton. There are a total of approximately 3000 acres in this section. The winery will open late in September.

Jacob Kober, Ben Lomond: Conditions of vineyards here very good, with no damage by frost or sunburn. About same crop as last year. There is less wine in cellars than last year at this time. No diseases of any kind; no grapes planted this year.

Prices For Grape Crop

AS the REVIEW goes to press the following is the situation to date as to prices of grapes for winemaking in the districts mentioned. The announcement from San Jose as to dry wine grapes, will doubtless lead to fixing prices in other dry wine districts:

PRICES AT STOCKTON.

Stockton, August 30.—Following considerable controversy over the prices to be paid for wine grapes this season, George West & Son, through Manager Louis S. Wetmore, today announced that while no price had as yet been positively fixed, it had been decided that not less than $9 per ton would be paid. It is also possible that a bonus of $1 per ton will be paid to those who sell the firm their entire crop.

Wetmore admitted the Wests were trying to make the independents make the first move, and said:

"As far as Fresno county is concerned, we are not in the market there at all. Of course, if grapes are brought to us for the price paid by the Fresno wineries we will take them, probably. But we have a great deal of wine on hand, and will doubtless be able to get in San Joaquin county all the grapes we will need this season."

GROWERS NAME THEIR FIGURES AT SAN JOSE.

San Jose, August 30.—The Grape Growers' Association of Santa Clara County has agreed to a market price for its product this season. The common or ordinary wine grapes will be sold at $18 a ton, while those of the finer kinds will range in price up to $24 a ton. The meeting was attended by sixty members, all prominent men in the grape and wine business.

The consensus of opinion showed that there is a decrease of 10 to 25 per cent in the crop, as against that of last year. Many favored the price of $20 per ton for common grapes for many reasons, but the lower rate was finally decided on.

P. C. Rossi, president of the Italian-Swiss Colony, in regard to the prices of wine grapes, said that so far as he knew no prices had yet been determined upon. As far as the Italian-Swiss Colony was concerned it was prepared to pay as much for grapes as its competitors, but had no intention of taking the onus upon itself of fixing prices. As far as sweet wines were concerned he believed the price would be $10 a ton or thereabouts, as he was informed that George West & Son and others had offered that price. As to dry wine grapes he knew of no prices quoted yet. As to the general crop outlook, he believed that taken all through, in spite of mildew and coulure, it would prove a fair average crop, "not so big as to prove unwieldly, but sufficiently plentiful to go 'round and supply present wants."

SEATTLE AND NORTHWEST NEWS

SEATTLE, AUGUST 20, 1911:—Samuel Hyde reports that the sale of California wines has been picking up during the last three months, many hotels and private houses calling for the Californian brands in preference to all others.

The new steamer, Nasqually, which runs from Tacoma to Olympia, is equipped with a splendid bar. It proves popular on the beautiful voyages across the Sound.

The Saengerfest crowds during the week of August 18th enjoyed the Californian brands of wines. It was a somewhat unusual sight here to see the sturdy Germans and their women folk drinking in cafes of a high class. The Angelus, conducted by Germans, was a popular resort during the exercises of the singers.

Madame Pasquali, who sang in Seattle during the Saengerfest, was honored by the Press Club on the night of August 17, Ladies' Night. She sang many songs, as did Herr Frederick Hesse, the German court singer and favorite of Emperor William. After the formal part of the programme the ladies were escorted to the bar, the men being driven out. Madame Pasquali sprang a surprise by singing the Japanese National anthem, much to the surprise of the Japanese cleaners and barboys. The Press Club is Seattle' real bohemia.

Manager Hermann, of the College Inn, has opened a saloon above the Inn and just around the corner, next door to the Lotus saloon, which is owned by his brother-in-law.

The Goldie-Kleinert people are still getting large quantities of Californian wines, which they say are proving popular with naval officers.

Editor James, who sold the Royal Arch Journal to Bobby Boyce last month, still conducts his saloon, but he is largely in the oil business and is likely to retire from the liquor trade at an early date.

Colonel Alden J. Blethen, of the *Times*, was a conspicuous figure during the meeting of a number of printers here last month. They were on their way to San Francisco to the convention. During some "wet" stunts at a banquet the Colonel was toasted as the friend of liberal laws and fair treatment of employees. The saloon men here have always found the Colonel a strong foe of narrow laws. He is said, however, to be the most generous man anybody ever worked for. So far as that is concerned, one in trouble need not apply to him for help. He ferrets out the trouble and is "there" with his aid. Recently he sent $50 to the widow of a liquor trade journal's editor, the editor having died in sore financial straits. Singularly, the Colonel's rival in the newspaper field, although the liquor editor was also engaged on the sheet, has not yet tried to discover how he left his affairs when he passed away. So whenever the Colonel appears at a gathering of good fellows, Saengerfesters and others, he is cheered because he is loved.

"Jim" Morrison, former president of the Washington State Liquor League, is one of the most fertile thinkers of any of the saloon men in this part of the country. He has a library on subjects pertaining to the trade, and he is prepared to answer the arguments of the narrow heads. His saloon has been sold to J. J. Ferguson and "Jim" is taking the world easy.

At last they are trying to recall Dilling, the mayor of anti-ideas. The recall will probably fail, but Dilling has found that all is not easy sailing in his office. Three policemen have been murdered in cold blood and all sorts of holdups and brutal crimes have flourished since he became mayor. Of course he is not responsible for this crime wave, but he was elected on the special argument that such crime as existed when the town was open was due to Gill. Then how about the greater number of crimes committed under him?

"Pop" Martin, late of the Brown-Powell Company and formerly of Bellingham, insists that his old friends now confess that the town that went dry and killed itself by so doing now wants more chance to show that they will listen to reason. Business is very dull on account of the no saloon policy.

The Rev. Herbert H. Gowen is one of the broad-gauged ministers of Seattle and the entire Northwest. At a recent dinner to Colonel Alden J. Blethen, who opposes the narrower men of the cloth, Mr. Gowen had the courage to be one of the speakers who paid the tribute of a good word to the editor now under indictment by reason of the pernicious activity of the narrow ones in this community.

Signor Delphine, who hunted all over Seattle to find a real good Italian dinner, was surprised to come upon an Italian resort under the name "Blanchard's Cafe." This is a saloon on First Avenue and Blanchard. It reminds one, in a way, of Ed. Rendel's and Pete's Market Cafe, in San Francisco. With one or two such exceptions there is really not a chance for anything in this line in Seattle.

There is much talk about the Exposition these days and it is almost certain that a good amount of live money will soon begin to find its way into the city by the Golden Gate. Secretary C. B. Yandell, of the Chamber of Commerce, says the Exposition will help Seattle and the Northwest as well as the cities of California. He is in close touch with the situation. It is noticed that a number of French and Italian people are preparing to stake their fortunes in San Francisco.

Consumption of Whisky and Beer on Increase

New York, July 7.—No less than 63,000,000 barrels of beer were sold in the United States during the twelve months ending June 30 last, an increase over previous twelve months of 6.21 per cent, according to the annual report of the United States Brewers' Association.

Notwithstanding the increase which the report contends indicates prosperity, the spread of prohibition has affected the trade considerably, it is declared.

The whisky bill of the United States for the year, according to the report, is $146,983,000, an increase of nearly $8,000,000, or 5.66 per cent over the preceding twelve months.

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MACKIE & CO.
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BOORD & SON
London, Eng. ..... BOORD'S OLD TOM AND DRY GINS

BOUTELLEAU & CO.
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JOHN RAMSAY
Islay, Scotland ..... SCOTCH WHISKY

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At the State Fair

TWO cars of exhibits have arrived at the State Fair from Los Angeles. Mr. Charles L. Wilson of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, is in charge of the exhibit, which is entirely new, and he is confident that it will surpass everything of the kind at the State Fair. The Los Angeles process of vegetable preserving is remarkable for its naturalness and beauty of the specimens. Besides the preserved fruits in glass, fruits and vegetables are shown in papier mache models, in exact size and shape and color of the originals. Fresh fruit will be shipped to the fair from the south daily.

RUSTLERS AT THE STATE FAIR.

The Stanley Wild West show at the State Fair will have a number of thrilling stunts that will exceed in their exciting character the performances of the circus. Manager Stanley writes that he has secured A1 bad bronchos which will give no end of trouble, and also husky bulls that will not submit tamely to the rope. The chase, capture, and riding of the wild horses will be another interesting show and there will be a spirited exhibit of lady riding also; a girl with a child in her arms, being pursued by robbers. The child (made of rags) is dropped, and miraculously saved by a cowboy who drives off the robbers.

AUTOMOBILE SPACE FILLED.

The scarcity of room for the automobile and motor-truck exhibits at the State Fair emphasizes the need for a special building for the vehicle exhibits. All the space under the big new grand stand is taken up and a number of entries have been turned doyn for lack of space. But for this difficulty the automobile show at the State Fair this year would have greatly exceeded any previous auto show anywhere on the coast. However, by a careful distribution of space there will be a good variety and altogether a very handsome exhibit. Nine gold medals are offered in this class and there will be plenty of competition.

SOMETHING ABOUT FIREWORKS.

"Pyrotechnic exhibitions have been very expensive," says W. H. Willson who has charge of the fireworks at the state fair, "but the cheapening of some of the chemicals used has made it possible to present work which could not have been shown a few years ago. The searchlight bomb has been a great favorite but it is only since magnesium has dropped from $40.00 to $8.50 a pound, that I have been able to show these in any great number. The assembling of each of my ten-break bombs takes three days work and the chemicals cost about $15.00 for each one. I will show a number of these and also some new ones. The Butterfly shell, which flutters about in the air; the thunder and lightning shells, representing a thunder storm; the Niagara shell, showing a cataract; the Clown shell, which does an aerial comedy turn and a new Military Searchlight shell, which throws a dazzling light on the earth for nearly half a minute. We will also present a representation of a snow storm, the Aurora Borealis and a number of real moving picture shows never before seen in this part of the country." As the Willson company have made good at a number of great expositions there is no doubt that visitors to the State Fair will enjoy a magnificient spectacle every night of the fair.

A COW PARLOR AT THE STATE FAIR.

The aristocrats of the dairy will be honored at the state fair in roomy and airy barns, from which they will be conducted by white uniformed attendants to the milking parlor, a new concrete pavilion with stanchions for 72 cows. Here they will leisurely chew their balanced ration while the milking is going on, after which they will be taken back to the dormitory barns. The milking barn is well drained and scientifically ventilated, lighted by electricity and is a model in every respect of what a milking barn should be. The milking itself is a sanitary exhibit that should be studied by every dairyman. Near the milking barn is the model dairy house with its separators, butter making apparatus, refrigerator with seven ton ice capacity and laboratory for the testing of milk and cream, the examination of butter, etc. This building is of cement painted cream white and is located at the north of the Manufacturers Building. It is beautifully lighted and will be used also as the lecture room of the Dairy department of the State Agricultural School at Davis. Lectures on dairy practice will be given daily by members of the Davis school staff.

New Florida Pure Food Law

THE new pure food law of Florida, which is now going into effect, is attracting considerable attention and some of its provisions are of importance to the trade.

The following is a synopsis showing the new features of the law of interest to the liquor trade.

The general provisions with reference to drugs, confectionery food, etc., are practically the same as the provisions of the Federal law.

A special paragraph added to the section referring to adulteration of food (which also includes drinks) prohibits the use of any chemical preservative or anti-ferment, such as, formaldehyde, salicylic acid or salicylates, boric acid or borates, benzoic acid or benzoates or fluorides; or any artificial sweetener such as saccharin, dulcin or glucin.

A special provision in the section relating to misbranding of goods requires the net contents of the package to be correctly stated in terms of weight or measure, conspicuously, legible and correctly on the outside of the package.

Under the regulations which have been promulgated for the enforcement of this law, all goods on hand August 3rd can have printed slips in type not smaller than 8 point (brevier) capitals attached to the package to show net weight or measure, which printed slips will be recognized and accepted until January 1, 1912, after which time all goods are required to have the net weight or measure statement printed on the label. Rubber stamps will not be permitted for correcting labels now on hand, printed slips must be used.

A reasonable variation from the stated net weight or measure is permissible, provided this variation is as often above as below the weight or volume stated.

Goods on hand August 3rd containing not more than 1-10 of 1 per cent of benzoate of soda and otherwise complying with the law, may be disposed of until January 1, 1912, after which time no goods containing benzoate of soda can be legally sold in the state.

Goods on hand August 3rd containing saccharin and plainly labeled with the words, "Sweetened with saccharin," may be disposed of, but the importation or manufacture of any goods containing saccharin after August 3rd is prohibited.

The Big State Fair

Sacramento, August 26th to September 2nd, 1911

The program and arrangements now completed settle it that the State Fair this year will be the biggest and best ever held in California. Besides the largest industrial and livestock exhibits, the biggest purses and best races, the program includes:

Military Bands, Chorus Singing, Nightly Horse Show, Thrilling Fireworks, Famous Aviators and Daring Daily Feats by Dare-devil Cowboys from all over America

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WINE AND BRANDY EXPORTS BY SEA

NAMES OF CONSIGNEES WILL NOT BE GIVEN

Owing to a recent order of the Secretary of the Treasury through his local representatives, it has been found necessary to discontinue giving the names of the Consignees at this port. We regret to have to make this announcement, but for the time being, such conditions will rule.

FROM JULY 20 TO AUGUST 20, 1911.

WINE.

Destination.	Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
To Alaska	162	1,418	$1,605
" British Columbia	....	2,296	861
" Central America	67	25,744	8,488
" China	....	3,363	1,345
" Hawaiian Islands	90	71,140	28,541
" Mexico	35	4,369	1,744
" New York	171	857,423	296,887
" Philippine Islands	....	517	198
" South America	3	9,438	3,583
" Society Islands	....	4,111	974
" Samoan Islands	....	74	24
" Australia	....	253	100
" London	....	250	100
" Samarang	....	102	42
" Eastern States	150	48,854	21,832
Total	678	1,029,347	$366,274

WHISKY.

Destination.	Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
To Alaska	294	5,197	$15,681
" Central America	76	106	594
" Hawaiian Islands	175	1,095	5,733
" Mexico	13	57	123
Total	558	6,455	$22,151

BRANDY.

Destination.	Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
To Alaska	4	392	$1,035
" Central America	....	306	280
" Hawaiian Islands	61	293	1,539
" New York	....	100	200
" Boston	....	520	1,040
Total	65	1,611	$4,094

BEER.

Destination.	Packages Bottled.	Packages Bulk.	Value.
To Alaska	1,263	125	$14,036
" Central America	57	.....	291
" China	50	.....	252
" Hawaiian Islands	101	13	1,208
" South America	6	.....	80
" Society Islands	6	.....	48
" Samoan Islands	1	.....	9
Total	1,484	138	$15,924

MISCELLANEOUS.

Destination.	Packages and Contents.
To Alaska	62 cs Gin, 1 cs Cordial, 3 cs Alcohol, 3 cs Vermouth, 31 cs 1 hf bbl Cider, 7 cs Cherries in Maraschino, 1 cs Bitters, 160 cs Grape Juice, 85 cs Champagne, 1 csk Porter, 2 cs Lime Juice, 5 cs 1 kg Rum, 16 cs Soda Water, 150 cs Mineral Water, 4 cs 17 bbls Ginger Ale, 1 bbl Grenadine Syrup
" Central America	3 cs Mineral Water, 4 baskets Cordials, 1 cs Gin
" China	24 cs Grape Juice
" Hawaiian Islands	5 cs Grenadine, 2 cs 2 csks Ginger Ale, 24 cs Cordials, 2 cs Grape Juice, 2 cs Liquors, 4 cs Bitters, 25 cs Mineral Water, 5 cs Rum, 1 cs Kummel, 10 cs 3 bbls Gin, 10 cs Champagne, 2 cs 12 bbls 20 gals Alcohol, 10 cs Vermouth
" Japan	1 cs Mineral Water, 4 cs Champagne, 12 cs Grape Juice
" Mexico	37 cs Mineral Water, 3 cs Cherries in Maraschino, 10 cs Gin
" New York	1250 cs 85 bbls Cherries in Maraschino, 75 cs Grape Juice, 6 cs Cordials
Total	2056 cs 118 bbls 1 hf bbl 1 csk 4 baskets 20 gallons
Value	$23,230

IMPORTS BY SEA



Domestic.

FROM JULY 20 TO AUGUST 20, 1911.

FROM SEATTLE.

Beer ..... 1 cs 50 csks 355 hhds 910 bbls 90 hf bbls 215 qr bbls
Whisky ..... 4 cs 2 bbls
Champagne ..... 11 cs
Absinthe ..... 7 cs
Cider ..... 10 cs

FROM TACOMA.

Whisky ..... 7 cs
Beer ..... 830 hhds 650 bbls 676 hf bbls 958 qr bbls

BEER IN TRANSIT.

To Oakland ..... 100 hhds, 636 bbls 150 hf bbls 260 qr bbls
" Santa Clara ..... 30 bbls 40 hf bbls 40 qr bbls
" Alameda ..... 60 hhds 50 hf bbls 75 qr bbls
" San Mateo ..... 9 cs
" Santa Barbara ..... 2 cs
" Bakersfield ..... 260 csks
" Nevada ..... 110 hhds 240 bbls 25 hf bbls 65 qr bbls

Foreign.

FROM JULY 20 TO AUGUST 20, 1911.

FROM NEW YORK (VIA SALINA CRUZ)—Per Mexican, July 21.

26 cs Wine ..... San Francisco.
49 bbls Whisky ..... San Francisco.
270 cs Whisky ..... San Francisco.
10 bbls Gin ..... San Francisco.
15 cs Gin ..... San Francisco.

FOREIGN—SAME VESSEL.

9 csks Wine ..... San Francisco.
5 bbls Vermouth ..... San Francisco.
25 cs Brandy ..... San Francisco.
126 cs Liquors ..... San Francisco.
20 cs Wine ..... San Francisco.
30 bbls Ginger Ale ..... San Francisco.
150 cs Beer ..... San Francisco.
95 bbls Beer ..... San Francisco.
2 cs Ginger Ale ..... San Francisco.
306 cs Whisky ..... San Francisco.
150 cs Gin ..... San Francisco.
4 qr csks Whisky ..... San Francisco.
50 cs Whisky ..... Los Angeles.
52 cs Whisky ..... Portland.
3 csks Whisky ..... Seattle.

FROM KOBE, JAPAN—Per Manchuria, July 22.

170 csks Sake ..... San Francisco.
50 cs Sake ..... San Francisco.
30 csks Sake ..... Los Angeles.

FROM NEY YORK (VIA SALINA CRUZ)—Per Nebraskan, July 24.

2 bbls Whisky ..... San Francisco.
1 cs Brandy ..... San Francisco.
5 bbls Gin ..... Stockton.
3 cs Brandy ..... San Francisco.
25 cs Gin ..... San Francisco.
20 cs Cordials ..... Portland.

FROM KOBE, JAPAN—Per Chiyo Maru, July 27.

215 cs Sake ..... San Francisco.
258 csks Sake ..... San Francisco.

FROM NEW YORK (VIA ANCON)—Per Mackinaw, August 11.

102 cs Whisky ..... San Francisco.
140 bbls Whisky ..... San Francisco.

FROM NEW YORK (VIA SALINA CRUZ)—Per Missourian), August 9

891 cs Root Beer ..... San Francisco.
2 bbls Whisky ..... San Francisco.
680 cs Whisky ..... San Francisco.
415 cs Gin ..... San Francisco.
13 csks Gin ..... San Francisco.
15 octs Gin ..... San Francisco.
1 csk Whisky ..... San Francisco.
6 cs Prune Juice ..... San Francisco.
2 bbls Whisky ..... Reno.
4 bbls Whisky ..... Honolulu.
112 csks Beer ..... Honolulu.

FROM EUROPE—SAME VESSEL.

50 cs Punch ..... San Francisco.
505 bbls Stout ..... San Francisco.
1 csk Brandy ..... San Francisco.
50 cs Wine ..... San Francisco.
1 csk Spirits ..... San Francisco.
173 cs Gin ..... San Francisco.
30 cs Liquors ..... San Francisco.
25 cs Brandy ..... Portland.
50 cs Beer ..... Portland.
15 cs Wine ..... Portland.
50 cs Beer ..... Seattle.
1 vat Brandy ..... Tacoma.
40 cs Wine ..... Honolulu.

FROM EUROPE (VIA ANCON)—Per Newport, August 4.

125 cs Bitters ..... San Francisco.
629 cs Vermouth ..... San Francisco.
100 cs Mineral Water ..... San Francisco.
230 cs Wine ..... San Francisco.
79 cs Whisky ..... San Francisco.
10 bbls Whisky ..... San Francisco.

FROM VICTORIA—Per City of Puebla, August 5.

10 cs Whisky ..... San Francisco.
124 cs Champagne ..... San Francisco.
28 cs Whisky ..... Los Angeles.

FROM ANTWERP—Per Jacobsen, August 5.

70 cs Benedictine ..... San Francisco.
150 cs Stout ..... San Francisco.
240 cs Mineral Water ..... San Francisco.

FROM NEW YORK (VIA ANCON)—Per Pleiades, August 7.

875 cs Whisky ..... San Francisco.
5 bbls Gin ..... San Francisco.

FROM NEW YORK (VIA SALINA CRUZ)—Per Isthmian, August 7.

10 bbls Whisky ..... San Francisco.
5 bbls Gin ..... San Francisco.
2 bbls Gin ..... Sacramento.

FROM EUROPE—SAME VESSEL.

241 cs Wine ..... San Francisco.
10 cs Beer ..... San Francisco.
15 cs Mineral Water ..... San Francisco.
4 bbls Wine ..... San Francisco.
50 cs Gin ..... San Francisco.
5 cs Wine ..... Oakland.
22 cs Wine ..... Los Angeles.

FROM HAMBURG—Per Abyssinia, August 7.

100 cs Vermouth ..... Seattle.
1 csk Wine ..... Seattle.

FROM LIVERPOOL (VIA SEATTLE)—Per Watson, August 10.

339 cs Whisky ..... San Francisco.
60 cs Brandy ..... San Francisco.
1 hhd Whisky ..... San Francisco.
1050 cs Champagne ..... San Francisco.
25 cs Wine ..... San Francisco.

FROM NEW YORK (VIA SALINA CRUZ)—Per Columbian, August 12.

5 csks Wine .....San Francisco.
7 bbls Gin .....San Francisco.
25 cs Gin .....San Francisco.
30 cs Cider .....San Francisco.
4 bbls Wine .....San Francisco.
7 cs Wine .....San Francisco.
1 cs Whisky .....San Francisco.
1 crate Liquors .....San Francisco.
10 bbls Gin .....San Jose.
10 cs Gin .....San Jose.
3 bbls Whisky .....Portland.

FROM EUROPE—SAME VESSEL.

126 cs Gin .....San Francisco.
100 cs Mineral Water .....San Francisco.
60 csks Mineral Water .....San Francisco.
111 cs Champagne .....San Francisco.
139 cs Wine .....San Francisco.
30 cs Beer .....San Francisco.
225 cs Beer .....San Diego.
1 oct Brandy .....Seattle.
1 oct Rum .....Seattle.
300 cs Vermouth .....Seattle
60 cs Liquors .....Seattle.
75 cs Gin .....Honolulu.

FROM ANTWERP—Per Senator, August 13.

525 cs Brandy .....San Francisco.
488 cs Whisky .....San Francisco.
200 bbls Ginger Ale .....San Francisco.
190 bbls Beer .....San Francisco.
45 cs Beer .....San Francisco.
10 octs Whisky .....San Francisco.
10 csks Whisky .....San Francisco.
2000 cs Gin .....San Francisco.
372 cs Mineral Water .....San Francisco.
550 cs Amer Picon .....San Francisco.
126 cs Bitters .....San Francisco.
144 csks Wine .....San Francisco.
342 cs Wine .....San Francisco.
1 butt Wine .....San Francisco.
1100 cs Vermouth .....San Francisco.
215 cs Liquors .....San Francisco.
175 cs Benedictine .....San Francisco.
150 cs Absinthe .....San Francisco.
15 cs Wine .....San Diego.
200 cs Ale .....Vancouver.
175 csks Whisky .....Vancouver.
860 cs Whisky .....Vancouver.
11 cs Mineral Water .....Vancouver.
50 cs Wine .....Vancouver.
50 bbls Ginger Ale .....Vancouver.
50 cs Rum .....Vancouver.

FROM KOBE, JAPAN—Per Mongolia, August 13.

210 csks Sake .....San Francisco.
40 cs Sake .....San Francisco.
70 cs Sake .....Los Angeles.

FROM KOBE, JAPAN—Per America Maru, August 17.

148 csks Sake .....San Francisco.
149 cs Sake .....San Francisco.

FROM NEW YORK (VIA SALINA CRUZ)—Per Nevadan, August 18.

25 cs Lime Juice .....San Francisco.
100 cs Whisky .....San Francisco.
20 cs Gin .....San Francisco.
13 bbls Gin .....San Francisco.
10 cs Wine .....San Francisco.
13 bbls Whisky .....Chico.
29 cs Whisky .....Chico.
6 csks Gin .....Stockton.
25 cs Gin .....Stockton.
680 cs Whisky .....Portland.

FROM EUROPE—SAME VESSEL.

550 cs Vermouth .....Los Angeles.

FROM HAMBURG—Per Osiris, August 19.

250 cs Whisky .....San Francisco.
2 bbls Wine .....San Francisco.
25 octs Brandy .....Seattle.
839 cs Wine .....Seattle.
50 cs Rum .....Seattle.
50 cs Whisky .....Seattle.
32 octs Wine .....Seattle.

IMPORTS BY RAIL IN BOND.

FROM JULY 20 TO AUGUST 20, 1911.

Via New York—

8 cs Wine .....From Havre.
1 cs Liquor ..... " "
14 cs Wine ..... " Hamburg.

California Wine to New York by Sea

July 16 to 31, 1911.

From San Francisco, SS. Oregonian.

60 bbls.....Savoy Wine and Importing Co.
100 bbls.....P. Garguilo & Co.
75 bbls.....C. Vazzolo
66 bbls.....M. May
66 bbls.....G. F. Watson

From San Francisco, SS. Cristobol.

32 cases.....Wetmore-Bowen Co.
5240 bbls .....California Wine Association
80 cases .....Calwa Distributing Co.
485 bbls.....Lachmann & Jacobi
224 bbls .....J. Pacheteau
180 bbls .....Gundlach-Bundschu Co.
60 bbls .....J. Albertelli

From San Francisco, SS. Colon.

785 bbls .....Lachmann & Jacobi

From San Francisco, SS. American

120 bbls.....Roma Wine Co.
77 bbls.....Italia Wine Co.
100 bbls .....C. Manzella & Son
50 bbls .....Cunco & Podesta
90 bbls .....California Wine Association
200 bbls .....A. Gazzola

August 1 to 15.

From San Francisco, SS. Panama.

99 bbls.....Sonoma Wine & Brandy Co.
127 bbls .....Italian-Swiss Colony
463 bbls .....C. Schilling & Co.
170 bbls .....Chas. Stern & Sons
624 bbls .....California Wine Association
575 bbls .....Italian Vineyard Co.
92 bbls .....N. Capell

From San Francisco, SS. Advance.

15 bbls .....Italian-Swiss Colony
201 bbls .....J. Pacheteau
25 bbls .....Lachman & Jacobi
285 bbls .....Flegenheimer Bros.
60 bbls .....C. Striffling's Sons

San Diego men have organized a stock company, capitalized at $300,000, to start a new brewery in that city to be known as the Panama brewery. A plant with a capacity of 30,000 barrels a year will be erected on the bay front. H. H. Snyder, a former New York man, is said to be at the head of the new enterprise.

E. A. GROEZINGER Established 1846 E. O. SCHRAUBSTADTER

A. FINKE'S WIDOW
SPARKLING AND VINTAGE WINES
CHAMPAGNES
809 MONTGOMERY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

LOUISVILLE DEPARTMENT

G. D. CRAIN, JR., Regular Correspondent, 305 Keller Bldg., Louisville, Ky.

LOUISVILLE, KY., AUGUST 25.—These are the dog days, and also vacation days. That explains to some extent why things are quiet along Main street, in the wholesale whisky district. Everybody who can avoid the 100-degree temperature which the weather man is handing out in this latitude is getting away to Michigan, the sea-shore and the mountains, and it is not likely that the exodus will be converted into a home-coming before the first of September, though that of course is looming up in the immediate future.

Business continues quiet, as was to have been expected, but the volume of trade is extremely satisfactory compared with last year's. The outlook for the fall is especially good, and those who have been in the business for a long time are predicting that the distillers and wholesalers will come near setting a record in the number of carloads shipped out of this market from September to December, inclusive.

There seems to be every reason for business being good. It looks as though crops are going to pan out all right, although the general drouth has hurt some; while the railroads are earning a good return on their investment and Congress gives promise of coming to an adjournment—which will help some. It is generally agreed that underlying business conditions are good, and that means that the liquor trade should be able to go ahead on a sound and substantial foundation.

Though a large number of the distilleries have closed for the summer, not to reopen until November, a good production is still being recorded by those which have continued operations without a break. Most of the stock which is being made now is destined ultimately for bottled-in-bond purposes, it is understood, as many of the largest operators are firmly of the opinion that the demand for this character of stock will continue strong.

Politics in Kentucky was once described by Poet Charles Mulligan as being "the damnedest" to be found anywhere. It is undoubtedly true that the peanut politician has ample opportunity for the display of his talents in this great Commonwealth. How is it possible for talk constantly to be centered on a subject which contains the greatest possible menace to the largest industry in the State—the distilling of whisky—without successful efforts being made to prevent the loose-jawed individuals from carrying on their propaganda is really difficult to understand.

Thus it happens that this year, when the efforts of those on both sides should be directed toward the really important work of improving the system of road-building, providing a modern system of education and reforming the tax laws, reforms which are badly needed, the debate and the campaign speeches and the newspaper editorials refer to nothing but the extension of the county unit bill. This is a rather academic question, since most of the counties of the State are now "dry," and the extension of the county unit idea to others would affect only a few communities. Nevertheless, this is given first place in the discussions, and is tending to create bitterness and to concentrate attention upon the liquor business, which in nowise deserves it.

While it is declared by leaders on both sides of the fence that state-wide prohibition is not an issue and is not intended to be, there is nevertheless the suggestion constantly recurring that this will be the next step in the campaign of the antis, should they be successful in providing an extension of the county unit law, to which both parties are now committed. The Democrats for a time appeared to be about to take a sane and sensible course, by deciding not to extend the law, but to let the local option idea, which has worked out successfully, prevail. Those favoring this plan, including Henry Watterson, the brilliant editor of the Louisville Courier-Journal, failed in their purpose, however, and a county unit plank was inserted in the platform by the Democrats.

The chances now seem to favor the election of O'Rear, the Republican nominee, who has gained strength during the past few weeks, largely due to the vacillating policy of the Democrats, while he is definitely committed to the county unit idea, it is stated by his closest friends that he is with equal definiteness opposed to State-wide prohibition. That being the case, and in view of the fact that it would take a constitutional amendment to get that any way, it is not likely that the election of O'Rear would prove of decided danger to the trade, although most of its members would probably have preferred to see McCreary, the Democrat, elected, had he not come out, after straddling the question for several months, as favoring the county unit extension plank.

Coopers, who are of course much interested in the whisky trade, which contributes several million dollars a year in this State alone to the package-making interests, are discussing with considerable fervor the question of the second-hand whisky barrel. Owing to the popularity of bottled-in-bond goods, the number of used barrels thrown on the market has been exceedingly large during the past few years, and these have come in competition with the coopers in other lines requiring first class tight packages. It is now stated, however, that the manufacture and sale of corn whisky, which does not have to be aged, and which is contained in used barrels coated with paraffine, has taken many of the second-hand whisky barrels off the market, much to the relief of the coopers.

R. E. Wathen & Co., local distillers, recently gave out some interesting figures bearing on the use of their Packard trucks, two of which have been in use for more than a year. The record shows that these trucks, which have a load capacity of three tons each, have saved the company three cents a barrel in the cost of handling whisky. In addition they have enabled the company to maintain a much more efficient service, and they are regarded as splendid investments. A third car will probably be put into use this year.

It is reported from Frankfort, famous as the home of Old Taylor, that a $100,000 distilling company is in process of organization. It is stated that New York capital is interested in the venture, and that the plant will be located just outside of the city of Frankfort. C. W. Saffell and Edward Weitzel, of Frankfort, and Joseph Gross, of Lexington, are the principal men connected with the undertaking, Mr. Gross being the leader of the enterprise. It is expected that the new plant will be among the leaders of the Frankfort distilling interests.

The Greenbaum distillery at Midway, Ky., has been improved considerably this summer. A drying apparatus, made by the Louisville Drying Machine Company, has been installed, together with an evaporating outfit of the Vulcan Copper Works, of Cincinnati. A conveying system for handling coal and ashes, manufactured by the Jeffery Company, of Columbus, has also been contracted for.

The Buffalo Springs Distillery, at Buffalo City, in Scott county, is adding a large warehouse to its equipment. It will have a capacity of 6500 barrels.

The Gerdes distillery at Nicholasville, Ky., which is controlled by Cincinnati capital, is undergoing extensive alterations and improvements. An additional story is being built, and two new fermenting rooms 50x100 are being added. A new boiler-house is also under construction.

Marion Taylor, of Wright & Taylor, has made several gifts to Natchez, Miss., his birth-place, including a public fountain in memory of his mother.

Blakemore Wheeler, of C. P. Moorman & Co., is on a vacation in Michigan. He returns shortly after September 1.

Warner Jones, advertising manager of Paul Jones & Co., is enjoying a respite from business duties, and is taking a month's vacation. He will be "back on the job" September 15.

At Colfax, Washington, which city is surrounded by dry territory, saloon men are doing a land-office business in preparing the "Dry Town Package." In fact liquor is carried away in suit cases, gunny sacks, pasteboard boxes and every conceivable form of package. So Colfax retailers are reaping a big harvest from the folly of their neighbors.

The Supervisorial District No. 1, of Modoc County, went wet at the recent special election by the narrow margin of three votes. A canvas of votes has been had which shows no change. At Bidwell the returns read 67 for license and 30 against. At Lake City 23 for license and 57 against. The totals were 177 votes cast 90 for license, 87 against.

Big Independent Wine Company Now In Business

THE California Wineries & Distilleries, with a capital of $1,000,000, has entered the wine and brandy market of the world, and will in future handle the output of four of the largest wineries in California. The headquarters of this new and powerful company are in this city, with offices and extensive cellars at the corner of Fifth and Townsend streets.

The properties under its control either by lease or purchase, are Las Palmas winery and distillery at Las Palmas, Fresno County; La Paloma winery and distillery at Tarpey, Fresno County; The Lodi Co-operative Winery at Lodi, San Joaquin County, and the Elk Grove Vineyard Association, Elk Grove, Sacramento County; producing both dry and sweet wines and brandy. The total output of these properties, indicating the immensity of the wine industry of the State, is 7,000,000 gallons annually.

The large and suitably arranged cellars at Fifth and Townsend streets have been equipped to handle wines and brandies for domestic and foreign distribution. They are well located for this purpose, being on rail, and close to water transportation facilities, thereby effecting considerable saving in freight and drayage charges.

The California Wineries and Distilleries comprises among its members many of the best known and most energetic growers and wine men in the State, belonging to what is known as the "Independents." The directorate of the company is as follows: L. R. Rogers, president; M. F. Tarpey, vice-president; W. C. Brown, secretary, and Andrew Johnson.

LASH'S BITTERS
TONIC LAXATIVE

TELEPHONE PACIFIC DOUGLAS 1844

THOS. W. COLLINS & CO.

Commission Merchants and Importers

34 and 36 DAVIS STREET, SAN FRANCISCO

DISTRIBUTORS FOR

Pabst Brewing Co.
Milwaukee, Wis.
Bottled Beer Brands:
Blue Ribbon, Export and Red, White and Blue
Pabst Malt Extract, The "Best" Tonic

American Fruit Product Co.
Rochester, N. Y.
Pure Apple Cider and Vinegar

Weisel & Company
Milwaukee, Wis.
High Grade German Sausage and Smoked Meats

Rudolph Oelsner, Importer
New York
Imported German Beers
Pilsner, Bürger Bräu
Münchner Hof Bräu

Baird-Daniels Company
New York
"Oxford Club" Gins

Green River Distilling Co.
Owensboro, Ky.
Green River Whiskey—
"The Whiskey without a Headache"

W. A. Ross & Bro.
Belfast, Liverpool and Leith
"Great Auk's Head" Guinness's Stout
Bass's Ale, Royal Belfast Ginger Ale and Sarsaparilla

A. Overholt & Co.
Pittsburg, Penn.
Old Overholt Rye Whiskey
"The Whiskey that made **Rye** Whiskey **Famous**"

What Is "Wyllie Local Option" and What Effect Will It Have On the Wine Industry?

THE Anti-Saloon League workers are using some queer tactics in securing signers for their local option petitions. Among other things they are telling grocers that their business will not be interfered with in the least by the adoption of the "Wyllie local option" no-license ordinance, and that may continue to sell wine to the family trade. Indeed, the League insists they have no intention of injuring the wine industry in the least; but they are secretly doing all they can to turn public sentiment against it.

Because of their deliberate misrepresentation and because of the general misunderstanding of the new measure, the following digest is presented for your information:

Q. What is the meaning of "local option?"

A. Local option means local choice. It provides that the will of the majority in a certain prescribed territory shall be supreme no matter for what they vote. For instance, under true local option on the liquor question, if more than half of the votes cast are for license, then license must be issued; or, more than half vote that license be refused, then none may be issued. It is majority-home-rule.

Q. Is the so-called "Wyllie Local Option" Law, passed at the last legislature, really local option?

A. No; because the Wyllie bill makes the will of the people supreme only when they vote for prohibition. For, notwithstanding even an unanimous vote in favor of license, the licensing board are expressly permitted to ignore the people's vote and declare the territory dry. But, on the other hand, if only one-half of the vote is against license, the board is compelled to refuse licenses and to revoke those in use. This is in accordance with the decisions of Rev. D. M. Gandier, legislative superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League. Section 22.

Q. Suppose a town or supervisorial district has been dry for two years under "Wyllie local option," may the people then vote it wet again if they wish?

A. No; they may vote for license but the board can ignore a wet vote. "Wyllie local option" denies the people the right, even by unanimous vote, to rescind their own action and compel the board to issue licenses. Section 22.

Q. Is this new measure majority rule?

A. No; because it does not provide for a majority vote but goes into effect if only one-half of the voters are in favor of it. Section 10.

Q. Does "Wyllie local option" take the liquor question out of politics?

A. No; liquor dealers are compelled to go into politics in order that they may have a board favorable to the liquor business. It compels liquor dealers to gain control of the licensing board. "Wyllie local option" denies the people the right to compel the board to issue licenses, and the liquor dealers, therefore, must adopt means to elect a favorable board. Section 22.

Q. Is it an anti-saloon law?

A. No; while it was drafted by the Anti-Saloon League, it is not an anti-saloon law because it absolutely forbids the retail sale for beverage purposes of all wine, beer, and all liquors, not only in saloons, but in grocery stores, hotels, restaurants, cafes, drug stores, clubs, banquets, social gatherings, etc. It is aimed to destroy all branches of liquor traffic, utterly and forever. Section 21.

Q. Who is behind "Wyllie local option" and what is their avowed purpose?

A. The Anti-Saloon League. P. A. Baker, the national superintendent, states that their ultimate goal is "absolutely prohibition."

Q. What is the attitude of the Anti-Saloon League toward the wine industry?

A. They are bitterly opposed to it. Dr. Bane even stoops to slander in writing about it.

Q. Does the League think the wine industry deserves any more consideration than the lowest saloon dive?

A. No; they stated in a recent issue of the Pomona *Times* that the winery is "a more insidious and, in some respects, dangerous proposition. It is time for the temperance forces of the State to align themselves for a new battle that shall effectually wipe out this, the latest and most troublesome foe of temperance."

Q. What instructions are the League leaders giving their workers?

A. They say: "After you have closed the saloons by means of 'Wyllie local option' you should go ahead and by means of the initiative, close the wineries.

Q. Is the retail sale of wine forbidden in territory that has voted dry under "Wyllie local option?"

A. Yes; this law puts wine on the same basis as whisky, rum, and other strong liquors. It cannot be sold at retail by clubs, restaurants, grocery stores, or any one, under any condition, for beverage purposes. Section 21.

Q. May not grocery stores sell wine in bottled or sealed packages to the family trade?

A. Decidedly not! Under this law, grocery stores are classed the same as the lowest dives. They must not sell one drop of any kind of alcoholic liquor in any manner, to any one. If they do, they are declared "common nuisances," and the district attorney is directed to take action against them. Sections 12-20.

Q. May hotels and restaurants serve wine with bona-fide meals?

A. No. Hotels, restaurants, clubs, cafes, banquets and social gatherings are also classed by "Wyllie local option," the same as dives. They are not permitted to sell any kind of alcoholic liquors in any manner under penalty of the law. Sections 13, 14, 15.

Q. Does "Wyllie local option" put restrictions on wineries?

A. Yes; besides totally destroying the hotel, cafe, club, and restaurant market for their product, wineries are forbidden to sell even to their neighbors at retail. They are classed, by "Wyllie local option" the same as distilleries and breweries and are forbidden to sell anything but their own product and that in quantities only of two gallons or more. Section 16, par. 7.

Q. What, then, is the so-called "Wyllie local option" law?

A. It is a well-conceived scheme to create and maintain prohibition, for the people's wishes are not respected under "Wyllie local option" unless they vote dry. The Anti-Saloon League and their so-called "Wyllie local option" law should be opposed by everyone whose business interests would suffer from prohibition and who favors regulation and true temperance.—Prepared by the Publicity Bureau, Associate Membership, K. R. A.

The newly incorporated town of Sanger, Fresno County, is petitioning the City Council to call a town election to vote on the licensing question. Sanger is at present dry. The question of local option elections is bothering the Fresno County Board of Supervisors, who, according to the local press, see considerable difficulty in providing funds therefor out of the coming tax rate levy. Altogether it would appear that the working of the new law will prove very expensive to the taxpayers of Fresno County.

Bristling Bristol Turned Down

THE new Grape Growers' Association of California is so busy organizing throughout the country and preparing its plan of campaign that it decided not to attempt any educational work at the Sacramento State Fair this year. However, this was not known by the Rev. Dr. Irving Bristol, one of the leading lights of the Anti-Saloon League, and so fearing that the noise he has been making, especially in Northern California, might be dimmed by the trumpet of the grapegrowers, he arrived at Sacramento on the opening day, Saturday, August 26th, and announced himself ready to pay the entry fee of $5 for an exhibit.

"How much space do you wish?" asked the entry girl.

"Oh, just room enough for a desk in the overflow building," answered Bristol.

"What do you want it for?" he was asked.

"To distribute Anti-Saloon literature."

"Oh to pass out hot air," laughed the officious entry clerk. "Well you don't need any entry slip for just a desk."

Whereupon Bristol hurried over to the overflow building and arranged to have his desk established in the exhibit of the Capital City Commercial and Normal Colleges.

Later when the entry clerk reported her conversation to James A. Filcher, the Manager of Exhibits, he decided to investigate. He looked up Bristol and asked him what he proposed to do.

"Give out some tracts," he replied.

"Anti-Saloon literature?" queried Filcher.

"Yes."

"Well, we don't intend to allow any propaganda literature to be passed out. This is an agricultural show and local option and anti-saloon talk have no place here."

"But I don't see why I shouldn't be permitted to give out literature," he insisted.

Thereupon Filcher emphatically said: "Well, I do, and it won't be permitted."

"Then I guess I might as well get out?"

"That's right," said Filcher, as he departed.

Later Bristol visited Filcher's office again, but he had the misfortune this time to bump into Colonel Theodore Gier, one of the directors, who told him he would not under any circumstances be permitted to agitate.

"Well, the winemen gave out literature two years ago," said Bristol.

"But they are not doing anything this year and you will not be allowed to pass out literature either."

Seeing his case hopeless, bristling Bristol retired.

These are the *facts* as related by Mr. Filcher and Mr. Gier. Here is foxy Bristol's version in which he tries to delude the public into believing that instead of being turned down emphatically he secured concessions from the liquor men:

"This year the Anti-Saloon League determined to open a branch office at the fair to demonstrate exactly the method of its work, and the district superintendent proposed to be present to answer any questions which might be asked in relation to the work.

"The booth assigned to us was in connection with the multigraph press exhibit, and I had just installed that machine in my office for doing our letter printing.

"Colonel Gier discovered that we were about to open an exhibit and strenuously objected. He met me in the office of Secretary Filcher, and I demanded the same privileges of presenting the facts favoring local option that had been accorded the liquor men. As a result of this interview Mr. Gier promised to personally undertake to prevent the distribution of literature favoring license and said he did not want any more agitation of the matter than he could help.

"I feel that the fact that the liquor men have made this concession to the demands of the large sentiment of the State which opposes saloons and intemperance is a decided step in advance."

As a matter of fact, the winemen had no intention whatever of distributing literature against local option or the Anti-Saloon League this year, nor did any other "liquor" interests to our knowledge. So how they could promise Bristol they would refrain from doing so, if he followed suit, is past understanding. What Bristol was told was merely that the winemen were not doing anything this year and therefore he would not be allowed to agitate. But the crafty manner in which he twisted the facts to win public sympathy, shows how necessary it is for the winemakers and grapegrowers of California to see that their side of the controversy is truthfully and properly brought to the attention of the people of California.

The Italian-Swiss Colony's exhibit was the most pretentious and comprehensive at the Fair this year, the only other individual display being made by the Sacramento Valley Winery in a corner of the old Mission wall erected for the winemaker's collective exhibit last year. In looking over the county exhibits, we saw such firms as the California Wine Association, Wetmore-Bowen Co. and Theodore Gier Co. represented by small but artistically arranged displays.

Mr. Chas. F. Wilson, in charge of the Los Angeles County exhibit, told us he had been promised some case goods from the Italian Vineyard Company and the Sierra Madre Vintage Company, but they failed to send the wine. "So," Mr. Wilson said, "we have no wine in our display. I offered them the opportunity but if they didn't take enough interest in the matter I certainly wasn't going to run after them."

Topazor
The White Wine

Nectarubi
The Red Wine

The Perfection of California Table Wines



ESTABLISHED IN 1880 INCORPORATED IN 1906

CONTRA COSTA WINERY, MARTINEZ
WINDSOR WINERY, SONOMA CO.

[Office and Salesrooms:
549 WASHINGTON STREET San Francisco

Mr. James A. Jaspar, of the San Diego County exhibit, said several of the directors of the San Diego Chamber of Commerce are prohibitionists, but they recognize the fact that wine is one of San Diego County's products, and therefore said they would not oppose displaying wine, although they did not approve of its use. The Escondido Vineyard Association expressed a desire to exhibit and Mr. Jaspar told them to forward their goods, but as he put it: "They wanted me to run after them, but I have too much work to do and so since I did not keep prodding them they fell down."

Which shows that the wine men are not thoroughly alive to the necessity of taking advantage of every opportunity to put their wines before the people in order to crystallize public sentiment in their favor.

This is one of the cheapest and most practical ways of forcing the people of California to take our industry seriously and realize the fact that it deserves recognition and encouragement. It is to be hoped in the future, that no wineman will fail to do his duty in this respect, for these displays help to educate the masses and supplement the excellent publicity work being done by the Grape Growers' Association of California.

While there were various beers displayed in several of the county exhibits, the brewing industry did not make a collective display this year. However, there was a very interesting hop display. The booth was constructed by the Lovdal Bros., of Sacramento, in the shape of a hop-curing house, and the various processes of picking were shown, from the time the hops are taken from the vines until they are cured and pressed into

27—Wine and Spirit

200-pound bales for shipment. Inasmuch as hops are advancing in price this year by leaps and bounds, the exhibit had a timely interest. The subject of picking, curing and baling is not generally understood by many people and as a result, the booth was daily visited by large numbers, who had their eyes opened as to the importance of this product.

Such a display of hops, with an intelligent person in charge to answer questions, is worth more from an educational standpoint than all the bottles the building would hold.

The Perris Board of Trustees recently granted a saloon license for the bar of the hotel, of forty rooms, about to be erected by a Los Angeles capitalist. The cost of the license is $1500 a year.

Belen, New Mexico, is about to have a whisky distillery located there. One of the objects of the new enterprise is to supply Texas with interstate shipments, should, as is expected by the promoters, that State go dry at no distant date. Articles of incorporation were recently filed by the Adolph Didier Company of Belen, which proposes to do a general distilling business, starting with a capital stock of $40,000. Mr. Didier is the largest stockholder in the company and a well known wholesale and retail liquor dealer in Belen.

California's Display at Turin

CALIFORNIANS, who have had the pleasure of visiting the the International Exposition at Turin, Italy, are loud in their praises of the California exhibits. Mr. Robert Newton Lynch, Commissioner from this State to the Turin Exposition, declares, in a recent report, that our display is easily one of the big features of the entire exposition and will undoubtedly prove a tremendous advertisement for the State. The value to California's own exposition alone will be many times the cost.

The California exhibit consists of nearly two hundred large jars of processed fruit including nearly every species of fruit raised in this State and preserved in a fresh condition by aid of chemicals; of a display of mineral and oil specimens; of California wines; which will enter in competition with the wines of the old world; of dried and canned fruits. Aside from this is a forestry exhibit and a collection of enlarged photographs showing typical scenic views and the big trees of the Sierras.

"California" at Turin occupies a large room, beautifully decorated, about one-seventh of the entire U. S. Government Building. The exhibit has been attractively displayed and forms beyond doubt the most interesting room in the United States Building. The processed fruit is a great curiosity and the people crowd eagerly about the room asking questions and securing literature. All of the lecturers using the stereopticon room are showing California views and two lectures are given daily on the "Panama Canal" and the "Panama-Pacific International Exposition, San Francisco, 1915."

As an aid to promoting the Exposition in San Francisco, the Government has secured and added to the California exhibit, three large models of "The Canal," the "Canal Zone" and a working model of the canal with boats passing through it. A large sign over these models proclaims that the Canal will be completed in 1914 and that the opening of that great waterway will be celebrated by the United States at San Francisco in 1915.

California's exhibit space of 1500 square feet is decorated profusely with California poppies and large palms. The literature used in connection with the display includes a specially prepared booklet written in Italian which is virtually an abstract of the Annual Report of the California Development Board.

A Willows, Glenn County, dispatch, states that petitions are in circulation all over the county, except in Newville and Jacinto precincts, which are dry. It is also reported that the Anti-Saloon League proposes to call an election in the incorporated cities of Willows and Orland. The election will probably be called at the same time as that on the constitutional amendments in October if the Supervisors grant the petition.

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VINTAGE WINES, STAPLE CORDIALS, BITTERS, ABSINTHE, PRESERVES, OLIVE OIL, ETC.

The Retailers' Industrial Fair

THE Retailers' Protective Association's Annual Industrial Fair closed on the 26th instant, after a successful week's exhibition, showing a marked improvement over last year's initial attempt. The public evinced their appreciation of the management's efforts by a large attendance, and every evening the Auditorium was the scene of a popular promenade concert. So much so, that it would appear that this annual exposition of the city's and State's products has come to stay, and will in the future be even better patronized in exhibits and attendance than heretofore.

That excellent business house, the Schmidt Lithographic Company, had its booth decorated with a large quantity of its most artistic work. Among the passers by many stopped to study the various pictures and the display was evidently much appreciated.

The E. G. Lyons & Raas Company showed a large variety of wines, syrups and preserved fruits. Out of the large stock carried by this company it can be easily understood that an attractive display would surely be made, and that the public were attracted by it is shown by the following overheard remark in reference to the cherries: "You bet they look good."

The Southern Pacific had a very interesting display, consisting of a raised map showing vineyards and other characteristics of our interior valleys of the State. This was surrounded by painted canvas carrying on it the view of the surrounding hills. The idea was a good one, viz: to advertise the railroad by one of the many scenes of beauty traversed by it in California.

None of the booths were better patronized than that occupied by the Monterey Packing Company, who displayed a fine assortment of Booth's canned sardines. One could not only look at the finished work of the packer, but taste the delicious fish, and we feel sure that many of the fair's visitors will not be satisfied before they serve on their own table the delicacy they enjoyed so much at the fair.

Rosenblatt Bros. aided the success of the fair by a display of the various lines for which their house is noted. Their wines, brandies, cherries and above all the firm's masterpiece, apricot brandy, served to make an exhibit well worth attention.

The Acme Brewing Company must be congratulated upon the novelty of their display. Knowing full well that there is little attraction in unopened bottles of beer piled in pyramids or otherwise, they left the beaten track, exhibiting their output in both bottle and cask, packed in an immense "Mack" motor truck. This truck is cleverly arranged for brewery purposes, and the Acme's growing business requires its aid to supply its many customers.

The only other brewery represented was the National, which took a prominent position, made particularly noticeable by the clever and artistic picture, which may be now considered the National's trade-mark, and fuller notice of which will be found in another column.

NATIONAL BEER



NOW Bottled at the Brewery

The First Lager Brewed in San Francisco

KNOWN BY ITS ZEST AS "THE BEST IN THE WEST"

THE NEWEST AND MOST IMPROVED BOTTLING PLANT OPERATED UNDER OUR OWN DIRECT SUPERVISION.

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PACIFIC WINE & SPIRIT REVIEW
JOURNAL OF VINICULTURE.

R. M. WOOD..... EDITOR AND PUBLISHER
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No "Wine Fight" in Prospect

THE country press generally, have started the circulation of stories that the organization of the independent winehouse, known as the California Wineries and Distilleries, means the beginning of a fight on prices between the independent and associated wine firms. We don't know where this report originated, but we are sure it was ill-advised, because there is nothing in the situation to warrant such a course. The industry is just reviving from a contest of that kind and the outlook is now encouraging for all concerned.

The circulation of such reports by papers published in prominent wine districts is idiotic at least, for the reason that these reports immediately go into the markets of the east and often are the cause of great delay in orders, the eastern buyer naturally waiting for the promised cut prices.

With the present crop conditions, which are shown elsewhere in this number, there is certainly no reason for the inauguration of a war of prices.

Quality in Dry Wines

WE have just received a book on winemaking which it appears to us will be found of use in every winery and cellar, by Rudolf Jordan, Jr. Mr. Jordan has fairly succeeded in his title in covering the intent and purposes of his work; it is as follows: "Quality in Dry Wines through Adequate Fermentations, by means of defecation, aeration, pure yeast, cooling and heating. A manual for progressive winemakers in California."

In his preface he says: "Nobody realizes more fully the difficulties of properly controlling the fermentations of dry wines than the writer, who is no novice or mere enthusiast in this vocation. With ten old style vintages and five vintages with improved methods, as a record, he hopes to enjoy the confidence of the reader to some extent in what he maintains should be done toward the betterment of our wines. It is justly claimed that by such improved methods we are able to produce wines that are *better than those made in the old style*, and in the right locality we are even in a position to make *fine wines* in that manner, with greater regularity and certainty."

Together with the title of the work, and this quotation from the preface, all that is necessary to show Mr. Jordan's design in his book, is the several divisions or chapters, which are as follows: The use of pure yeast and its action; settling or defecation of white musts as a basis of quality; aeration of must before and during fermentation; the cooling of musts and its control of fermentations; the artificial heating of musts, and lastly, fermentations in general, showing the combined effects of pure yeast, defecation, aeration and low temperature."

"Quality In Dry Wines" can be obtained at the office of this paper; price $2.

WATCH THOSE SUFFRAGETTES

THOSE interested in the California wine industry and in the traffic of wines and liquors should promptly sit up and look around with reference to the suffragette movement in this State. The average voter regards the company as a sort of a joke and would not mind "trying it on the dogs," but the average voter is not interested in the $120,000,000 wine industry, or in the 60,000 people who are directly identified with it, to say nothing of the great trade.

Suffrage means the destruction of the wine industry, which is now fighting for its existence against the Anti-Saloon League and the prohibitionists. With the victory of the Suffragette, the W. C. T. U. would capture the works as they captured Congress in connection with the Army Canteen, and would make short work of viniculture and its people in this State and the wreck would carry the raisin industry with it.

So you gentlemen in the country would better not consider the Suffragette movement as something funny, because it isn't. A word to the wise.

Texas Contest on Prohibition Traced to Standard Oil

THE Texas campaign is really the fag-end of the prohibition wave which has for some years been sweeping over the South. Curiously enough, the charge has been repeatedly made that the greatest impetus was given to it in Texas by the Standard Oil Company. The supporters of this theory point to the circumstancial evidence. Attorney General Davidson had been pursuing the Waters-Pierce Oil Company relentlessly; he had secured convictions which resulted in payments of $2,000,000 into the Texas treasury in fines. Mr. Davidson was recognized as the next Democratic candidate for governor. Suddenly, as a bolt from the blue, there opened with apparently unlimited resources a startling and thorough campaign for State-wide prohibition; the minds of the people were swiftly diverted from 'trust busting' and Mr. Davidson, who, as a Democrat, believed that the people should be permitted to vote on the subject of local option under some system of home rule, was forgotten and thrust aside."—Philadelphia *Public Ledger*.

TEXAS VOTE SHOWS PROHIBITION BEATEN BY DRY COUNTIES.

The fate of the State-wide amendment in Texas turned upon the action of local option counties. Twenty-one of these were lost to the State-widers, these giving anti majorities totaling 3,405 votes.

Ten counties in wet territory voted for State-wide, giving a total majority for the amendment of 992 votes.

In partially dry territory 19 counties gave antis majorities and five gave pro majorities.

Analyzing the vote by counties gives the following results:

Eighty-nine counties gave an anti majority.

One hundred and fifty-three counties gave a pro majority.

In dry territory the pros lost 21 counties, which gave a majority of 3,405 votes against the amendment.

In wet territory the antis lost 10 counties, which gave a majority of 992 for the amendment.

In partial dry territory 19 counties gave an anti majority of 5,136 votes; five counties gave a pro majority of 1,027 votes.

The pro majority in wet and partially wet territory was 2,010 votes. The anti majority in dry and partially dry territory was 8,487.

Two elections to determine whether the people want wet or dry towns will be held in Amador County in the near future. One will be held at Ione on Tuesday, September 19, and the other in Supervisorial District No. 2.

OBITUARY

James Levy

JAMES LEVY, founder of the old and widely known distiling firm of James Levy & Brother, of Cincinnati, died from heart failure on July 26th, at his summer home in Charlevoix, Michigan. The deceased, who was affectionately known by his friends as Uncle Jim, was a fine type of Jewish gentleman, one whose death leaves a vacancy which will be felt by the trade all over the country.

Mr. Levy was 84 years old at the time of his death, being born at Ferth, Wurtzburg, Germany, in 1827. Because of political troubles in which he became involved, he left that country for America before he was thirty years old, settled in Cincinnati, where, with his brother Albert, he engaged in the wholesale liquor business. The firm handled nothing but straight Kentucky whisky, which through its efforts owes much of the popularity it has since attained.

As a salesman James Levy was a marvel, and was one of the best judges of whisky in the country. By his great executive ability and good judgment he built up the reputation of many of the old well-known brands, such as "Mellwood," "McBrayer," "Old Ripy," "Old W. S. Stone," and many others. For such brands, the highest classed output of Kentucky, a national reputation was obtained by the skillful management and wise distribution of the firm.

The firm of James Levy & Bro., consisting of Mr. James Levy and Albert Levy was established in 1858. In 1892 Albert Levy retired and his son, Harry M. Levy, and Geo. W. Harris were taken into partnership, which continued for five years, at which time (1897) James Levy retired.

In 1902 David I. Johnson of Cincinnati and W. H. Harding of Brooklyn were admitted as partners. This combination of partners endured until July 1, 1907, when Messrs. Harry Levy, Geo. W. Harris and W. H. Harding retired and the business was organized as a corporation under the name of the Susquemac Distilling Co., the principal owners of which were Morris F. Westheimer and David I. Johnson.

The deceased, who never married, was a bountiful giver throughout his life, and ready to help those less fortunate than himself. He was distinguished for his kindness of heart and dislike of ostentation. His many charities endeared him to all who appreciated his generous character, and his death will be mourned by all who knew him.

How Slight the Effect

THE American Grocer gives the consumption of spirituous and malt liquors for the fiscal year just ended at 21.86 gallons per capita, and it says that the average for the last three years has been 21.71.

It says that these beverages cost the people of the United States $1,598,921,416, of which $909,072,257 was expended for malt liquors, $573,206,487 for spirituous liquors and $116,642,672 for wines. It also declares that the American people spent last year $194,036,995 for coffee, $33,898,479 for tea and $10,000,000 for cocoa.

These drinks, according to the American Grocer, average $18.90 for every man, woman and child in the United States.

In commenting on these figures, the Pontiac (Mich.) Gazette says that they "afford boundless room for speculation as to the reason of the variations from year to year, and they are also instructive as showing how slight is the effect upon the aggregate consumption of all the effort that is expended to regulate and control the matter."

CORRESPONDENCE

EDITOR PACIFIC WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW—Dear Sir: Under separate cover I am sending you a copy of a pamphlet recently written by the Danish Minister to the United States, Count Carl Moltke, in Washington, D. C., and dealing with the organization of the free port of Copenhagen and its importance for trade relations between the United States and Denmark.

Undoubtedly, when the Panama Canal is opened, California wines will find new and enlarged markets in Denmark and the other countries of Northern Europe, and the free port of Copenhagen will then offer the most excellent opportunities for transshipments of wines from this Coast to Russian, Swedish and German places along the Baltic Sea.

Already quite a few American firms in the Eastern States have made Copenhagen their headquarters for their trade in Scandinavia, Russia and Northern Germany, and are finding it to their advantage to keep goods in storage in the free port, from which, with very little expense and without payment of duty, the goods can go to any place wanted on the Baltic Sea or elsewhere.

For this reason, I have thought that the said pamphlet might be of interest to you and shall be glad to go further into details, should you wish so. Very truly yours,

J. E. BOGGILD,
Acting Danish Consul.

San Francisco, Cal., August 1, 1911.

AMERICAN WINE GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.

Officers for 1911.

President—Walter E. Hildreth, of the Urbana Wine Co., Urbana, N. Y.

First Vice-President—Percy T. Morgan, of the California Wine Association, San Francisco, Cal.

Second Vice-President—George E. Dewey, of H. T. Dewey & Sons Co., Egg Harbor, N. J.

Treasurer—L. J. Masson, of the Pleasant Valley Wine Co., Rheims, N. Y.

Secretary—Lee J. Vance, of the American Wine Press, New York City.

Member Executive Committee—Edward R. Emerson, of the Brotherhood Wine Co.

District Vice-Presidents.

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Paul Garrett, Garrett Co., Norfolk, Va.
I. Bear, Sol Bear & Co., Wilmington, N. C.
Hiram S. Dewey, H. T. Dewey & Sons' Co., Egg Harbor, N. J.
D. Bauder, Pleasant Valley Wine Co., Rheims, N. Y.
Henry Frey, Germania Wine Cellars, Hammondsport, N. Y.
D. H. Maxfield, Naples Valley Cellars, Naples, N. Y.
L. R. Ryckman, Ryckman Wine Co., Brocton, N. Y.
Geo. C. Schon, The Lenk Wine Co., Toledo, Ohio.
P. C. Rossi, Italian-Swiss Colony, Asti, Cal.
Henry R. Gundlach, Gundlach-Bundschu Wine Co., San Francisco, Cal.
C. J. Wetmore, Wetmore-Bowen Co., Livermore, Cal.
S. Guasti, Italian Vineyard Co., Los Angeles, Cal.
Alfred Stern, Chas. Stern & Sons, Los Angeles, Cal.
H. Blatz, Sierra Madre Vintage Co., Lamanda, Cal.

OF INTEREST TO RETAILERS

National Brewery's Proud Record

IT is now just fifty years ago since John F. Gluck and Charles E. Hansen first began the brewing of beer on the corner of Fulton and Webster streets, and the passing of the half century mark would appear the proper time to call attention to the National Brewery, which from the same locality still continues to serve its thousands of customers with one of the best and purest malt liquors to be found on the Pacific Coast. As in 1861 so in 1911, the National beer ranks with the best in the market.

When in 1885, the much enlarged and perfected plant commenced to make lager beer, the first brewed in San Francisco, another great important industry was started by those skilled master brewers, to whose energy and business foresight must be attributed the present success of this old established brewery. When they retired they left as the monument of their labor and usefulness, an establishment at once a credit and a source of wealth to the city and State.

Happily the men who succeeded them were worthy of the trust. As the science of malting and brewing advanced, the methods employed at the National kept equal pace, with the results that the character and quality of the beer produced was right along in the front rank of excellence. With addditional demand for lager beer came the science of bottling. So the brewery was supplied with an up-to-date extensive bottling department, fitting it to supply not only the Pacific Coast but the Orient with perfectly brewed, aged and bottled beer, prepared under such hygienic conditions as to be not only a delightful, strengthening and thirst-quenching beverage, but a health-giving tonic, containing medicinal qualities of no mean order.

With the improvements perfected, came increased demand, to meet which the enlargement of the brewery was necessary. So the brewery grew and grew, until the early establishment of John F. Gluck and Charles E. Hansen now occupies almost an entire city block, while "National Beer" has become a noted brand, the purity of which is guaranteed by the Federal Government.

The brewery is now managed by a corporation, with the following board of directors: George F. Volz, president; Justus Hansen, vice-president; C. G. J. Josne, secretary and treasurer; C. R. D. Hansen and H. W. Hansen, and last, but by no means least, it has celebrated its fifty years of usefulness and success by suitable advertising, one means being a beautiful work of art, showing a cowboy advancing at full gallop, his horse's head showing life and speed, while in his right hand he holds a bottle of the incomparable National beer, to be known in the future as the "Best in the West." True you only see the bottle, the arm and the man's and horse's head, but all are so ably drawn that the rest of the picture flashes upon the imagination. So both picture and beer are works of art, and it is only natural for the public to say: "Let us enjoy both!"

At Bakersfield the Royal Arch has taken a positive stand in enforcing the law in regard to youngsters frequenting saloons in that town, and while it is said that in the majority of cases the law is being obeyed in this respect the organization of saloon men is going to see to it that the houses which are disobeying the law be forced into line.

Liquor In Dry States

TWENTY million gallons of liquors are shipped annually to consumers in prohibition states, according to information developing as a result of an investigation conducted by the Interstate Commerce Commission into express charges on liquors in packages.

United States courts have held that this traffic is legitimate and that state courts have no authority to interfere with liquors shipped from one state to another. The goods are exempt from seizure as long as they remain in the original packages.

The history of prohibition in states where such laws have become effective has been that their operation builds up great "mail order" liquor houses in adjacent states. For instance, when Georgia "went dry" the "mail order houses" in Jacksonville sprang up like mushrooms in the night.

The only remedy open to the prohibition states would seem to be to pass a law forbidding the purchase of liquor. None has attempted this to date. All have contented themselves with forbidding the manufacture and sale.

It would be taking a long step to penalize the man who buys and make him bear the burden equally with the citizen who sells. One can imagine a lively little contest developing in the prohibition states, such as would make all previous battles waged on this subject look tame by comparison.—Seattle, Washington *Times*, August 6, 1911.

Kansas the Horrible Example

IF all we hear of the injury done by prohibition to the State of Kansas is true, that State can certainly be taken as a "horrid example" of the evil effects of that disastrous doctrine. According to the census reports there are only six license States in the Union that do not have from two to three times the bank deposits per capita that Kansas has. Kansas has 14,000 illiterates; Nebraska with its saloons has only 7000. Since prohibition was adopted in Kansas (1880) the population has increased only 694,853; while Missouri, with its saloons gained 1,124,955. Los Angeles, under regulation gained only a few thousand less during the last ten years than did the entire State of Kansas under prohibition. (Kansas gained 220,000 and Los Angeles 216,000). There are only eighteen people to the square mile; and it is the twenty-second State in the Union in rank.

At Spokane it is held by the city commissioners that the bars of all the clubs in that city must take out licenses unless the commissioners amend the present saloon ordinance.

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BANK EXCHANGE

Back at the same old stand; same old goods; same excellent service. The fire did not get me.

I import
Famous Old Campbeltown SCOTCH WHISKY
Pisco de Italia, Madeira Wine
Sazerac de Forge & Sons' Brandy
DUNCAN NICOL

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OF INTEREST TO RETAILERS

Local Option Law One-Sided. Liquor Dealers Claim They Were Deceived.

IT has now been definitely established that, under the new Wyllie local option law, a vote against saloons is mandatory on the licensing body, but a vote for saloons may be completely ignored, notwithstanding the fact that the measure passed the Legislature in the guise of a majority rule. The liquor dealers claim they were tricked; while the Anti-Saloon League, taking advantage of the opportunity given them are preparing to call elections in nearly half the counties of the State.

That the new law is one-sided came as a surprise to many of those who worked for it. Every one seemed to be under the impression that the measure simply put the liquor question in the hands of the people and made their wishes supreme whether they voted for or against saloons. But Rev. D. M. Gandier, legislative superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, says:

"A vote for license at a local option election does not place supervisors or trustees under the least obligation to issue licenses or to provide in any way for the liquor traffic."

It seems from this that the League does not want the will of the people to be supreme unless they vote for prohibition. The decision of the attorney for the Knights of the Royal Arch bears out this reference. He says:

"The term 'local option' as applied to this law is a misnomer. It is a well conceived scheme to create and maintain prohibition. For notwithstanding even an unanimous vote in favor of saloons, the licensing board is expressly permitted to ignore the people's vote and declare the territory dry. But, on the other hand if only one-half of the votes are against saloons the board is compelled to refuse to issue licenses and revoke those in use."

The Merced Sun of July 25th, said: "The law is a delusion and a snare in that it is ostensibly a majority rule proposition, whereas in reality it is nothing of the kind. It gives one side a great advantage over the other and that condition of affairs will not be approved by fair-minded people no matter what their views on the saloon question may be. There are thousands of voters in the State opposed to saloons who will have nothing to do with an anti-saloon fight based on trickery. It is a crooked law."

The Anti-Saloon League kept the powerful wine interests of the State from opposing the bill by incorporating a provision exempting wineries. Now they have issued a statement to their workers, which shows that the wine men were tricked. The statement follows:

"After you have closed the saloons by means of a local option election you should then go ahead and by means of initiative, close the wineries and breweries."

Yet the League insists that their local option bill is not a temperance measure.

Two petitions have been filed with the Supervisors of Siskiyou County asking that body to call an election on the license question. Under Ordinance No. 70 all the saloons in Siskiyou County were closed, outside the incorporated cities. It is understood the Supervisors are in favor of rescinding that ordinance, but desire the elections to be held to demonstrate the wishes of the people.

Risky

Two impecunious Scotsmen once came upon a wayside inn. They had only "saxpence" between them, so they ordered one "nip o' whusky."

They were hesitating who should have the first drink, when an acquaintance joined them.

Pretending that they had just drunk, one of them handed the newcomer the whisky, requesting him to join them in a drink. He did so, and after a few minutes of painful suspense said: "Now, boys, you'll have one with me?"

"Wasna' that weel managed, mon?" said one to his companion aftedward.

"Ay," said the other, "but dreadfu' risky!"—*Ideas.*

Up Against the Bars

Old King Cole was a merry old soul;
A merry old soul was he!
He called for his pipe, and he called for his bowl,
And he called for his fiddlers three.
But only two of the fiddlers came;
The third, they said, was barred
From earning his living thenceforth, because
He carried no union card.
Nor came the pipe with its fragrant weed,
Nor the bowl with its golden brew;
For all such things had been driven from court by the W. C. T. U.

—*New York Evening Post.*

At the recent election held at Colton that city defeated prohibition by the narrow margin of 104 votes, out of a registration of 1025. The liberal element were jubilant over their victory even though it was a tight squeeze for them.

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OF INTEREST TO RETAILERS

Terrific Indictment of Prohibition.

LOUISVILLE, KY., August 21.—In the last twelve months the consumption of liquors broke all records, and the people of the United States consumed over 8 million gallons more of whisky and over 113 million gallons more of beer in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1911, than they did in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1910, is the announcement of the National Model License League, which has just received the official figures from R. E. Cabell, U. S. Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

The total consumption of distilled spirits for the year just closed was 134,600,193 gallons as compared with a consumption of 126,384,726 gallons in the previous year.

The total consumption of beer for the fiscal year of 1911 was 63,216,851 barrels or 1,059,381 gallons as compared with 59,544,775 barrels or 1,845,888,025 gallons for 1910.

The combined increase is 121,049,823 gallons which represents an increase of 1.3 gallons per capita, using census figures. The total per capita consumption is now 22.29 gallons.

The highest previous consumption of distilled spirits was for the year 1907. The slump that followed that year continued until 1909 and then took an upward turn to the present apex.

Following the receipt of the Commissioner's telegram, T. M. Gilmore, President of the National Model License League, issued the following statement:

"The Commissioner's figures constitute a terrific indictment of the prohibition movement as a failure and a farce. The movement that has spread prohibition over more than one-half of the map began in 1893. At that time the per capita consumption of liquor was about 16½ gallons, and now after all the "whitening" of the map by the Anti-Saloon League it is 22.29 gallons. If the prohibition movement had not been checked in the past few months it would be difficult to put an estimate on the increase that would have been caused by adding to the territory in which people buy in wholesale lots and consume accordingly.

"An increase in the amount of liquor consumed in license territory may mean nothing more than business prosperity and an increase in temperate drinking, but an increase in the consumption of liquors in "dry" territory must be interpreted as an increase in lawlessness and intemperance."

THE Eagle Brewery of San Jose, of which J. W. Bourdette, of San Francisco, is president, is about to have its capacity enlarged. It was recently announced that a block of stock had been sold, and that plans have been made to largely increase the output of the plant. The stock in question, it is understood, has been purchased by San Francisco capitalists, but the rumor that there was about to be a change in the control of the corporation is denied. The proposed alterations will necessitate a readjustment of part of the plant, and it will be a year probably, before the addition, which is estimated to cost $100,000, will be in working order.

Although Siskiyou County is supposed to be dry outside the incorporated towns, as usual in such districts illicit selling of liquor has flourished. Recently Fred W. Grunderlach was convicted of this offense in Weed, and was fined $500.

Eagles Had a Big Time

THE Eagles from all over the United States and Canada visited San Francisco during the month for the purpose of holding the Grand Aerie. They were here in thousands, and if we can believe them had the time of their lives. They had the comfort of the most agreeable summer weather they ever experienced and they enjoyed the boundless hospitality of this city, which is famed for its open door. These thousands of Eagles returned to their homes enthusiastic boosters for the city by the Golden Gate and for the great Exposition to be.

Now For the "Blind Pigs"

WOODLAND, Yolo County, is now a dry city, all the saloons having locked their doors at midnight on the last day of July. From local reports it appears that hereafter the town will have to get along without alcoholic liquors, except where supplies were laid in before the stock on hand began to fail. The breweries and other distributing agents were overwhelmed with orders, and the saloons are said to have been well cleaned out previous to the hour that the local option law went into effect.

At Pasco, Washington, a restraining order enjoining the city officials from paying expenses incurred by the Local Option election held in that city, July 6th, has been issued by the United States Court Commissioner, on the grounds that the holding of the election was illegal. The consensus of legal opinion is that no local option election could legally be held prior to 1912. It is simply a test case in order to find out the correct interpretation of the laws enacted by the legislature of 1909 in regard to local option matters.

I. W. HARPER

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COGNAC AND ITS ORIGIN

IT is rather curious to notice how very important some towns are in the public eye, compared with others whose population and commerce should give them greater pre-eminence. Cognac is an instance of this.

Were the population of Cognac proportioned to its fame, it is safe to say that it would go very near to overshadowing Paris or even London. But notwithstanding this, it remains, comparatively speaking, an old-fashioned country town, and one, moreover, which forms an interesting link between the chivalrous times of France and our modern life. Nay, the chroniclers and the historians claim a much more ancient origin for it than even that. From a paper now before us we see that the historian speaks of it as having existed as far back as the conquest of Gaul by Julius Cæsar. Its position on a navigable river, proximity to the ocean, combined with the fertility of the soil of the surrounding country, would no doubt mark it out in the earliest times as a probable seat of commerce.

However that may be, it was of sufficient importance to become a residence of a king as far back as 1494, Francis the First having been born there in that year. The court seems to have resided there for some time permanently, and then at intervals, from which circumstance it may be inferred that the town greatly benefited and prospered.

Indeed, looking at the beautiful churches, remains of great abbeys, fine old-timbered mansions still existent, together with the Chateau Francois Premier, one is insensibly led back to the stirring times depicted by Dumas and Mr. Stanley Weyman, upon the latter of whom, although a foreigner, the mantle of the former powerful writer seems to have in these latter times fallen.

It would take too long, even if we had the material in hand from which to construct the story, to tell of the great battles between the English and French from time to time in this neighborhood, during the periods when the Kings of England claimed to be Kings also of France, and tried to enforce what they supposed were their rights by the "mailed fist." Later, the French themselves, Protestants and Catholics, made this part of France desolate for years by their struggles for supremacy, the result of which we all know.

Slowly but surely the times changed, and the peaceful ways of commerce gained the upper hand in France as in England after the great barons lost their power.

The origin of the brandy trade as a world's commerce is of comparatively recent date, although the distiller's art flourished many centuries ago. It is to the credit of the Dutch.

From a small brochure before us, it would appear that the sailor-merchants of that then enterprising people were in the habit of visiting the Charentes to purchase from the farmers the clarets and white wines of those districts. In this way they became acquainted with a cordial distilled from those wines and called by the people "Eu de Vie" or "Water of life." They seem to have taken most kindly to that cordial, if we are to believe the poet, who sings:

Mynheer Van Dunck,
Though he never was drunk,
Sipped brandy and water gaily,
And quenched his thirst
With two quarts of the first
To a pint of the latter daily.

Anyway, to the Dutch traders, the sublime "Eau de Vie" found its way into all the markets of Europe. This trade commenced some time in the sixteenth century, and has been going on ever since.

Up to about 1550, it may be said that the "Water of Life" ("Eau de Vie") brandy had been confined to apothecaries' shops, and its manufacture to alchemists; but once a general demand for the marvellous liquid began to grow, and its production began to spead, the consumption of wine as brandy and to make brandy for about seven casks of grape juice went to make one of spirit—took an enormous development, and the forests of cretaceous poor land of Angoumois and Saintonge, for instance, rapidly disappeared before the white wine called the "Folle Blanche," which laid the foundation of the "Fine Champagne" of Cognac, the oldest mention of which is made by a local celebrity, Francois de Corlieu, in 1576 as "une Contree en Engomois (Angoumois) qu'on appelle 'Champaigne (champagne) qui porte grande quantite de vins excellents, qui par la riviere Charente se transportent aux autres parties du Monde."

Cognac, we know, like other fruit brandies, acquires by long keeping that peculiar mellowness and delicacy of flavor which is found only in old spirits, and which determines their value; but long keeping involves loss of interest on capital and a considerable amount of shrinkage through evaporation in the cask. The refining of wine distillates takes place chiefly in wooden casks, these products undergoing but little change if they are kept in glass vessels after distillation. It has therefore been assumed that the wood of the casks plays an important part in the process.

Bert Levy, of Levy & Rowe, proprietors of the Cabin, at 105 Montgomery Street, and 1804 Geary Street, announces that he has purchased the long established and well-known Lake County House, at Middleton, Lake County, this State. Mr. Levy will conduct the establishment in person and give, we are sure, the best possible service that can be obtained in the whole county. His friends should remember him when in that section. Mr. Levy will retain all his interests in San Francisco.

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— MARKET — CONDITIONS

Crop Conditions

ELSEWHERE in this number of the REVIEW will be found a comprehensive report from representative wine growers showing the condition of the California wine grape crop on August 20th. From these reports it will be seen that the crop is a handy one. By this we mean that it promises to be not too large for the demand. The unsatisfactory feature of the situation is that the vintage is from three to four weeks late and the grapes need a lot of hot sun to bring the sugar up to the right figure. In the sweet wine district, at this writing, Old Sol is doing good business, the temperature at Fresno showing 102 degrees. If the usual weather conditions prevail in October the vintage should come through in good shape; but we have experienced a remarkable summer in the Coast counties and there is always the danger of early rains. Such rains on this crop, owing to the lateness of the grapes in ripening would be very destructive. Let us hope for a late, dry Fall, as we need the wine.

DRY WINES:—The export figures of wines by sea indicate that, notwithstanding the off season, a really good volume of business has been done, as compared with the two preceding years.

The figures for the month ending August 20, show 678 cases and 1,029,347 gallons, valued at $366,274. This is a substantial gain over the same month of 1910 and is double the figures of 1909. All of which goes to show that the California Wine Industry is making real and substantial progress.

Imports during the month were 2,076 cases, 10 barrels, 159 casks, 1 butt, and 32 octaves.

BRANDY:—There is no particular feature in the market. The definite fixing of prices of grapes in the San Joaquin Valley, the figures of which appear elsewhere in this issue, will result in numerous important contracts for brandies to be made.

Production in the three districts for the month of July was exceptionally small. The total being 2665 tax gallons. There were 34,729 tax gallons tax paid. There remained in bond July 31st 2,392,874.8 tax gallons.

Imports by sea were 639 cases, 26 octaves, 113 casks and 1 vat.

WHISKY:—Trade during the month has been quiet throughout the Coast, with the exception of exports to Alaska, which have brought the volume up to a very good figure. The totals were 558 cases, 6455 gallons, valued at $22,151. This shows a healthy condition. Of this amount of business 294 cases, 5197 gallons, valued at $15,681, went to Alaska. Imports by sea were large as to case goods, the figures being 5219 cases, 195 barrels, 10 octaves, 189 casks, 4 quarter casks and 1 barrel. Receipts of gin were 3109 cases, 57 barrels, 15 octaves and 16 casks. Miscellaneous exports by sea were large, the total value being $23,230.

IMPORTATIONS:—Business with the importers is in sympathy with other branches of the liquor trade. There is no question that the present local political campaign has a great deal to do with the quietness that pervades the trade in this city. It is certainly a fight to the finish and it is being made in the open. There are very strong indications that there will be a new administration and improved business conditions, as a result of the primary election which will be held on September 26th. Imports by sea were nominal volume as shown herewith.

IMPORTS BY SEA:—Wine, 2076 cases, 10 barrels, 159 casks 1 butt, 32 octaves; Whisky, 5219 cases, 195 barrels, 10 octaves 189 casks, 4 quarter casks, 1 hogshead; Gin, 3,109 cases, 57 barrels, 15 octaves, 16 casks; Brandy, 639 cases, 26 octaves, 113 casks, 1 vat; Vermouth, 2,679 cases, 5 barrels; Liquors, 431 cases, 1 crate; Ginger Ale, 2 cases, 280 barrels; Beer, 560 cases 285 barrels; Stout, 150 cases 505 barrels; Sake, 524 cases, 816 casks; Mineral Water, 838 cases, 60 casks; Punch, 50 cases; Rum, 100 cases, 1 octave; Amer Picon, 550 cases; Spirits, 1 cask; Benedictine, 245 cases; Absinthe, 150 cases; Ale, 200 cases; Champagne, 1,285 cases; Root Beer, 890 cases; Cordials, 20 cases; Prune Juice, 6 cases; Cider 30 cases; Bitters, 251 cases.

IMPORTS BY RAIL:—Wine 22 cases; Liqueurs 1 case; Lime Juice, 25 cases.

BEER:—Beer business in the interior makes a good showing, not only because of the proper season for beer drinking, but the fact that the weather has been favorable. In this city the remarkably cool weather continues. All of which does not tend to increase the consumption of malt liquors.

Exports, by reason of the Alaska demand, were unusually large, the figures being 1,484 packages bottled, 138 bulk valued at $15,924. Imports by sea, foreign were 560 cases, 285 barrels; stout 150 cases and 505 barrels; ale 200 cases.

Imports, domestic, from Seattle, by sea, were 1 case, 50 casks, 355 hogsheads, 910 barrels 90 half barrels, 250 quarter barrels, from Tacoma, 830 hogsheads, 650 barrels, 676 half barrels, 958 quarter barrels. There was a large quantity of beer in transit.

Wine Men to Confer With Exposition Directors

THE GRAPE-GROWERS' ASSOCIATION of California has decided to ask the directors of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition to hold a joint meeting for the purpose of arranging plans for an imposing display of the viticultural industry of California, one of the most important of the State, at the great exposition of 1915. The association has appointed the following committee to meet the directors of the exposition: B. R. Kittredge, P. C. Rossi and H. F. Stoll, of San Francisco, M. F. Tarpey of Fresno, Secondo Guasti of Los Angeles and E. M. Sheehan of Sacramento.

A GRAPE festival at Escondido and no wine, is the rather curious state of things which has been brought about by the directors of the festival giving heed to the wishes of the W. C. T. U. and the Ministerial Union. So the munificent premiums aggregating $3 which were offered by the Escondido Grape Day Association for wines products of the valley have been withdrawn. What humbug!

El Cajon is now the scene of a prohibition movement, and the Wyllie Local Option Law will, it is said, be used to force the County Board of Supervisors to revoke the table license of a local hotel. The besotted ignorance of communities which for the purpose of fanaticism seek to destroy the tourist trade, which has built up the entire neighborhood around El Cajon—in fact, the whole coast—is too dense to be penetrated by common sense.

Grape Growers Form Strong Organization

SECRETARY H. F. Stoll, of the newly organized Grape Growers' Association of California, reports that he has been very successful in enlisting the co-operation of the winemakers and grape growers everywhere. In Los Angeles, Mr. Secondo Guasti, of the Italian Vineyard Co., and Mr. Herman Blatz, of the Sierra Madre Vintage Company, paved the way for a well-attended meeting, at which 25,000 tons were signed up on the spot.

At St. Helena, W. W. Lyman, William Bornhorst and Mr. G. de Latour called the vineyardists of Napa Valley together, while in Santa Clara County William Wehner, J. A. Corotto and J. A. Hicks used their influence to get the people in their section in line.

Mr. Stoll was present at the annual stockholders' meeting of the Lodi Co-operative Winery on Saturday, August 12th, and says that one of the pleasant features of the enjoyable day, was the presence of at least fifty of the charming wives and daughters of the prosperous grape grower stockholders, who provided all sorts of good things for the luncheon served on long tables that extended between the huge tanks in the winery.

There at noon, after listening to a most encouraging yearly report, nearly 200 people sat down to feast and make merry. As their guests of honor, the directors had Mr. L. R. Rogers, of Las Palmas Winery, Mr. M. F. Tarpey, of La Paloma Winery, and Mr. A. Mattei, all of Fresno, who delivered interesting addresses on the work of the "Independents" later in the afternoon.

At Concord, on Saturday afternoon, August 19th, Mr. Stoll addressed the grape growers of Contra Costa who had gathered in Odd Fellows' Hall at the request of Frank Swett. On August 29th, he attended a meeting called by E. M. Sheehan in Sacramento.

On September 9th, Mr. Stoll is to be present at the annual stockholders' meeting of the Elk Grove Vineyard Association, and later he will address a meeting at Fresno, which is being arranged by A. Mattei, and another at Livermore, at which C. H. Wente will preside.

Mr. Stoll plans to wind up his campaign for funds in Sonoma County, where he has been promised the assistance of Senator L. T. Juilliard, to whom the wine industry of this State is greatly indebted for the valiant fight he put up in their behalf at the last session of the Legislature.

In our next issue we will print the full list of those who have agreed to contribute to the campaign fund of the Grape Growers Association of California. It will prove interesting, for it will show at a glance the true friends of California's valuable viticultural industry. Every one has had a chance to be placed on this roll of honor, and if they refuse to co-operate or neglect the opportunity, the natural inference will be that they do not consider their investment worth protecting or that they are perfectly willing to let some one else bear the burden of the expense of a necessary educational campaign.

During the present month the new Board of City Trustees at Middletown, Marin County, raised the cost of saloon licenses from $125 to $200 a year, the new measure to take effect January 1st, 1912.

Mr. P. A. Berg of the Truckee saloon, in Truckee, has gained popularity through handling the "Castlewood" brand of whisky. The high quality and purity of this fine whisky has built up a fine business for Mr. Berg, who is the sole distributer of that celebrated brand in Truckee. Cartan, McCarthy & Co., San Francisco, are sole agents.

Another Record Broken

THE stork has certainly been good to the employees of the Italian-Swiss Colony. About four months ago, their advertising manager, H. F. Stoll, bolted out of the office one morning as if he were anxious to catch a train. But when he reappeared the next day, it was whispered about the office that a baby girl had made her appearance in his home and everyone showered him with congratulations.

One day, two months later, A. C. Stelter came to the office wearing a particularly broad grin on his face, and it presently leaked out that he had become the proud father of a fine little boy.

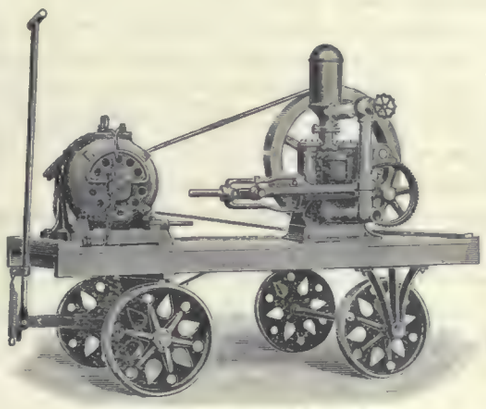
However, the laurels rested on his manly brow only a short month, when John Reimers, brother-in-law of Mr. S. Federspiel, swelled out his chest one sunny morning and announced that another native son had been added to the population of Alameda.

This is a record of which the Colony may well be proud. It eventually means two more votes against prohibition and possibly three, for when the tiny Miss Stoll reaches her majority, suffrage will most likely be an accomplished fact, and she will have an oportunity to cast her ballot at the polls just the same as the Messrs. Stelter and Reimers.

Three cheers for the Italian-Swiss Colony, famous for fine wines and fine babies.

Keep up the good work, boys!

LASH'S BITTERS
TONIC LAXATIVE



Gould's Pyramid Pump and Electric Motor Mounted on Truck for Wine Cellar

Gould's Pyramid Pump and Electric Motor

MOUNTED ON TRUCK FOR WINE CELLARS

This Pump and Motor complete, as per cut, is especially constructed for Wine Cellar use, being self contained and mounted on a neat truck. Can be used in any part of cellar. The electric motor is easily attached to the electric wire by means of electric cord. During the past year we have sold a large number of these Pumps fitted up in this manner and they have given the very best of results. This outfit can be used for pumping water or any other liquids. Pump has a brass-lined cylinder and brass valves. We are prepared to furnish these outfits with Motor, Pump, Truck, Relief Valve and everything complete as illustrated in cut, ready for use, and with the following capacities: 1000, 1500, 2500, 4000 gallons per hour. WRITE FOR PRICES.



Celebrated

Challenge Double Acting Wine Pump

Used in All Wine Cellars

Of great compactness and power, for use in WINE CELLARS for pumping from one tank into another. The cylinders of our iron pumps are brass lined, the piston rod, valves and valve seats are brass. Our all-brass pumps are made entirely of brass, with the exception of the lever.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE

Woodin-Little Pump House
33-41 Fremont Street
San Francisco, Cal.

Vineyard and Cellar

Should Obey the Law

DE BARBIERI, a grape-grower and wine-maker in the neighborhood of Stockton, was convicted of selling his wine to laborers on the diverting canal without a license. Justice Parker fined him $75, and in passing judgment said: "This defendant seeks to excuse his act of selling intoxicating liquor in less quantities than three gallons, without first taking out a license, on the ground that the wine was made from his own vineyard. The contention that one can retail wine without a license simply because it is made from his own grapes, is clearly erroneous. With equal reason any one might claim the right to sell whisky without a license just because it was distilled from his own corn. There is no merit in such a contention. Everywhere the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor is regulated by law. The courts have held that its sale is not an inherent right, but a privilege granted by the will of the people.

"Besides, from a commercial point of view, how manifestly unfair it is to the saloon man. Why should he be compelled by law to pay a heavy license to sell wine over the bar if his next door neighbor can sell it out of his cellar without a license? It would be the rankest injustice to exact a tax from one and not the other."

ON Sunday, August 13th, the delegates to the International Typographical Union Convention and their friends, in all numbering some 2000, were the guests of the California Wine Association at Winehaven, where they were shown over the wine cellars and other interesting details of the immense plant.

The visitors were first taken about the bay in launches, arriving at Winehaven in time for lunch. The party was in charge of J. J. Chaudet, chairman of the San Francisco entertainment committee, and among the prominent visitors were George Tracy, first vice-president of the International Typographical Union; Hugo Miller, second vice-president, and C. N. Smith. Members of the Richmond City Council were also guests.

No one can be more open to impressions than those connected with the printing business, and the visit of the delegates to Winehaven will advertise throughout the Union the immense importance to the nation of California's great twin industries—grape growing and wine making.

The Lachman & Jacobi Company, on August 9th, made another big shipment, consisting of 1000 barrels of wine, to Eastern points. During the past spring and summer this well-known firm has continued shipping California wines eastward in great quantity and in a manner which reflects credit upon its vast cellarage.

It is reported from Petaluma that Henry Senger has been appointed the permanent superintendent at the Lachman & Jacobi winery to succeeed William Reed, who recently resigned in order to assume a new position in San Francisco, Mr. Damner having been acting in that capacity but temporarily since Mr. Reed resigned. A local paper states that "the new superintendent has many friends here who will congratulate him on his splendid promotion. He has been one of the department heads of the institution for many years and for the part thirty consecutive years has been in the employ of Lachman & Jacobi.

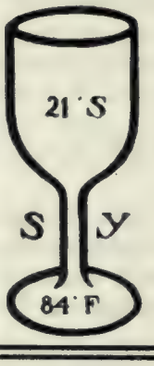
THE French-American Wine Company has begun the work of constructing a winery at Ukiah, Mendocino County, and has arranged with the railroad for a spur track to facilitate transportation of grapes and wine. When completed the plant will have a capacity of three hundred tons of grapes per day, and the power will be furnished by individual motors of eight horsepower attached to the wine press, seven horsepower running the elevators and three horsepower working the pumps.

The winery will be of corrugated iron, 80x160 feet in extent. Next season the company intends to build a concrete structure for storing the wine. The building will be completed by September 1st. With the machinery and equipment for the winery the outlay will reach $10,000.

A Sonoma County exchange informs us that it is the general opinion of vineyardists throughout that county that the price of wine stock will range from $18 to $20 per ton this season. The wine stock of past seasons has all been sold, leaving the cooperage of the wineries practically empty.

At Salmon City, Idaho, a petition for another local option election has been filed, which will probably be held in November. The issue of prohibition against high license will again be fought. About two years ago Lemhi County went dry by a majority of 65 votes in a total of about 1200.

Winemakers



Do you really want to improve your Wines? Do you mind a little extra work with better results?

Read

"Quality in Dry Wines Through Adequate Fermentations"

by RUDOLF JORDAN, JR.

pp. 146. Illust.

A practical investigation regarding the value of the latest methods.

Price $2.00 For sale at this Office.

PROGRESS IS NOT DUPLICATION

Duplication exists only where things are exactly alike; progress comes with improvement. The ocean greyhound does not duplicate the antiquated sailing vessel; the trolley does not duplicate the horse car; nor do electric lights duplicate tallow candles.

In like manner the automatic telephone, with its instantaneous and confidential service, does not "duplicate" the obsolete manual method of telephoning, dependent upon the whim of the operator or switchboard disturbances and countless other factors.

Temperance In California Wines

PROFESSOR BIOLETTI'S bulletin on the wine industry of California is, on the whole, a flattering document. The distinguished specialist is not given to excess in speech, but he assures us that there is probably no grape-growing country where the grapes are better suited for making good sound wine, and, further, that they are seldom injured by diseases or inclement weather.

But there is a fly in the ointment, or, rather in the wine vat. It is alleged that our great natural advantages are, to an extent, counteracted by the backward method of many of our wine makers.

So long as this is taken to mean only that makers have not yet reached the perfection possible with their superior raw material, there is little room to cavil at the criticism. If, on the other hand, it is put forward as an explanation of the fact that our wine production, though increasing at an enormous rate, is still far short of its possibilities, the professor is in error.

However backward our methods, the industry has grown from a production of 29,161,198 gallons in 1904 to 45,500,000 gallons in 1910. That this creditable increase was not greater is to be explained by American taste in the matter of alcoholic beverages.

As a nation our dalliance with the wine cup is only metaphorical. We drink per head 19.79 gallons of beer, 1.43 of spirits and only .65 of wine. As against these figures we find France drinking 33.9 gallons of wine per head, Italy 18.5 and Portugal 18.3.

Or, to emphasize the disparity, while France produced in 1905 1,710,900,000 gallons of wine, the total consumption of the United States was only 35,059,717 gallons.

Those who preach the gospel of the grape in California are often accused of mercenary motives, yet there is a wealth of unanswerable argument to show that wine drinking countries are the most sober. Certainly it would be better for us as a people if we drink less of the ardent spirits, or even less beer.

People who drink beer are apt to think beer, and to be more gluttonous, since to get the required stimulus a greater quantity has to be consumed. Those who develop the spirit habit are easily led to excess, since they are apt to get drunk before feeling as full as they would like.

As the poet puts it—

> Give me the white or crimson wine.
> From tint to tint my fancy turns.
> All hail the grape juice drink divine—
> Beer bloats and whisky burns.

Wine is the happy compromise between the beer that bloats and the whisky that burns. Students of the Bible know that there is not a book in the Old or New Testament but makes references to strong drink, mostly to wine, and a great many of them are favorable. From Genesis we have: "And Noah began to be an husbandman, and he planted a vineyard." In Revelations there is the injunction to "hurt not the oil and the wine."

While many will hesitate to follow Timothy to the extent of no longer drinking water, they yet realize the wisdom of his advice that we should take a little wine for our stomach's sake.

When America heeds that command, at least to the point of a preference for wine as against spirits and beer, it will be better for Uncle Sam's head next morning and will incidentally benefit a California industry.—San Francisco Chronicle August 3, 1911.

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PERSONAL MENTION AND NOTES.

Arnold Poppic, of Rusconi & Fisher Co., returned from the east a few days ago after a long and successful business trip. He is glad to get back to his home city.

L. W. Southwick, representing the Sonoma Wine & Brandy Company, of New York, visited Stockton during the month, inspecting the San Joaquin wine grape outlook. While there he was the guest of F. A. West.

Messrs. Martini & Rossi, of Turin, the shippers of the famous Martini & Rossi Italian Vermouth, and many other beverages, have been made Purveyors "By Appointment to the House of Parliament," England. W. A. Taylor & Co., New York are agents for the United States.

Winehaven is receiving additions and improvements which will cost the California Wine Associaton, it is estimated, $250,000. Included in the above is the installment of a 600 horsepower motor, by the Western States Electric Company, which will furnish power for the entire plant.

C. J. Wetmore, of Cresta Blanca fame, was among the Panama-Pacific boosters who went to Astoria, Oregon, to assist in celebrating the hundredth anniversary of the founding of that thriving city. Mr. Wetmore returns highly enthused over the trip and what it means to San Francisco and the Exposition.

Word comes from Sebastopol, Sonoma County, that Mr. Gaye proprietor of the Valley View Winery, is shipping a large quantity of wine to San Francisco. The wine produced at this winery is of superior quality and in consequence is in great demand and commands a high price.

Edwin Hammer, Pacific Coast Manager of Alex. D. Shaw & Co., reports the regular demand for Plymouth Gin and Black and White Scotch as highly satisfactory. These two well known brands have a great following and the quantity of the goods consumed on this Coast is not only very large but rapidly increasing.

Archie MacKillop, general representative of the Crown Distillers in the Northwest, was in the city during the month on his return from an outing to the Southern part of the State. He had an enjoyable trip and returns to his duties with his usual vigor. He looks for a great improvement in local business after the coming primary election.

The readers of the REVIEW who are contemplating a trip to Los Angeles and who are not looking for a skyscraper hotel, with skyscraper prices, should make note of the address of the Hotel Victoria, at Seventh and Hope Streets. This is an exceptionally comfortable, home-like hotel, up-to-date and very reasonable in prices. It has quick communication with the heart of the city by numerous car lines, and the service is excellent.

It has really been a hard job for that well known Shriner Wm. E. Brodersen, of Wichman, Lutgen & Co., to break himself into his usual business habits again, after his recent extensive boosting trip to Rochester, New York. He reports that at the conclave, July 10 to 13th, "San Francisco 1915" buttons were distributed and worn by the majority of the Shriners present. Also ribbons bearing California poppies and the slogan "San Francisco 1915" were distributed, not only at the conclave, but by the attending members in the East, Canada and the Northwest. Also a few ribbons found their way into the Southern States. All doing business with Wichman, Lutgen & Co. will be pleased to see the smiling face and hear the pleasant voice of Mr. Brodersen once again in the Clay street office.

Miss Doherty, the executrix of the estate of the late George Delaporte, and well known to the trade in connection with that popular brand of whisky, "Yellowstone," has just returned from a most enjoyable trip to the National Park bearing the same name. She also visited British Columbia and the principal Northewestern cities this side of the line. We are glad she returned much benefited by her vacation, and ready to again take her place at the head of the growing business still bearing the name of that courteous and kind-hearted gentleman, the late George Delaporte.

The trade must certainly make it a point to vote for J. Emmet Hayden for re-election to the office of Supervisor. Two years ago Mr. Hayden received 22,000 votes, and his record in office during this period entitles him to as large or larger vote this time. Mr. Hayden is of the firm of Kilborn & Hayden of the Ferry Cafe and Restaurant, and the bars of the Sausalito ferries.



THIS TRADE-MARK REPRESENTS
THE HIGHEST STANDARD OF
EXCELLENCE, THE AMERICAN
GENTLEMAN'S WHISKEY

RIPENED BY MATURITY, IN ABSOLUTE PURITY

HUNTER
BALTIMORE RYE

Wm. Lanahan & Son, Baltimore, Md.

Pure Food Judgment

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 912, FOOD AND DRUGS ACT

MISBRANDING OF MARASCHINO CHERRIES.

On or about November 9, 1909, Isaac Rheinstrom, Maurice G. Rheinstrom, Robert I. Rheinstrom, and Walter L. Bodman, trading as the I. Rheinstrom & Sons Co., Ludlow, Ky., shipped from the State of Kentucky into the State of New York a quantity of a food product labeled: "Imperial Brand Maraschino Cherries, Artificially colored. * * * Cherries in Maraschino * * * Serial No. 3999, Pure Food Guarantee." Samples from this shipment were procured and analyzed by the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, and the product was found to contain no maraschino. As the findings of the analyst and report thereon indicated that the product was misbranded within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, the said I. Rheinstrom & Sons Co. and the party from whom the samples were procured were afforded opportunities for hearings. As it appeared after hearings held that the above shipment was made in violation of the act, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the facts to the Attorney-General with a statement of the evidence upon which to base a prosecution.

On June 22, 1910, a criminal information was filed in the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Kentucky against the above-mentioned copartners, charging the above shipment and alleging the product so shipped to be misbranding because it was labeled as above set forth when as a matter of fact the cherries were not maraschino cherries nor were they packed in maraschino.

On October 18, 1910, the defendants entered a plea of nolo contendere to the above information, whereupon the court imposed a joint fine of $5.

This notice is given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906.

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

Washington, D. C., May 25, 1911.

High prices for California hops are strongly predicted. With the promise of an exceptionally good yield of hops in California and comparative failures of the crop in other parts of the world, it is expected that the price of 30c a pound may be commanded by the grower of hops and that the figure may advance for this year's product as high as 40c and even 50c. This will more than wipe out the losses from poor or indifferent seasons for several years running. Most growers expected to obtain an unprecedented rate.

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Water, Wine, Oil Tanks



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—FOR—

J. H. Cutter Celebrated Kentucky Whiskies.
Burke's (Guinness's) Porter and Bass's Red Label Ale.
Dewar's Fine Old Scotch Whisky.
Keystone Monogram (Philadelphia) Rye.
Burke's Irish and Garn-Kirk Scotch.
Evan's Pale Ale and Stout.
G. & W. Canadian Rye Whisky.
Schramsberg California Wines.
Schlitz Milwaukee Beer.
Sherwood Robin Hood Whisky.
Mackenzie & Co's Spanish Sherries and Oporto Ports.
Feist Bros. & Sons' Rhine and Moselle Wines.
Holland Gin in wood and glass.
Anchor Brand New York Ciders.
Schweppe's Soda and Sarsaparilla.
Bass's Ale in wood.

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Independent 105

PORTLAND
9 and 11 N. 4th St.
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41-47 Beale St.
Phone:
Kearny 1182

LOS ANGELES
346 North Main St.
Phones:
Main 670
Home A7804

BRANDY PRODUCED

OFFICIAL REPORT

FIRST DISTRICT—Month of July, 1911.	Tax. Gals.
Produced and bonded in this district, this does not include figures of production in the 6th (new) district	1,404.5
Received from other Districts, California	
Received from special bonded warehouse, other District, California	1,310.5
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, Eastern District	
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, Eastern Districts	25,744.6
Exported	
Tax Paid	24,291.1
Used in Fortification of Wines	
Remaining in bond, July 31, 1911	1,574,330.7

FOURTH DISTRICT—Month of July, 1911.	Tax Gals.
Produced and bonded in this district	
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, First District, California	
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, Eastern District	
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, First District, California	1,310.5
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, Eastern Districts	4,219.7
Exported	26.1
Tax paid	6,467.0
Used in Fortification of Wines	
Remaining in bond, July 31, 1911	584,739.5

SIXTH DISTRICT—Month of July, 1911.	Tax Gals.
Produced and bonded in this district	1,260.5
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, First District	
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, Fourth District	
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, Eastern District	
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, Eastern District	
Tax paid	3,971.0
Used in Fortification of Wines	
Remaining in bond, July 31, 1911	233,804.6

Charles A. Wegener, secretary of the Sanders Copper Works, enjoyed a long trip through the East this summer, luckily escaping the extremely hot weather. He took an extensive automobile ride embracing New York, Boston, Chicago, Kansas City and other cities in the East and Middle West. He says that himself and friends boosted for San Francisco and the Exposition as they travelled around and that the natives of the parts visited failed to understand the reason for so much hilarity. In regard to the business aspect he found things quite as bad in the big cities on the other side of the Rockies as here. In fact everybody was complaining of the tightness of money, and asserted they were doing slow business. Many believed that the presence of so many Democrats in Congress was "as usual, a hoodoo," and declared that the attempt at tariff tinkering was already having the usual result.

At Princeton, Colusa County, an effort is being made to start a dry campaign. The fight will be confined to Princeton and the supervisorial district in which the town is situated and the question will be submitted to the voters of the district as soon as possible. There are five or six saloons in Princeton.

George West & Son, the well-known San Joaquin vineyardists and wine makers, have offered to the grape growers of the Victor District, east of Lodi, the following liberal contract by which the company agrees to pay for Zinfandel grapes $9 a ton this year; $10 a ton in 1912; $11 a ton in 1913 and $12 a ton in 1914. It also agrees to pay $12 a ton for Alacanti Bouschet grapes this season. The company has also leased the Victor Winery three miles east of Lodi, and owned by the grape growers of that district, at a rental of $3500. The lease binds the company to pay as high a price for grapes as the Co-operative Winery.

In July the winery of Joseph Oberti in Green Valley was destroyed by fire, entailing a heavy loss. The value of the property was about $20,000 and included 100,000 gallons of wine, all the buildings, wagons, tanks and a large amount of cooperage material. The insurance on the buildings amounted to about $3000 with a partial insurance on the wine.

Wine Machinery

COMPLETE PLANTS FITTED OUT

Continuous Presses
Crushers, Stemmers
and Must Pumps

Toulouse & Deloreux

405 Sixth St., San Francisco, Cal.

The King and Queen in Edinburgh Laying the Foundation Stone of the Usher Hall

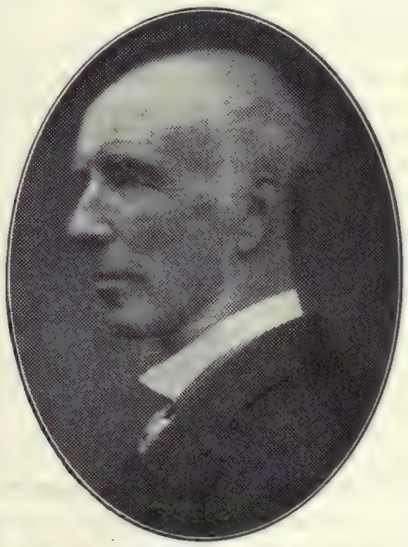
(COPY OF PRESS TELEGRAM)

THE most important civic function in which their Majesties took part during their state visit to Edinburgh was the laying this afternoon (19th inst.) of the Foundation stone of the Usher Hall by the King, and of a Memorial stone at the same time by the Queen. It was the great popular Royal event of the week. It may be recalled that so long ago as 1896 Mr. Andrew Usher, a member of the firm of Andrew Usher & Co., Distillers, Edinburgh, handed over to the City of Edinburgh the munificent gift of £100,000 (one hundred thousand pounds sterling) to be spent in the erection of a public hall where, in particular, good music at a cheap rate might be heard by all classes of his fellow citizens. Site difficulties have until now prevented the carrying out of his beneficent purpose and Mr. Usher unfortunately passed away before seeing any prospect of its fulfillment. It would have been a source of great joy to him had he lived to take part in so illustrious an inauguration



A view of the Usher Hall, Edinburgh, Scotland

of his scheme. In open competition the design of Stockdale Harrison & Sons & Thomson, Leicester, was accepted for a stately hall to hold 3,500 people, and the work, now that it has received so auspicious a blessing, will, it is expected, proceed apace. When the King was approached he at once graciously acceded to the request that he should lay the foundation stone of the Usher Hall and it was with the greatest pleasure and satisfaction that the citizens heard that Her Majesty also desired to be associated with the work. There was an extraordinary demand for tickets to see the interesting ceremony. Stands to hold 3,000 people were erected and were crowded with a fashionable assemblage which included His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and Princess Mary, the High Officers of State in attendance on Royalty, and quite a galaxy of the members of the peerage and County Families who had come to Edinburgh to attend the Royal Court at Holyrood. A notable group present were members of the family and relations of the donor of the Hall. Accompanied by a travelling escort of the Scots Greys, their Majesties drove from Holywood by Princes Street and the Lothian Road through magnificently decorated streets and were accorded by hundreds of thousands of people on the streets, grand stands, and at windows, a thoroughly Scottish welcome. At the site of the Hall, their Majesties had also a thrilling reception; the King and Queen were received by Lord Provost Brown and Mrs. Brown; a statement was made by the Lord Provost concerning the munificent gift of Mr. Usher to the City; the Minister of St. Giles offered prayer, and after the usual builders' preliminaries, the King in a workmanlike manner applied a trowel to the mortar, and afterwards tapping the stone with a mallet said in a clear voice, "I pronounce this stone to



The late Mr. ANDREW USHER, Donor of the Usher Hall

be well and truly laid." Loud cheering followed this announcement. The Lord Provost presented the King with the trowel, and the architect handed the mallet to the Lord Provost as a memento of the occasion. When the Queen's turn came, Her Majesty tapped the memorial stone with a mallet and she said "I lay this memorial stone;" and as a souvenir of the occasion, the Queen was graciously pleased to accept from the Corporation a beautiful pendant jewel. Nothing could have exceeded the genial grace of their Majesties or the warmth and cordiality of the reception which they received, on the occasion of their taking part in this memorable event in the history of the City.

The Oscar Krenz Copper and Brass Works, Inc.

GENERAL COPPERSMITHS

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MANUFACTURERS OF WINERY, DISTILLERY AND BREWERY APPARATUS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS

Wine Filters, Pasteurizers, Wine Coolers, Sherry Heaters, Pulp Washers, Beer Coolers, Grape Syrup Evaporators, Brass Spring Bungs, Etc.

Our Continuous Stills, Pasteurizers, Evaporators, and Concentrators produce a superior quality of Brandy, Wine and Syrup, and surpass any on the market in simplicity of construction and economy in operation.

IMMEDIATE ATTENTION GIVEN TO ALL ORDERS MAIL OR PHONE

Do Not Appreciate Wines Made At Home

THE home industry idea, as it relates to the wine industry, develops many interesting possibilities for good. Much wine is made in Sacramento and much wine is consumed in Sacramento. The wine made here is of excellent quality, compares favorably with wine made anywhere, both in quality and price, yet it is the commonest sight in the world to see some local restaurant or hotel table bearing wine of outside manufacture that neither excels the home product in quality or price.

To a certain extent, perhaps, this condition is the result of thoughtlessness and the efforts of the Home Products league, recently directed toward correcting it, will no doubt have a beneficial effect by calling attention to the fact that money spent for local made wines contributes to local prosperity, while that money sent away for foreign vintages helps build up some other and competing place.

Just what effect a consistent patronage of local wine makers would have is not susceptible of proof from a labor standpoint. There would be more men employed in the local wineries, not very many, for the process of wine making is largely a mechanical one, but there would be a few more men employed and every one of these new men would be an additional step toward the building of a greater city. With relation to the amount of money gathered, however, the effect of consistent local patronage would inure in much of benefit.

THE BENEFITS.

As a matter of fact, any manufacturing enterprise is but a clearing house which gathers the money of the consumer and passes it along until it finds its way back into the various channels of trade through the man who earns his daily bread by toil. And this man is the one who would benefit by an increase in the local output. Whatever his phase of usefulness and wherever he might be, some part of the increase in sales would reflect to his betterment and contribute to the financial growth of the state. And should the output of the local wineries be increased the people who would benefit most are those men close to Sacramento who raise wine grapes and the men who find employment in gathering the grape crop or in taking care of the soil. Close around Sacramento are immense areas that are now lying idle but which would produce grapes in plenty if the demand increased. Other tracts of land, now in process of reclamation by different projects, will soon be ready for occupation, but before these different tracts of land can find tenants some definite means of making them productive must be arrived at, and there is no better crop than grapes.

ATTRACT OUTSIDERS.

Once create a sufficient demand for wine grapes and the vicinity of Sacramento would exercise an irresistible call to the settler. He finds a consistent and steady demand for the product of his work and soil and sees enough of profit in sight to warrant him in investing his money. And every settler that comes within the radius that is tributary to Sacramento in a business way is just one more of the many reasons that are contributing to the present phenomenal development that has started here. Every man who takes an idle tract of land and starts it to producing grapes, at once begins to levy a tribute on far distant cities. The grapes he grows, crushed and fermented and made into a marketable commodity, go far away, are consumed by alien peoples who find their favorite vintages upon many a continental bill of fare and find them popular. The man who orders any one of these different brands of California wines does not stop to think of the different elements that go into making up the price he pays, but inexorable as the law of gravitation there is a certain definite amount of the price that goes directly to labor and that helps support some California working man and that helps him to give custom to some retail merchant who in turn passes his money on until it spreads in ramifications that reach to almost every industry in the state.

BUY HOME WINES.

The opposite point of view, that involving the use of outside wine by the people who have their being in the vicinity of Sacramento is equally interesting. Every time a citizen of Sacramento buys some wine made elsewhere he is removing from the channel of trade a certain definite amount of money that does not come back. True enough, the man who retails the wine here makes his profit and the man who wholesales the wine here makes his profit and these profits stay here, but in the perspective are the grape grower and the winemaker who gets the bulk of the money arising from the transaction and these men withdraw from Sacramento a certain and considerable amount of money and apply it to building up some competing place.

True it is that the efforts of any single retailer amount to little. The money he sends away from Sacramento for outside wines is infinitesimal so far as he is concerned, but the amount of money that all the retailers, be they restaurant men, hotel keepers or any other business men who serve as mediums of passing the wine to the consumer, send away is in the aggregate no inconsiderable amount and to an appreciable extent depletes the circulating medium which Sacramento's business men have the right to expect to draw on in time of need. There are many different products which can not be produced competitively in California and the necessity of sending California-made money away for them will always exist.

WINES IMPORTED.

But with relation to the wine industry this is not true. California wines are famous, yet other wines and no better wines are imported here continually. The money for these wines is taken from the wealth of the state and sent away. It helps support the laborer and the grocer and other tradesmen in some foreign place instead of offering wages to some Californian who perhaps needs work. It helps some other city grow at the same time that it retards the development of the Sacramento valley and permanently removes some of the wealth produced from the valley's fertile soil.

And in reviewing the relation of the wine grower to the prosperity of the valley there is scarcely a line of channel of retail trade that does not suffer. More men employed around Sacramento means more customers for every retail merchant and more money for him to work with in the extension of his ideas. More money in circulation has a tendency to attract outside investment and every man who comes to Sacramento to cast his fortunes here not only adds personally to the general advancement, but also brings a certain amount of producing capacity to aid in the general wealth. No winery in Sacramento seeks patronage upon sentimental grounds. No winerey here exists except upon a competitive basis.

CREATE A DEMAND.

The product that each offers approaches perfection after years of study and is set forth upon merit alone to compete in the open channels of trade. But still the maximum of development is far from being reached. There are thousands of acres today unproductive that would be contributing to the state's increasing wealth did the demand exist. And in the East there are hundreds of men who look longingly toward California as a mecca. Increased production of wines would bring these two in juxtaposition and the result would be more material wealth. Grape growing is profitable. Contracts for grapes are made

to run for a definite term of years and so the element of uncertainty is to a great extent wiped out, and further still, some of the larger wineries maintain experimental stations, where work is constantly going on that tends toward the development of the grape growing industry. To every man who comes into the region tributary to Sacramento with the idea of growing grapes these experiment stations are free.

HOW CITY IS HURT.

Expert advice and assistance is his for the mere asking, proven vines are supplied him for the betterment of his investment and every advantage that long and consistent study can offer is supplied. But notwithstanding this the tables of local hotels and restaurants bear outside wines and so deplete the wealth of the valley instead of standing loyal to an industry that contributes to their prosperity and wealth.

Taking this view of the matter the attitude of the Home Products League is a sensible one and if followed out will eventually result in much of good, for the interest of the people once awakened will extend in ever widening circles of usefulness and eventually build in every line of effort toward a greater and wealthier state. Thinking along home industry lines an old and trite saying can be used to emphasize the effort of individual effort along home industry avenues. Just as the shores of the sea are made up of separate grains of sand and just as the sea itself is made up of drops of water so the achievement of success for the home industry idea is dependent upon the individual who is consistent in his conviction that the way to build a great and busy city is to keep his money at home.—C. F. Rich, manager California Winery and member Home Products League, August 6, 1911.

IN Iowa the State Food and Dairy Department have compelled the saloons to take out a special license in order to sell buttermilk. The State authorities hold that it is no part of the business of a saloonkeeper to sell milk, and that if he does it in response to popular demand, he must take out a State milk license. Commenting upon this restriction, an exchange says: "Pretty soon a man will have to get a license before he will be allowed to shave himself, kiss his wife, spank his babies or perform any of the other normal duties of life."

Trademarks Sought to be Registered in the Patent Office

THE following trademarks have been favorably acted upon by the United States Patent Office, and will be registered at the expiration of thirty days unless objection be made. Any person who believes he would be damaged by the registration of a mark is entitled to oppose it within said period. Information will be furnished on application to Edward S. Duvall, Jr., Patent and Trademark Lawyer, Loan and Trust Building, Washington, D. C., to whom all inquiries should be addressed.

Serial No. 57,008. Word: Revolution. Owner: C. A. Van Rensselaer & Co., New York, N. Y. Used on straight brandy. Claims use since January 1, 1909.

Serial No. 57,009. Words: Old Gentry. Owner: C. A. Van Rensselaer & Co., New York, N. Y. Used on straight dry gin. Claims use since May 1, 1911.

Serial No. 57,169. Word: Beersford, and under it a monogram consisting of the initials, The S. Co. Owner: The Schuster Co., Cleveland, Ohio. Used on whisky. Claims use since April 18, 1911.

Serial No. 57,167. Representation of two comets and the words Double Comet arranged in a circle which is in a diamond label. Owner: The Phil Hollenbach Co., Louisville, Ky. Used on dry gin. Claims use since December 24, 1902.

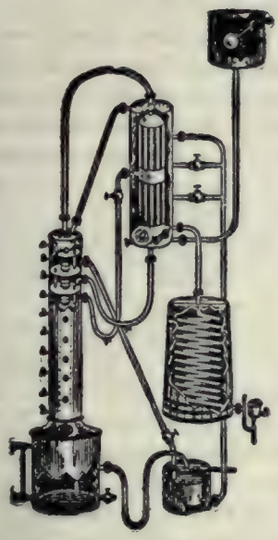
Serial No. 56,395. Word: Mattenvista. Owner: Andrew Mattei, Fresno, Cal. Used on wines. Claims use since October 1, 1909.

Serial No. 51,076. Word: Superb. Owner: Birk Bros. Brewing Co., Chicago, Ill. Used on beer. Claims use since March 9, 1894.

Pacific Copper Works

L. WAGNER & SONS, Props.

573 Mission Street, San Francisco



OUR SPECIALTY OF MANUFACTURING ALL KINDS OF STILLS, FILTERS, PASTEURIZERS AND COPPER AND BRASS WORK FOR WINERIES, DISTILLERIES, BREWERIES, ETC. FURTHER INFORMATION GIVEN UPON APPLICATION.

Gold and Silver Medal awarded at Mechanics' and Midwinter Expositions for continuous still.

EXCELLENCE IN QUALITY

PURITY IN MANUFACTURE



EXQUISITE IN FLAVOR

ALL COMBINED IN

PETER DAWSON'S SCOTCH

IN GLASS ONLY

CHAPMAN & WILBERFORCE

IMPORTERS

KOHL BUILDING SAN FRANCISCO

INTERNAL REVENUE & CUSTOMS RULINGS

(T. D. 1712.)

Wine Mash.

The production of a mash fit for distillation or for the production of spirits or alcohol in any place other than on the premises of a duly qualified distiller is in violation of law, and persons guilty of same are to be prosecuted.

Treasury Department,
Office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue,
Washington, D. C., July 11, 1911.

To collectors of internal revenue:

On the 21st day of November, 1908, T. D. 1437 was issued from this office calling attention to the violation of the internal revenue laws, section 3282, on the part of certain wine makers, who were preparing mashes fit for distillation or for the production of spirits or alcohol in places other than on the premises of a distillery duly authorized by law, and calling on collectors to require the discontinuance of such unlawful practice in their respective districts, to take effect January 1, 1909.

Upon representations made by interested parties claiming that the ruling of the office in T. D. 1437 was drastic and unauthorized, on February 3, 1909, mimeograph 599 was issued suspending the operations of said T. D. 1437 for the purpose of hearing arguments presented by the persons affected.

August 7, 1909, T. D. 1528 was issued, restoring and continuing the provisions of T. D. 1437, to take effect September 1, 1909.

February 12, 1910, attention of collectors was again called to the violation of law by producers of pomace wine, and information given that any person found making a mash fit for distillation except on the premises of a duly authorized distiller will be proceeded against for violating section 3282, Revised Statutes.

Reports continued to reach the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue that the rulings on the subject of the unlawful preparation of the mash in question were not being heeded and on July 14, 1910, it was found advisable to further instruct collectors on the subject, so that the violations of the law should be ended at once. (See T. D. 1645.)

In view of the conditions herein stated, collectors are hereby directed upon receipt of this letter to inform all persons in their respective districts who may be affected that on and after August 1, 1911, prosecutions will be instituted against any such person found violating the provisions of section 3282, Revised Statutes. Every collector should take proper means for the discovery of any such violation in his district and report the same promptly to this office and to the United States district attorney.

ROYAL E. CABELL, Commissioner.

(T. D. 1714.)

Rectifiers' returns.

Balance in process of reclamation July 1, 1911, not to be taken up in summary of spirits dumped.

Treasury Department,
Office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue,
Washington, D. C., July 11, 1911.

To collectors of internal revenue:

In making monthly returns, Form 45, a diversity of practice exists among rectifiers in regard to the method of treating the balance of spirits on hand in process of rectification on July 1, which the regulations require to be stated on the July return. Some rectifiers add this balance to the summary of spirits dumped and carry it through the year, while others do not add it to the summary which in such cases represents the net quantity dumped since July 1.

Commencing with the returns, Form 45, for July, 1911, rectifiers should be instructed not in include in the summaries the balance on hand in process of rectification on July 1. Such balance should, however, be stated on the July return as required by regulations.

ROYAL E. CABELL, Commissioner.

(T. D. 1715.)

Amendment to Regulations No. 28, relative to the use of pipe lines between distillery and winery.

Treasury Department,
Office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue,
Washington, D. C., July 18, 1911.

To facilitate the gauging and transferring of grape brandy from the brandy room of a fruit distillery, operated in connection with a winery where sweet wines are produced and fortified, under the act of October 1, 1890, as amended, to the fortifying room of such a winery. Regulations No. 28, revised, beginning at the bottom of page 30 and continuing to the end of Article 15 on page 32, are hereby amended, as follows:

When brandy for immediate use in fortifying wine is removed by pipe line from a distillery to the winery on the same premises but one weighing of the brandy will be required. The scales on which the tank is placed may be in either the fortifying room of the winery or in the brandy room of the distillery. If said scales are placed in the brandy room, the brandy must be introduced directly into the tank containing the wine to be fortified, but if the weighing is done in the fortifying room, the brandy will be drawn directly into the tank on the scale. In either case, both ends of the pipe will be fitted with a lock valve, which will permit the flow of brandy toward the fortifying room only, and the tank will be fitted with a locked cover. The keys to valves and cover must be in the possession of the gauger at all times when the winery is in operation. No pipe line may be used until it has been inspected and approved by the collector. (T. D. 1658.)

A cylindrical metal or cement tank of uniform dimensions, to be used as a grape-brandy measuring tank, and of sufficient capacity to fortify the tank of wine, will be installed in the brandy room. This measuring tank will be provided with a cover which may be closed and locked with a Government seal lock. The pipe conveying the brandy to the brandy measuring tank should not rest on the tank and the outlet should be above the tank, so that when the cover is closed and locked there will be no connection between the brandy storage tank and the measuring tank. This measuring tank will also be provided with a glass gauge permanently attached to the outside and entering the top and bottom of the tank. Back of this gauge, and securely fastened to the side of the tank, will be placed a scale so graduated as to show each half-gallon content. The pipe leading from the measuring tank will be equipped with a check valve, as described on page 30 of Regulations 28, revised, and will be provided with a "cut-off," as near the measuring tank as is practical, to be locked with a Government seal

lock. This pipe must discharge directly into the fortifying tank containing the wine to be fortified, and situated within the fortifying room. The brandy may be passed through the pipe line by gravity or forced through by mechanical means as the distiller may desire or the collector direct.

After the wine in the fortifying tank is tested and found by the gauger to be eligible for fortification, he will make his computation to ascertain how many proof gallons of brandy will be required to fortify the wine up to the degree desired or permissible. He will then carefully proof the brandy to be used, and by dividing the proof gallons required by the degree of proof the wine gallons necessary will be determined. He will then permit this quantity of brandy to flow into the measuring tank, first securely locking the pipe leading to the fortifying tank. When the proper amount of brandy, as shown by the graduated scale, has been transferred to the measuring tank the flow of brandy will be cut off. The gauger will again carefully proof the brandy now held in the measuring tank. If two gaugers are on duty, one at the winery, and one at the distillery, the proof of the brandy should be taken by each in the other's presence and both should sign the report of this inspection and gauge on Form 59½. After the brandy in the measuring tank has been proofed the cover of the tank should be closed and locked, and the same number of reports on Form 59½ will be made as are required for regular gauge. These reports will be as follows: Column 1, serial number of package; column 2, kind of brandy; column 3, depth of brandy, in inches and tenths; column 4, diameter of measuring tank, in inches and tenths; columns 5 and 6, no entry; column 7, correction of volume; column 8, indication; column 9, temperature; column 10, wine gallons withdrawn; column 11, proof; column 12, proof gallons; columns 13, 14, 15 and 16, no entry. No transfer of grape-brandy stamps need be issued for brandy removed by pipe line. Across the form should be written, "Withdrawn by pipe line for fortifying wine at winery No. —." Such reports should be signed by the gauger, and if two gaugers are present both should sign the same. The gauger at the winery will attach his copy of Form 59½ to Form 527, marked "To commissioner for review."

The gauger at the winery will see that the pipe line will discharge directly into the tank of wine to be fortified before the valve permitting the flow to that tank is opened. After all the brandy in the measuring tank has been withdrawn, the valve in the pipe line will be locked and the cover on the measuring tank may be unlocked. The valve in this pipe will be kept locked at all times, except during the transfer of brandy, while either the winery or distillery is in operation, or when any wine remains in the fortifying room or any ungauged brandy in the distillery. The keys and locks during such time will remain in the custody of the gauger at the distillery. When the distillery is registered not for use and all of the brandy produced has been gauged, the gauger performing the last gauge will remove all Government locks and other property and return them to the collector or deputy collector, as required by the collector of his district, taking his receipt therefor.

The gauger in making his report on Form 275 will enter the same information as to brandy used as is entered on Form 59½ and write on this part of the report "Received by pipe line from distillery No. —."

Collectors will, under no circumstances, permit the use of a pipe line that has not been duly inspected and approved by them, and will not approve a pipe line that does not safeguard the interests of the Government; and wine makers before installing such a pipe line must receive written permission to do so from the collector. He must state in his notice, Form 605, that he intends to remove brandy to the winery by pipe line, and that said pipe line has been inspected and approved by the collector. Bonds of wine makers, Form 256, should be amended by inserting immediately over the signature the words "We, the principal and sureties on this bond, agree that Form 605, printed on the reverse side of this bond, shall be considered a part of this obligation." The usual statement relative to erasures, interlineations, etc., should be noted on his bond in accordance with Treasury Decision 1000.

Brandy may be removed by pipe line only under the direct supervision of an officer of internal revenue and under the conditions set forth above. Only enough brandy should be drawn into the measuring or weighing tank as will suffice for one fortification, and the measuring tank will be completely emptied before the cover is again opened.

It must be understood that the above concession is more or less experimental and in the interest of economy to both the manufacturer and the Government. If found impractical or detrimental to the interests of the Government the same may be modified or rescinded. Collectors and their subordinate officers will use caution and discretion in approving and operating pipe lines, and they will see that the regulations pertaining thereto are fully complied with and that either the tank or pipe is locked at all times. Collectors are given discretionary powers in approving pipe lines or withdrawing their approval if, in their opinion, the interests of the Government are not properly safeguarded. In exercising this discretion they may refuse to approve either or both methods for the withdrawal of brandy by pipe line when, in their opinion, the use of either would be prejudicial to the Geovernment.

Under the existing regulations as above amended, wine makers may remove brandy from their distilleries for fortification purposes in puncheons of wood or metal after careful weighing by and authorized officer of internal revenue, or by either of the two methods above described in the manner and under the supervision provided. Subordinate officers will promptly report to their superiors any irregularity that may come to their attention.

Regulations No. 28 are modified as above indicated and so much of said regulations as are in conflict herewith are hereby rescinded.

ROYAL E. CABELL, Commissioner.

Approved:
FRANKLIN MacVEAGH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

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Bright's Disease
(OR KIDNEY TROUBLE)
Use
Fulton's Renal Compound

AT YOUR DRUGGIST, OR WRITE US
JOHN J. FULTON CO.
645 Battery St. San Francisco
(Mention this paper.)

The Review's Buyers' Directory

CALIFORNIA WINES.

Geo. West & Son, Incorporated....Stockton, Cal.

California Wine Association.....
.....180 Townsend St., San Francisco, Cal.

Theo. Gier Co 575 Eighth St., Oakland, Cal.

Wetmore-Bowen .....
.....42-44 Davis St., San Francisco, Cal.

Italian Vineyard Co.....
.....1234 Palmetto St., Los Angeles, Cal.

Napa & Sonoma Wine Co.....
.....110 10th St., San Francisco, Cal.

Sierra Madre Vintage Co.....La Manda, Cal.

Barton Vineyard Co., Ltd.....Fresno, Cal.

A. Finke's Widow .....
....809 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.

E. H. Lancel Co.....
.....549 Washington St., San Francisco, Cal.

Alta Vista Wines Co.....
.....112-114 Tenth St., San Francisco, Cal.

Paul Masson Champagne Co.....San Jose, Cal.

Lachman & Jacobi .....
.....706 Sansome St., San Francisco, Cal.

French American Wine Co.....
....1821-41 Harrison St., San Francisco, Cal.

Italian-Swiss Colony.....
.....1235-67 Battery St., San Francisco, Cal.

Sacramento Valley Winery.....Sacramento, Cal.

BREWERS AND BREWERS' AGENTS.

John Wieland Brewery.....
.....204 Second St., San Francisco, Cal.

Buffalo Brewing Co.....Sacramento, Cal.

Fred Krug Brewing Co.....Omaha, Nebraska

American Mercantile Co.....
.....514 Battery St., San Francisco, Cal.

National Brewing Company .....
.....762 Fulton St., San Francisco, Cal.

Thos. W. Collins & Co.....
.....34-36 Davis St., San Francisco, Cal.

Albion Ale & Porter Brewery.....
.....494 O'Farrell St., San Francisco, Cal.

Frank Fehr Brewing Co.; Louisville, Ky
Jas. De Fremery & Co., Agents,
.....519 Mission St., San Francisco, Cal.

Enterprise Brewing Co.....San Francisco, Cal.

Seattle Brewing & Malting Co.; Seattle, Wash.
John Rapp & Son, Agents.
..8th and Townsend Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

Sacramento Brewing Co.; Sacramento, Cal....
G. B. Robbins, Manager,
..14th and Harrison Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

WHOLESALE LIQUOR DEALERS.

A. P. Hotaling & Co.....
.....429 Jackson St., San Francisco, Cal.

Siebe Bros. & Plagermann.....
.....430-34 Battery St., San Francisco, Cal.

Rusconi, Fisher & Co.....
.....326 Jackson St., San Francisco, Cal.

Jas. Gibb.....1844 Geary St., San Francisco, Cal.

Thos. W. Collins & Co.....
.....34-36 Davis St., San Francisco, Cal.

Sherwood & Sherwood .....
.....41-47 Beale St., San Francisco, Cal.

John Sroufe & Co...41 Drumm St., San Francisco

Jesse Moore Hunt Co., ...
Second and Howard Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

Cartan, McCarthy & Co.....
..Battery and Com'l Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

William Wolff & Co.....
.....52-58 Beale St., San Francisco, Cal.

Wichman, Lutgen & Co.....
.....431-435 Clay St., San Francisco, Cal.

L. Taussig & Co.....
.....200 Mission St., San Francisco, Cal.

George Delaporte .....
.....820 Mission St., San Francisco, Cal.

IMPORTERS.

Alex. D. Shaw & Co.....
.....214 Front St., San Francisco, Cal.

Chapman & Wilberforce.....
....705-707 Sansome St., San Francisco, Cal.

Chas. Meniecke & Co.....
.....314 Sacramento St., San Francisco, Cal.

W. A. Taylor & Co.....29 Broadway, N. Y.

Thos. W. Collins & Co.....
.....34-36 Davis St., San Francisco, Cal.

Sherwood & Sherwood .....
.....43 Beale St., San Francisco, Cal.

Wm. Wolff & Co.....
.....52-58 Beale St., San Francisco, Cal.

L. Gandolfi & Co.....
.....427-31 W. Broadway, New York

American Mercantile Co.....
.....514 Battery St., San Francisco, Cal.

J. F. Plumel & Co.....
.....63-65 Ellis St., San Francisco, Cal.

TANKS, COOPERS, COPPERSMITHS, ETC.

Pacific Tank & Pipe Co....Wine and water tanks, boxes, irrigation pipe and pipe for water systems.
318 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.; Equitable Bank Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.; Kenton Station, Portland, Oregon.

Geo. Windeler; wine and water tanks.....
.....144-154 Berry St., San Francisco, Cal.

Woodin & Little Wine Pumps .....
.....33-41 Fremont St., San Francisco, Cal.

Oscar Krenz, Copper and Brass Works.....
.....212-214 Fremont St., San Francisco, Cal.

Pacific Copper Works .....
573 Mission St., San Francisco, Cal.

Sanders & Co's. Copper Works.....
..Beale and Howard Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

DISTILLERS.

E. H. Taylor, Jr. & Sons.....Frankfort, Ky.

Julius Kessler & Co....Hunter Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

Wm. Lanahan & Son.....Baltimore, Maryland

Hiram Walker & Sons.....Walkerville, Canada

Western Grain & Sugar Products Co.....
.....110 Sutter St., San Francisco, Cal.

Susquemac Distilling Co.....Cincinnati, Ohio

Kirby Distilling Co.....Fowler, Cal.

Bernheim Distilling Co.....Louisville, Ky.

Angelo Myers .....Philadelphia, Pa.

MISCELLANEOUS.

INTERNAL REVENUE BROKERS.

F. E. Mayhew & Co.....
.....510 Battery St., San Francisco, Cal.

WINE PRESSES, CRUSHERS, ETC.

A. Rossi & Co..322 Broadway, San Francisco, Cal.

Toulouse & Delorieux Co.....
.....405 Sixth St., San Francisco, Cal.

BILLIARD AND POOL TABLES, BOX FIXTURES

Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co.....
.....767-771 Mission St., San Francisco, Cal.

WINE AND BREWERS' HOSE, ETC.

Goodyear Rubber Co.....
.....589 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

SURETIES.

U. S. Fidelity & Guaranty Co.....
.....Nevada Bank Bldg., San Francisco, Cal

BLENDING CORDIALS.

Barrett Co .....43 Front St., New York

BOTTLE WRAPPERS, ETC.

Zellerbach Paper Co.....
..Battery and Jackson Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

FILTERS.

Loew Manufacturing Co.....Cleveland, Ohio

BITTERS.

Lash Bitters Co.....
.....1721 Mission St., San Francisco, Cal.

L. Gandolfi & Co.....
.....427-31 West Broadway, New York

MINERAL WATER.

Aug. Lang & Co.....
..18th and Alabama Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

(SEE NEXT PAGE)

Review Buyers' Directory, Continued

CIGARS.

Boltz, Clymer & Co.....
.....312 Clay St., San Francisco, Cal.

S. Bachman & Co.....
Commercial & Front Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

HOTELS.

Hotel Victoria..7th & Hope Sts., Los Angeles, Cal.

RETAILERS AND CAFES.

The Yellowstone .....
.....22 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.

Thos. J. Walsh & Co.....
.....346 Pine St., San Francisco, Cal.

Jas. P. Dunne..1 Stockton St., San Francisco, Cal.

Chronicle Bar....6 Kearny St., San Francisco, Cal.

The Waldorf..648 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

"Jellison's".....10 Third St., San Francisco, Cal.

Matt Grimm's .....
.....130 Liedesdorf St., San Francisco, Cal.

Bank Exchange .....
Mont'y and Wash'ton Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

"The Cabin" .....
.....105 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.

Market Cafe..540 Merchant St., San Francisco, Cal.

James Raggi .....
.....624 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.

The Cutter....709 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

The Hoffman Cafe Co.....
.....27 Second St., San Francisco, Cal.

W. F. Roeder's Cafe.....
.....834 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

Rooster Bar .....
....627 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.

Original Coppa's Restaurant .....
453 Pine St., San Francisco, Cal.

"Escalles".....Escalle, Marin Co., Cal.

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Internal Revenue Law and the Retailer

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EQUIPMENT ABSOLUTELY NEW SERVICE UNEXCELLED
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G. F. HERR
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SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

NEW BREW

YOSEMITE LAGER



BREWED BY THE
ENTERPRISE BREWING CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

A SUIT FOR LIBEL

HAS been instituted by us against JULIUS LEVIN COMPANY, of San Francisco, in the United States Circuit Court. Said JULIUS LEVIN COMPANY advertised a certain brand of Canadian Whisky in these words:

> "The only Canadian Whisky that was not seized by the "United States Government **for containing injuri-** "**ous ingredients** at the time the Pure Food Law "took effect."

We believe that **no** Canadian Whisky was seized on such grounds. Certainly CANADIAN CLUB WHISKY **never was.**
The reason given for seizing CANADIAN CLUB was that **it did not contain as much** FUSEL OIL **as so-called** STRAIGHT WHISKIES **contain.**

THIS IS STRICTLY TRUE, WE ARE GLAD TO SAY, FOR WE HAVE ALWAYS INTENDED THAT OUR WHISKY SHOULD CONTAIN THE LEAST POSSIBLE AMOUNT OF FUSEL OIL CONSISTENT WITH THE DESIRED FLAVOR.

President Taft decided, after a full review of the evidence and the history of Whisky, that it is not necessary that the noxious Fusel Oils should be left in Whisky.

Any persons who, to our knowledge, make false statements about our brand, either directly or indirectly, will do so at their peril.

HIRAM WALKER & SONS, LIMITED

WALKERVILLE, ONTARIO, CANADA

London New York Chicago Mexico City Victoria, B. C.

CELLARS AND VINEYARDS at Icaria, Healdsburg, Cloverdale, and Madrone, Sonoma County and at Rutherford and St. Helena, Napa County, California

French-American Wine Co.

SUCCESSORS TO CHAIX & BERNARD

PRODUCERS, GROWERS, DISTILLERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

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The E. G. Lyons & Raas Co.

FOLSOM & ESSEX STREETS Telephone Kearny 489 **SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.**

Distillers of High Grade Cordials, Fruit Brandies and Syrups



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.... PRINTERS, PUBLISHERS, BOOKBINDERS

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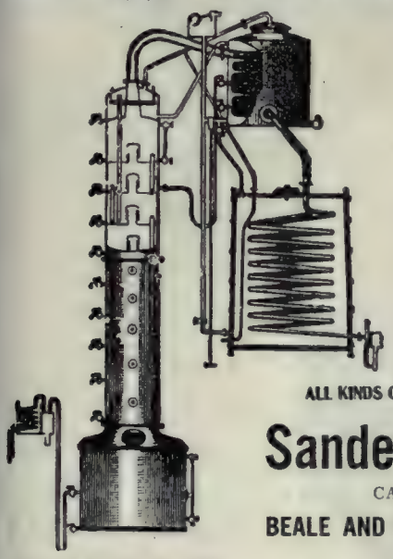
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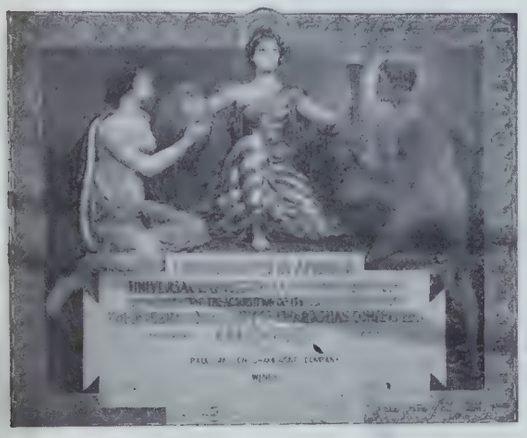
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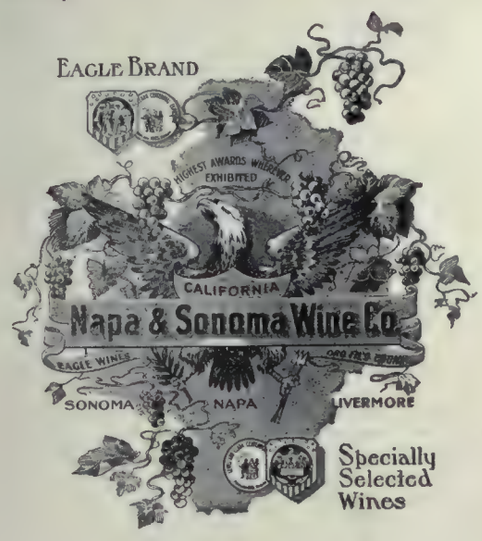
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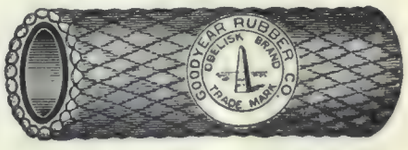
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Issued Monthly

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E. F. WOOD, - - - - SECRETARY

OFFICE: 127 MONTGOMERY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

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The PACIFIC WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW is the only paper of its class West of Chicago. It circulates among the Wholesale and Retail Wine, Spirit and Beer Dealers of the Pacific Coast, the Wine Makers and Brandy Distillers of California, the Wine and Brandy Buyers, and the Importers, Distillers and Jobbers of the United States.

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A CINCINNATI manufacturer of filters has been claiming that the Seitz Filters infringe on his patent rights, and he has attempted to influence people in the trade against using the Seitz Filters, even threatening suit if their use were continued.

Many months ago, the undersigned, the American representative of Theo Seitz, Kreuznach, Germany, acting upon the advice of his counsel, invited the said manufacturer to bring suit to determine whether or not the Seitz Filters infringed on his patent rights.

Up to the present time the said manufacturer has not brought suit of any kind.

Now in order to meet all such tactics and to protect absolutely each and every user or buyer of Seitz Filters, the firm of Theo. Seitz of Kreuznach, has deposited with the Illinois Surety Company of New York City, the sum of $25,000, which amount is being held to indemnify all present and future customers against loss, costs, or damages arising from any infringement suit on account of the use of the Seitz Filter.

We do not believe people in the trade will allow themselves to be misled or bluffed by the threats of this filter manufacturer.

Remember, the firm of Theo. Seitz of Kreuznach, are prepared to defend at their expense any infringement suit which may be brought against their customers.

Yours very truly,

PHILIPP WIRTH,
General Agent for Theo. Seitz of Kreuznach, Germany.

Sulphur, Wine and Long Life

EDITOR *Chronicle*—Sir: I believe Dr. Wiley is a good chemist, but he is strong-headed. About sulphur, I wish to say that I was born in 1836. In my younger days I used to take sulphur every month. I served in the Army for years. All my schoolmates, including General Boulanger, are dead. None, to my knowledge, ever took sulphur. I have taken sulphur all my life, a teaspoonful every month, and all those I asked to do likewise are well, and myself—strong as a boy of 40—as everybody knowing me in California could testify. I have drunk wine all my life, and I hope everybody desirous of good health will treat their bodies with wine and sulphur. J. CH. DE ST. HUBERT.

Hollister, August 21, 1911.

LOS ANGELES DEPARTMENT

LOS ANGELES, September 24.—The grape-crushing season is now on in full blast. The season is very late this year. Outside of a few favored districts, planted with dry wine grapes, crushing did not begin generally until the last week of September. Down in the Cucamonga district the Italian Vineyard Company has been crushing since the first of the month, but as this company's vineyard is planted in loose sandy loam soil the crop ripens considerably earlier than most of the vineyards in Southern California. In the Cucamonga district the crushing began generally about the 10th of the month. In Orange County work began about ten days later, while in Los Angeles County the wineries generally did not begin until September 25th, although several of the smaller wineries that make red wines almost exclusively, have been operating for a couple of weeks.

Taken as a whole, there is very little surplus stock in the cellars, the larger operators having taken advantage of the better prices this summer to unload, rather to the detriment of the market, and charges of price-cutting are coming from every quarter, with resultant demoralization of the market.

The Internal Revenue Department anticipates a somewhat larger amount of brandy output this season, if the opening business during the month of September can be taken as an indication of the season's total. Considering that the crushing season is fully three weeks later this year than usual, September will make a very respectable showing of brandy production.

In the foothill vineyards of this county the grapes have been slow to ripen and have not shown enough saccharine to justify the sweet wine makers to start operations until this week. The Sierra Madre Vintage Company's big plant is now at work. The West Glendale Winery started on the 25th; McClure, at Burbank, started the week previous, and Giovanni Gai, at Tropico, who makes more red wine than sweet, has been under way for two weeks. The Los Angeles local wineries, the Southern California Wine Company, the D. Bessolo Winery and Distillery, G. Demateis & Brother, the Hermitage Vineyard, etc., all began operations the last week of September and receipts of grapes will be heavy for the next few weeks.

In the Cucamonga district of San Bernardino County, operations began earlier. At the big plant of the Italian Vineyard Company's 3000-acre vineyard everything is working at high pressure. This plant employs an army of pickers and the grapes are brought from the field by a portable railroad, and the modern crushing machinery and immense storage capacity enable them to handle the grapes as they mature. This plant will handle about 30,000 tons of grapes this season, as in addition to last season's acreage they will have about 600 acres of new vineyard coming into bearing this year. Secretary Barlotti reports the grapes as being of splendid quality and flavor, and anticipates a most excellent vintage this season. The immense winery and distillery of the Chas. Stern & Sons Company is also under full swing, and both of these concerns will be crushing well into November to take care of the grapes from their great vineyards. The Mission Vineyard Company began operations on September 10th, and as it handles most of the grapes of that locality, outside of the vineyards of the two big companies, it will probably be operating up to November 1st.

At last it has been decided what constitutes a "meal" that a restaurateur can serve, when his patron wants something "wet" on the side. The City Fathers have decided that a customer must spend at least 15 cents and the meal must be served on a platter, with a clean knife and fork also in evidence, and should the meal cost just 15 cents, the order must consist of fresh bread (exit the "rubber" sandwich), butter, with meat, fish or cheese; also that if the customer states that he is not hungry, but is ordering the meal just to secure the drink, or winks to convey such idea, the waiter lays himself open to prosecution if he serves him. It sure behooves us to look ahead for holidays and Sundays, and lay away our private flask anent the dry days.

The liberal element of Pasadena are chafing under the rigid liquor laws of that city and are endeavoring to secure a modification of some of its provisions, but with the present administration any modification is doubtful.

The saloon men of Bakersfield have a fight on their hands to preserve their right to existence. The local option election will be held there during October and the "drys" are doing their utmost to scare up enough votes to put the liquor men out of business.

Liquor licenses, or permits as they are called here, were granted during the month to the following applicants: M. A. Goodman, a wholesale liquor license at 347 South Main street; a retail permit to Walter Musser, 2011 East Seventh street. Restaurant liquor permits were granted to Lem Gan, of the Canton Restaurant, 527 South Main street, and to Lene & Bode, 511 West Seventh street. Liquor permits were denied Van Hoose & Matthewson for restaurant at 318 West Second street, and to Francis & Cappelano for restaurant permit of the No. 2 class for restaurant at 223 Sunset boulevard. Giovannetti & Belli were denied a liquor permit for a retail establishment at Second and San Pedro streets. The Commission considered that the applicants were to pay the present proprietor of the place considerably more than it was worth and did not want to countenance the probable purchase of the license; charges were made against the present proprietor, R. R. Randolph, that the Maier Brewing Company held an interest in the establishment. An agent of the brewery testified that the brewery formerly owned the saloon, for which $9000 had been paid. Randolph was granted the license and all the brewery got out of the place was $367 for the fixtures.

The Davy Crockett Saloon, which has been at 118 South Spring for several years, has moved to 140 South Spring, which has been fitted up in a modern manner, to conform with license restrictions, and presents an inviting appearance.

Adolph Becker, of the Waldorf Cafe of San Francisco and of the Waldorf Cafe and also the Waldorf Annex of this city, has been in town for the past two weeks looking over the firm's interests here and meeting old friends. Frank Becker is still in Alaska.

Jos. Melczer is expected back from his long trip around the world, some time the last of October.

Guy Barham, the popular Custom House broker, returned about the middle of the month from his auto tour of the European continent in company with W. R. Hearst. Mr. Barham had a most enjoyable time and is finding it hard to buckle down to the hard work that his long absence from his business has made necessary, because of the tremendous increase in the customs business through the port of San Pedro since Los Angeles took hold of affairs of the Harbor City, the bulk of which business is taken care of by Mr. Barham for his clients.

LOUISVILLE DEPARTMENT

G. D. CRAIN, JR., Regular Correspondent, 305 Keller Bldg., Louisville, Ky.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 26.—September is usually regarded as the dividing line between summer dullness and fall activity. Temperatures remain fairly high and vacationists are prone to prolong their stays at seaside and mountain resort; but before the September moon is old business picks up, everybody doffs the straw hat, which is emblematic of a surrender to the weather, and gets busy, to all appearances, with rushing trade during the remainder of the year in prospect.

That is the way it has happened in the Louisville wholesale market. Business lagged somewhat during August, as compared with the remainder of the year, but this was an entirely seasonable condition. At the beginning of this month trade took on a rosier hue, and at this writing business is better than normal. In fact, the general expression is that business is better than usual at this season, and that the fall and winter will constitute one of the most satisfactory seasons which have been experienced in years.

The statement was made above that business lagged in August. This is with respect to other months, and not a comparison with the same month of previous years. As a matter of fact, the volume of business done last month was much larger than in the corresponding period of 1910, many houses reporting an increase as high as 25 per cent. Others said that while the gain was not marked, it was in evidence, and that while the month naturally did not produce as much business as September has been doing, it was by no means a sterile period.

A feature of the situation which has been noted is that the demand from the Pacific Coast has not been as good as usual. No one has offered a definite reason for the falling off in trade, and the general opinion is that the lull is only temporary. It is expected that the San Francisco houses which handle Kentucky goods on the Coast will begin developing trade in quondam style in a short time, and that California will continue to uphold its reputation as one of the chief consuming sections for Kentucky distilled whisky.

Although the general business outlook is not all that could be desired, and there is a tendency to pessimism on the part of the financial and industrial leaders because of the attitude of the Government on the subject of corporations, as well as owing to the unrest produced by discussion of the tariff, reciprocity and other questions which have naturally had an unsettling influence on the general situation, those in the local trade are not inclined to view the prospect through indigo-colored glasses. They feel that with manufacturing plants running at a normal rate, with crops more than good, and with money plentiful and cheap, there is no real reason why business should not be good. At any rate, they expect to continue to entertain General Prosperity for some time to come, and do not intend to be intimidated into pessimism by the attitude of the big interests.

The political situation in Kentucky continues to attract a good deal of attention, but it may be stated positively that there is no danger of anything more radical being accomplished at the approaching session of the State Legislature than the passage of a county unit bill extending this principle to the entire State, in most of which it is already effective. While it seems to be tacitly understood that in 1913 those favoring prohibition will push this question on a State-wide basis, it is not likely that the Legislature will discuss it, and therefore nothing of consequence can be done for at least two years. It is believed, moreover, that public sentiment will not support the efforts of the radicals to handicap the leading business interest of the State, and that the move of the State-widers, even if it is developed after careful preparation in 1913, will be easily checkmated.

At present the county unit question has almost dropped out of sight. The adoption of planks on this subject by both political parties has removed it as an issue, and therefore it is within the range of possibility that public attention will no longer be focussed on it. The conduct of the prisons, improvement of the educational system of the State and the development of a proper system of road-building are the topics which now have the center of the stage, and as these are sufficiently important to deserve close study and attention, it is probable that the November election will come and go without much more attention being paid to the county unit question.

A few of the distilleries have been running through the summer, but these are not numerous, and most of the plants are at present idle. Practically all of them will get a late start this year, it is believed, owing to the price of corn being unusually high. A difference of a few cents a bushel cuts a considerable figure in the size of the crop, and with corn selling at current quotations the chances are that the distillers will hold off until late in the hope that a decline will develop. In the event that high prices continue throughout the producing season, operations will be held down to normal limits, and it is not probable that the figures made last season will be equaled. On the other hand, if trade conditions continue favorable and consumption is maintained on a large scale, many of the distillers doubtless will turn out a big crop in spite of the unduly high price of material.

Paul Jones & Co. have announced that Tillmann & Bendel, of San Francisco, are now their Coast distributers. This firm for a time was handling its trade in California direct, but has decided to resume the connections which it formerly had with Tillmann & Bendel. Results thus far have justified this move.

Wright & Taylor announce that George Campe, of San Francisco, is now in charge of the distribution of their goods on the entire Pacific Coast. F. F. Muller & Co., the former representatives of Wright & Taylor, have left the liquor business, and the new connection followed. Mr. Campe, it is stated, is keeping the business of the Louisville house at its usual high standard.

Blakemore Wheeler, of C. P. Moorman & Co., has returned from his vacation trip. He said that business is fair, and that his house has no cause for complaint. Pacific Coast business is normal.

Marion E. Taylor, president of Wright & Taylor, is now on a trip around the world. He is accompanied by Mrs. Taylor. They sailed from San Francisco August 22d, and are now in Japan, a cablegram from Yokohama recently announcing their safe arrival there. After spending several months in the land of the Emperor, Mr. and Mrs. Taylor will journey west by easy stages, arriving home next June by way of New York.

Two well-known distillers are reported to be critically ill. M. P. Mattingly, of Owensboro, one of the veterans of the trade, is ill at his home, with small chances for his recovery, while Col. J. P. Ripy is suffering from uraemia at a hospital in Lexington. His home is in Lawrenceburg, and his Anderson County distillery is one of the best known in the State. He is 67 years old.

SEATTLE AND NORTHWEST NEWS

THAT portion of King County outside of Seattle and the other incorporated cities is involved in a campaign under the local option law which stands to be settled at an election called for Nov. 14th. The drys filed their petition Sept. 9th and it has the prima facie appearance of containing the names of the required 30 per cent of the voters. At the last general election 6133 votes were cast in the unincorporated portions of the county, requiring 1840 names to make a petition effective. The petition filed by the drys contained 2285 names. In the two recent recall campaigns here, a very large proportion of the names on the recall petitions were thrown out when the petitions were carefully checked and errors found. Also many names were withdrawn. The State law, however, denies both these rights to the liquor business in local option elections. The withdrawing of names is expressly forbidden, and every name is legally presumed to be valid unless attacked in court by a qualified voter.

The immediate cause of a campaign at this time was a dispute over the granting of a license in the unincorporated town of Duvall. A number of neighbors protested against the starting of a saloon by J. L. Wallace and Louis Speaker, but a hearing was had before the County Commissioners, and to Commissioners A. L. Rutherford and M. L. Hamilton it seemed right that the license should be granted. This was in the early part of June, and the anti-saloon element has been busy ever since with the result stated. Whether they will be able to muster a majority in November is a question, but representative liquor men are not inclined to underestimate the opposition, though some expect the dry movement to fail. The district affected is variously estimated at 5 or 6 per cent that of the State.

Comparatively few whisky men have visited the trade in the Northwest during the current month, but the coming of some is heralded and they are expected to be more numerous as the season opens.

W. W. Klenert, of the Goldie-Klenert Company, predicts a good season, saying trade is already picking up most encouragingly.

Word comes from Spokane that 150 saloons of that city have agreed in raising the price of beer 25 per cent. The local product is now sold at three bottles for 50 cents instead of four. Eastern beers will sell at 20 cents straight. Seattle, Olympia and other Western Washington beer will be sold at 20 cents straight. The saloon men hope thus to keep the local brewers behind them in their rise of prices.

Paul Ruben, the Pacific Coast agent of Woolner & Co., the well-known Peoria distillers, has been visiting the Northwestern trade, making Seattle his headquarters. Mr. Ruben reports business good in Seattle and much of the Northwest, though he found times quiet at Spokane. It is his opinion that the Panama-Pacific Exposition will benefit the Northwest as well as the California coast. In his travels he finds deep interest in the development of Washington.

Those formerly in the liquor business at Bellingham are now hopeful that the town will soon go wet again—as soon as the people have a chance to vote on the subject. There have been many failures in business since the town went closed. Rightly or wrongly, most of these failures are charged to the narrow laws. Some of those who were enthusiastic for the closed town have announced themselves for the old regime.

The Brown & Powell Liquor Company report an unusually brisk trade in California wines, particularly in the Italian-Swiss brands. Recently there have been large sales of Riesling.

Charles Shaw, long with the Lotus, has joined the Olympus Cafe on First avenue and Yesler way. Charley is one of the best mixologists in all the Northwest. His father was a famous bar-keep of the old type and Charley comes by the art naturally. Like his father before him, he seldom takes a drink of anything.

Joe Barmon, of the Lotus, is doing a big business in the wholesale and retail departments, yet he is probably as close to an icicle as anybody in the business can get without freezing. It is said he has never been known to "buy," to thank anybody for anything, or to appear to care whether anybody patronizes his place. But if he has a reticent air he knows how to hire good mixers.

The new Mecca, on Union below Third avenue, is one of the neatest bars in the city these days. The place is going a good business.

Joe Eppinger has been here three days in the interests of the Krug champagne. He got as far north as Vancouver, B. C., and reports a very good trade over across the line.

Joseph Goldie, head of the Goldie-Klenert Co., left on the 20th inst. for New York, Chicago and other Eastern cities. He has his wife and son with him, and has six weeks of travel ahead which he will devote to both business and pleasure.

Albert Strauss, of the big Strauss-Pritz firm at Cincinnati, spent a week here on his way back home from California. Mr. Strauss enjoys a nice business all over the State. He takes an optimistic view of conditions, and reports prosperity all along the line.

E. W. ALLEN.

Later:—The Drys Get a Setback

Plans of the dry element in the unincorporated portion of King county have been entirely upset by a decision from the County Attorney holding that the local option question cannot be raised hereafter except at a general election. Special local option elections have been held heretofore, but the attorney holds that the law contemplated these only for the first year and that hereafter conditions shall not be disturbed by agitation except at general elections.

The drys may take the matter into the courts, but the net result will probably be litigation and delays, and the matter seems dead for the present, at least.

LASH'S BITTERS
TONIC LAXATIVE

Senator Juilliard's Stirring Words

IF any one interested in California's viticultural industry questions the necessity of co-operating with the newly organized Grape Growers' Association of California, he should heed the stirring words delivered by Senator L. W. Juilliard at the meeting of the grape growers and wine makers of Sonoma county, at Santa Rosa, on Saturday morning, September 18th.

After showing conclusively that the present Wyllie Local Option bill is a one-sided prohibition measure, pure and simple, forcing the liquor interests to go into politics to elect a wet board, so that a town or district will be permitted licenses if it votes wet, Mr. Juilliard said: "The wine men, grape growers and dealers must get together and fight for their rights. There are questions coming up constantly that need united action and there must naturally be somebody to represent our interests. Everybody's business is usually nobody's business.

"At the last legislature I had to work practically alone and as I was busy with many other important measures which needed my time, I was badly handicapped. There were all kinds of facts, petitions, and information I needed and an active viticultural organization could have saved me much time and worry if it had been at my back ready to relieve me of this necessary work.

"On the other hand, consider the pressure that was exerted by the Anti-Saloon leaders and their followers. They left no stone unturned to win their fight and you can rest assured they will be on the job again two years from now.

"Therefore, it behooves every winemaker and grapegrower to lend his support to this new organization. I favor and recommend its objects. I think it is high time we were getting together and actively defending and protecting our property and interests."

It is not surprising that after this pointed appeal, supplemented with an earnest address by Secretary Horatio F. Stoll, that the grape growers and wine men of Sonoma county decided on the spot to contribute their financial and moral support. Among those who signed were:

T. L. Orr, Graton; Mercelin Gaye, Sebastopol; Gottlieb Beutel, Santa Rosa; Julius Wegener, Glen Ellen; Geyserville Winery, Geyserville; H. W. Austin, Santa Rosa; Emile Bachman, Healdsburg; J. C. Bennett, Sebastopol; J. D. Bosch, Geyserville; Frank Burr, Geyserville; L. Gambogi, Santa Rosa; Peter F. Goodwin, Healdsburg; E. L. Hathaway, Sebastopol; Lenoir Vineyard Co., Santa Rosa; W. Mackintosh, Sonoma; Mrs. Julia March, Santa Rosa; A. Missbach, Shellville; O. A. Parks, Sebastopol; Frank Passalacqua, Healdsburg; Victor Piezzi, Santa Rosa; Henry Freud, Fulton; Victor Sioli, Healdsburg; W. E. Smith, Healdsburg; Chas. Spindler, Sonoma; N. Stone, Sebastopol; S. L. Wattles, Healdsburg; L. W. Juilliard, Santa Rosa; D. Cassassa, Santa Rosa; Fred B. Cook, Santa Rosa; G. A. Smithers, Santa Rosa; John Laumann, Fulton; Carleton G. Sharratt, Santa Rosa; J. W. Kelly, Sebastopol; N. Bacigalupi, Santa Rosa; D. Siemer, Santa Rosa; Nevada Wine Co., Santa Rosa; A. Cassani, Santa Rosa; L. Hutchinson, Fulton; M. S. Whitaker, Santa Rosa; Fred Brand, Santa Rosa; Fred Hefty, Santa Rosa; Geo. C. Huntley, Santa Cruz and Santa Rosa; E. M. Van Frank, Sebastopol; H. Truelsen, Fulton; P. Antonetti, Santa Rosa; John Ridell, Santa Rosa; C. A. Kennedy, Santa Rosa; M. M. Righan, Healdsburg; John Greeott, Santa Rosa; Pagani Bros., Kenwood; George Leily, Sebastopol; W. H. Bones, Sebastopol; W. N. Irwin and John W. Irwin, Santa Rosa; Thos. Irwin, Santa Rosa; C. Schlasse, Jr., Occidental; Joe Vergino, Sebastopol; Ben Arfsten, Sebastopol; Jos. Folores, Sebastopol Henry Edgerton, A. Winkler and H. Theiller, Sebastopol.

Mr. Stoll reports that to date about $8000 has been pledged by the grape growers, wine makers and dealers outside the "Big Five," and says he expects that there will be no difficulty in raising the other $2000 that his organization is endeavoring to raise.

Germany's Wine Crop Prospects

A HAMBURG letter under date of August 10th says that after several years of very poor wine production German vintners are now rejoicing in the prospect of an unusually good yield from their vineyards. According to present prospects there will not only be a big increase in the wine produced, but it will be of an unusually excellent quality, though the latter will depend upon the amount of sunshine during the next six weeks. The bright outlook is due to the fact that July was an unusually warm month, with no really wet weather. Under these favorable conditions the vines fruited early and the young grapes made such rapid progress that they could no longer be seriously damaged by the so-called "sour worm" when it appeared in the vineyards. This has been one of the most destructive pests for some years and it caused the loss of millions by its ravages in the vineyards so that for two or three years the wine yield was much reduced, and the 1910 crop was so bad that the wine growers have in part been appealing for and receiving public aid. Other enemies of the vine have also been rendered comparatively harmless this summer by the excessive heat and unusually light rainfall. Under these circumstances optimistic reports are now coming in from nearly all the wine growing districts. From the famous Rheingau, where most of the well-known brands of Rhine wine are made, excellent prospects are reported; and the same thing is true of the Moselle region. From the Palatinate similar conditions are reported, and it is added that a fall in wine prices at an early day is looked for, especially as to the cheaper qualities since the vintners will have to make room in their cellars for the large vintage of the coming autumn. In view of the abundant sunshine vintners believe that the quality of this year's wine will be so good that it will long be remembered in the markets as having furnished an exceptionally fine product.

The Frying Pan or the Fire?

"PROHIBITION as a remedy for the drink evil?" queried Colonel Morris F. Westheimer, of Cincinnati; "that's like peppermint for the smell of liquor; it reminds me of a story. When I was in Africa with Harry Levy, I went once to bathe in the river; when I came out I found a group of excited natives on the bank, who told me that I had a fortunate escape from the crocodiles.

" 'Well,' I said, 'isn't there any place I can swim where there aren't any crocodiles?' The head man said there was, so I gave him backshesh, and he brought me to a beautiful bay where I had a splendid bath.

" 'That's fine,' I said, 'but are you sure there are no crocodiles here?'

" 'No, no crocodiles,' said the man, 'shark, he drive him out.' "
—*Saxby's Magazine.*

LASH'S BITTERS
TONIC LAXATIVE

Grants Pass Experience

IT doesn't make any difference whether you are in favor of saloons or not. Here are some FACTS that you, as a citizen having the welfare of your community at heart, should know.

After Josephine County, Oregon, had tried prohibition the Grants Pass *Observer* published the following resume of the county's experience:

"It is a little over a year since Josephine became 'dry' and in that time there has been more whisky drinking in the county than ever before. The Prohibition leaders here know that because they obtained a list of all shipments from the station agent who was afterwards brought to task by his superior officers for giving information. Anybody, man or boy, can send $3 to Portland and receive by express prepaid, four quarts of whisky. This is very much cheaper than whisky could be bought in Grants Pass when the saloons were in operation, and it is probably safe to say that thousands of packages of intoxicants have been shipped to this city from other counties and states. That is not Prohibition. Apart from the obtaining of liquors lawfully, there has never been a time during the 'dry' period when intoxicants could not be bought in Grants Pass by those who knew the ropes. New 'blind pigs' were opened to share in the traffic, and for a time liquor was sold practically openly. The large profits induced the risk. The seller has no license to pay of consequence, and he gets double the price for drinks. Beer at ten cents for a reduced glass pans out money quickly when trade is good and it pretty regularly is good in Grants Pass. There are also 'blind pigs' doing a good business in the country districts, with no license to pay.

"Prohibition in Josephine County has failed dismally. The sum of it is that drinking goes on just the same and the city loses $6000 license fees and the county $3000. In the saloon days minors had difficulty in getting liquor, and few succeeded. Under Prohibition many minors obtain intoxicants without any difficulty. Half the people in the county hold the Prohibition law in contempt, and it tends to breed contempt for all law. Men of average good character have engaged in the illegal traffic and criminalized themselves. A few have been punished, but the sale of liquor goes on and cannot be stopped. Prohibition makes criminals and does no good, for those who want stimulants can easily get them and those who do not want stimulants have no need of Prohibition. Many people voted last year to bar other people from drinking while they fully intended to keep supplies for themselves. That is contemptible and hypocritical. There is nothing good in Prohibition, and very many people who favored it last year do not favor it now.

"The road from here to Woodville, in Jackson County, is hedged with empty bottles. Thousands of dollars go to Medford for liquors. Gold Hill gets a share. People in the southern part of Josephine County now trade in Medford who never traded there before. The sawmills are closing down and the workmen scattering with full purses. Many of them will go to Medford. Grants Pass loses revenue, loses trade, and gains nothing but new evils. The *Observer's* forecast has been abundantly verified. Prohibition could not be enforced in Canada where laws are strict, and it cannot be enforced in this country where laws are loose."

Here you are again! Vote the saloons out, confiscate property built up under the sanction of law—and what do you get? Law-breakers, blind pigs, and an increase in drinking. VOTE AGAINST PROHIBITION AND KEEP OUT THE PROHIBITION DIVES.—*Paso Robles Record.*

Demand for Restoration of the Army Canteen Growing Stronger.

WITH the compilation of a mass of military and medical testimony, Dr. Louis L. Seaman, in the current *Editorial Review,* energetically supports his argument for the restoration of the army canteen. This evidence is uniform in setting forth that the substitutiou of the vicious resorts outside military posts for the well-regulated army club of the enlisted men, has lowered the discipline and health of the service to a deplorable extent. Dr. Seaman quotes a New York Supreme Court justice as saying that the error committed in the abolition of the canteen has encouraged excess, deceit and dishonor, while the usual rule that secret vice "is more degenerating than the most flagrant open exhibition" has been found to be true in the lamentable experience of the army since total abstinence within military reservations was enforced. Dr. Seaman declares:

"In the army the canteen led the hard drinker to less indulgence and removed the temptation which always clings to forbidden fruit. It fostered moderation, and its abolition angered the men. They felt it as an insult to their manhood and a deprivation of their natural rights. They will drink if they wish, and they resent the attempt to prevent them. A glass or two of beer is not injurious and they know it, and they sneeringly criticise Congressmen, the paid servants of the government, who retain their well-patronized cloak room with its private stock of good whisky, but who rob the soldiers—other paid servants of the same government—of their right to take a glass of beer on their camp grounds in their well-disciplined and orderly canteen. And who will gainsay the justice of this conclusion?"

It seems a shame that when the proof of the error of the government's policy in this matter is so conclusive, and the consequences so grave, that Congress does not repeal the fatal rule. The opposition to the canteen, though it was very active in bringing about the conditions which army officers and surgeons paint in such dark colors, now appears to be without defense from any one except interested proprietors of blind pigs. Congress has many practical reasons for restoring the canteen and that it ought to do so has been fully demonstrated by Dr. Seaman.—*Midas.*

Drinking

GREAT BRITAIN, which leads the way in some things, is easily first in the Empire as a consumer of alcoholic drinks (says the London *Evening Standard*). A speaker at the Imperial Temperance Congress quoted figures which show that an Englishman drinks more than twice as much beer as any colonial. In the consumption of spirits the Englishman is slightly behind the Australian and Canadian, but some way in advance of other colonials. He does not, on the whole, drink more wine than other people. It is well known that Englishmen are far more sober than they were, and, save for their fondness for beer, they do not come badly out of the comparison. Probably the Australian harms his constitution by imbibing very strong tea quite as much as the Englishman whose habitual beverage is beer.

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Drinking Not Compulsory

THE great world movement to check the use of alcoholic beverages gaining impetus in the new world, is now spreading through Europe, says *Current Literature*. Even in Germany, the classic land of drinking, where Martin Luther proclaimed the wisdom of wine, the standard of total abstinence is raised. William II, unerring in his recognition of the trend of things, seems to have placed himself at the head of the German temperance movement.

"Drinking Not Compulsory." This inscription at the entrance to German branches of the Young Men's Christian Association illustrates the German attitude of "moral suasion," as opposed to prohibition, in dealing with the drink problem.

While America attempts to restrain by law, Germany prefers to exercise moral suasion. The matter is put to the individual conscience. Instead of a legal and political, we have a hygienic and ethical question solely. The German advocate of temperance distinctly discountenances the idea of compulsion. "Everywhere," we read in the pamphlet of the Imperial Statistical Bureau, "experience has shown that the abuse of alcohol can be most effectively combated not by coercive measures, but by those educational means which act as preventives." There is a clear distinction drawn between temperance and legal restriction. When the Kaiser recently addressed the German students, a class given notoriously to alcoholic excesses, he did not urge them to become total abstainers, but appealed to their sense of moral responsibility to exercise moderation.

How great the monarch's interest in this question is may be gathered from the fact that he reiterates the gospel of moderation on every possible occasion. Thus he charged the president of the University of Konigsberg, according to the *Massigkeitsblatter*, the German temperance organ, with the special message to students that "they should enjoy life in full draughts, but should not seek gaiety and the joys of youth exclusively in the alehouse; they should not become dry pedants and scorners of the good things of life; neither should they become slaves of alcohol."

The attitude of the Emperor receives the endorsement of the intelligent classes. Even in academic circles, to judge from a recent article in the *Akademische Monatshefte*, by Louis Viereck, there is a strong reaction against the drinking habits prevailing among university students.

Even the total abstainers in Germany are not advocates of prohibition. They aim chiefly to enlighten the public, particularly the young. They advocate temperance instruction in the schools, the exclusion of children from the use of alcohol, abstention from the use of intoxicants at business meetings, the substitution of money for drinks where trade customs require the latter (as in breweries), the abolition of "compulsory" drinking customs, and the abolition of "treating."

The positive demand of the German abstainers is not that drinking shall be forbidden by law, but that "compulsory" drinking, the so-called "Trinkzwang," shall be done away with by common consent. The cry is: "You shall not be compelled to drink by social custom, and we appeal to your reason to become a total abstainer." The social compulsion to drink, which exists in this country in a mild form only, holds tyrannical sway in Germany. Festive occasions without libations are unthinkable to the German mind. There also exists the conventional obligation to order alcoholic beverages with one's meals. In fact, most restaurants exact a cash penalty from teetotalers with each meal.

A Marvelous Consumption Cure

NOW and then the newspapers get scorched for printing liquor advertisements. The liquor business is a lawful business, and, being such, those engaged in it have a right to advertise. They are selling an article which a great many people want—even a great many prohibitionists—and they have a right to let the public know what they have to sell. The newspaper has advertising space to sell to people engaged in lawful business at regular rates, and it is a matter for the publisher to decide whether he take or decline liquor advertisements.

But what about those holier-than-thou sheets which scorn liquor advertisements, as an additional appeal for the patronage of prohibitionists? We have our attention called to an advertisement appearing in the *Home and State*, the Anti-Saloon League organ, date of May 20th.

This advertisement tells of a remarkable consumption cure. It contains the testimonial of a Kansas citizen who was relieved and who testifies that he has seen many empty consumption cure bottles in his neighbors' yards, so popular is that remedy in Kansas.

Reading further, we find that this remedy contains 23 per cent alcohol—about twice the strength of an average highball and many times stronger than beer. The alcohol, the advertisement states, not only dilutes the herbs, "but also builds up the wornout tissues and strengthens the entire nervous system." And the manufacturers declare they have testimonials of thousands of remarkable cures made by this remedy in "Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma and Kansas"—a group of States, strange to say, which are all under the aegis of State-wide prohibition.

We do not doubt that this consumption cure is popular in prohibition localities, and no wonder it wanted to use the columns of a newspaper that is supposed to have a prohibition clientele. A remedy with 23 per cent alcohol—the whisky of commerce has 50—ought to be popular in such localities. We all remember how stomach bitters and forty other "cures" used to make happy the prohibition brethren in dry territory, and no doubt a consumption cure with a bit of herbs and plenty of rock-and-rye is quite as efficacious as those older preparations and quite as good a substitute for the real stuff.

As *Home and State* is so particular about its advertising, we suppose it gave due weight to the claim of its advertiser that alcohol not only dilutes herbs, "but builds up wornout tissues and strengthens the entire nervous system." Such an assurance is calculated to give some of the brethren a cough in a minute, for wornout tissues and weak nervous system appear to be prevalent afflictions in dry territory. The advertisement says that thousands of cures have been made in the States of "Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma and Kansas"—States which have had State-wide prohibition and whose people must depend largely upon alcoholic drugs for such bibulous delight as they hanker for.

We take it that whereas the *Home and State* regards it atrocious for newspapers to accept liquor advertisements, it sees no harm in either the advertising or the liquor, provided, of course, that to the 23 per cent alcohol is added a little dope to give it a medical appearance, but there is scarcely any doubt that the consumption cure for which the *Home and State* vouches is able to produce the results.—*Houston (Texas) Post.*

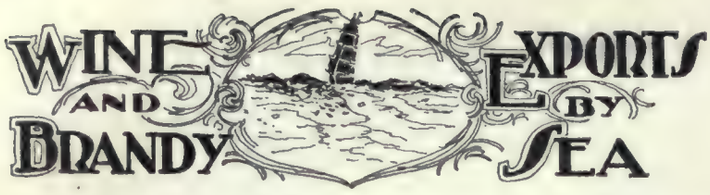
OLD TAYLOR DISTILLERY



E. H. TAYLOR JR. & SONS.
INCORPORATED
DISTILLERS, FRANKFORT, KY.

The Julius Levin Company
Distributors

SAN FRANCISCO CALIFORNIA



NAMES OF CONSIGNEES WILL NOT BE GIVEN

Owing to a recent order of the Secretary of the Treasury through his local representatives, it has been found necessary to discontinue giving the names of the Consignees at this port. We regret to have to make this announcement, but for the time being, such conditions will rule.

FROM AUGUST 20 TO SEPTEMBER 20, 1911.

To Alaska	....	27	$33
" British Columbia	28	3,885	1,440
" Central America	21	25,441	8,878
" China	....	1,864	521
" Hawaiian Islands	220	43,040	20,250
" Japan	....	10	6
" Mexico	34	5,120	1,905
" New York	228	970,416	280,467
" South America	7	4,405	1,748
" Straits Settlements	3	.....	25
" England	....	14,925	3,881
" India	....	15	15
" Dutch East Indies	....	341	132
" Bohemia-Prague	5	.....	50
" Samoan Islands	1	185	112
" Australia	54	.....	216
" Society Islands	....	2,673	676
" Philippine Islands	40	2,190	899
" New Orleans	....	18,500	6,910
" Other Eastern States	....	33,520	13,079
Total	641	1,126,557	$341,243

WHISKY.

Destination.	Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
To Alaska	....	97	$121
" Central America	4	303	603
" Hawaiian Islands	299	505	4,059
" Mexico	6	47	80
" Australia	....	335	280
" Philippine Islands	608	.....	3,451
" South America	....	55	68
Total	917	1,342	$8,662

201 cases in bond to Philippine Islands.

BEER.

Destination.	Packages.	Value.
To Central America	39	$219
" China	50	255
" Hawaiian Islands	408	3,096
" Philippine Islands	142	1,358
" South America	100	220
" Society Islands	13	114
" Samoan Islands	20	126
" Australia	1	[illegible]
" Cooks Island	[illegible]	15
Total	775	$5,408

BRANDY.

Destination.	Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
To Alaska	6	50	$160
" Hawaiian Islands	25	1,812	1,430
" New York	....	1,799	3,136
Total	31	3,661	$4,726

MISCELLANEOUS.

Destination.	Packages and Contents.
To Alaska	10 cs Grape Juice
" Central America	1 cs Gin, 2 cs Liquors, 4 cs Cherries in Maraschino
	1 cs Cognac, 1 cs 5 kgs 75 gals Vermouth
" China	1 cs Mineral Water, 7 cs Grape Juice, 1 cs Alcohol
" Hawaiian Isls.	155 cs Grape Juice, 3 bbls 927 gals Alcohol, 25 cs Champagne
	15 kgs Coco Cola, 5 cs 18 bbls Gin, 65 cs Mineral Water
	13 cs 1 bbl Cordial, 62 cs Vermouth, 3 cs Cognac, 25 cs Cider
" Mexico	30 cs Mineral Water, 50 cs Vermouth, 1 cs Cherries in Maraschino
" New York	635 cs 157 bbls 5 hf bbls 15 kgs Cherries in Maraschino, 12 cs Grape Juice
" Philippine Islands	12 cs 3 bbls Liquors, 135 cs Cherries in Maraschino, 5 cs Cordial, 35 cs 2 bbls Cider 86 cs Grape Juice, 2 bbls B. B. Cordial, 1 bbl Ginger Brandy Cordial
" Samoan Islands	8 cs Grape Juice, 1 cs Cherries in Maraschino
" Korea	1 cs Alcohol
" Rangoon	8 cs Grape Juice
Total	1400 cs 187 bbls 5 hf bbls 35 kgs 1002 gallons
Value	$24,849

IMPORTS BY SEA.

FROM AUGUST 20 TO SEPTEMBER 20, 1911.

Domestic.

FROM SEATTLE.

Beer ..... 60 cs 750 hhds 566 bbls 990 hf bbls 570 qr bbls
Liquors ..... 6 bbls 2 boxes

BEER IN TRANSIT.

To Oakland ..... 105 hhds 124 bbls 78 hf bbls 150 qr bbls 6 sixth bbls
" Fresno ..... 90 bbls 45 hf bbls 40 qr bbls 10 csks
" Vallejo ..... 37 bbls 26 hf bbls
" Bakersfield ..... 50 hhds 50 bbls 100 hf bbls
" Alameda ..... 100 hhds 125 hf bbls 15 qr bbls
" Santa Barbara ..... 2 cs
" Santa Clara ..... 70 bbls 12 qr bbls
" Berkeley ..... 2 bbls



Foreign.

FROM AUGUST 20 TO SEPTEMBER 20, 1911.

FROM ANTWERP—Per Bannockburn, August 21.

897 cs Mineral Water ..... San Francisco.
523 cs Whisky ..... San Francisco.
1829 cs Gin ..... San Francisco.
5100 cs Vermouth ..... San Francisco.
200 cs Beer ..... San Francisco.
38 cs Cordials ..... San Francisco.
265 cs Liquors ..... San Francisco.
759 cs Wine ..... San Francisco.
1 butt Wine ..... San Francisco.
130 cs Bitters ..... San Francisco.
2380 cs Champagne ..... San Francisco.
670 cs Brandy ..... San Francisco.
100 cs Ginger Ale ..... San Francisco.
400 cs Amer Picon ..... San Francisco.
20 cs Rum ..... San Francisco.
693 cs Champagne ..... Portland.
500 cs Gin ..... Portland.
250 cs Beer ..... Portland.
14 cs Wine ..... Portland.
200 cs Whisky ..... Portland.
1050 cs Whisky ..... Seattle.
500 cs Vermouth ..... Seattle.
110 cs Benedictine ..... Seattle.
935 cs Champagne ..... Seattle.
1275 cs Gin ..... Seattle.
28 cs Liquors ..... Seattle.
100 cs Ginger Ale ..... Seattle.
105 cs Champagne ..... Tacoma.
100 cs Gin ..... Tacoma.

FROM KOBE, JAPAN—Per Tenyo Maru, August 24.

170 csks Sake ..... San Francisco.
13 cs Sake ..... San Francisco.

FROM NEW YORK (via Salina Cruz)—Per Alaskan, August 26.

10 cs Liquors ..... San Francisco.
17 cs Gin ..... San Francisco.
33 cs Whisky ..... San Francisco.
30 cs Wine ..... San Francisco.
1000 cs Bitters ..... San Francisco.
12 bbls Gin ..... San Francisco.
6 bbls Whisky ..... San Francisco.
25 bbls Beer ..... San Francisco.
250 cs Vermouth ..... San Francisco.
6 bbls Whisky ..... Boise City.
5 cs Whisky ..... Los Angeles.
2 bbls Wine ..... Los Angeles.

FROM NEW YORK (via Ancon)—Per Riverside, August 26.

114 bbls Whisky ..... Seattle.
54 cs Whisky ..... Seattle.
5 bbls Whisky ..... Los Angeles.
15 bbls Gin ..... San Francisco.

FROM NEW YORK (via Salina Cruz)—Per Nebraskan, August 30.

35 bbls Gin ..... San Francisco.
[illegible] cs Brandy ..... San Francisco.
5 bbls Beer ..... Portland.
10 cs Liquors ..... Portland.

FROM VICTORIA—Per City of Puebla, September 1,

28 cs Whisky ..... Los Angeles.

FROM NEW YORK (via Ancon)—Per Stanley Dollar, September 3.

62 bbls Whisky ..... Portland.
5 cs Wine ..... Portland.
1 bbl Whisky ..... Seattle.

FROM KOBE, JAPAN—Per Persia, September 4.

50 cs Sake ..... San Francisco.
239 csks Sake ..... San Francisco.

FROM HAMBURG—Per Arracan, September 5.

25 cs Spirits ..... San Francisco.
50 bbls Whisky ..... San Francisco.
50 cs Wine ..... San Francisco.

FROM NEW YORK (via Ancon)—Per Acapulco, September 7.

187 bbls Whisky ..... San Francisco.

FROM EUROPE—SAME VESSEL.

61 cs Wine ..... San Francisco.
500 cs Vermouth ..... San Francisco.
125 cs Beer ..... San Francisco.
20 cs Brandy ..... San Francisco.
1 bbl Brandy ..... San Francisco.
333 cs Mineral Water ..... San Francisco.
40 cs Gin ..... San Francisco.
30 csks Whisky ..... San Francisco.
120 cs Whisky ..... San Francisco.
10 cs Rum ..... San Francisco.
[illegible] bbls Wine ..... San Francisco.
1 csk Mineral Water ..... San Francisco.
[illegible] csk Beer ..... San Francisco.
2 cs Champagne ..... San Francisco.
250 cs Bitters ..... San Francisco

FROM KOBE, JAPAN—Per Korea, September 8.

130 csks Sake ..... San Francisco.
30 cs Sake ..... San Francisco.
60 csks Sake ..... Los Angeles.
20 cs Sake ..... Los Angeles.

FROM NEW YORK (via Salina Cruz)—Per Arizonan, September 9.

485 cs Whisky ..... San Francisco.
3 cs Fruit Juice ..... San Francisco.
8 csks Gin ..... Stockton.
300 cs Bitters ..... Portland.
50 cs Whisky ..... Portland.

FROM EUROPE—SAME VESSEL.

1 hhd Fruit Juice ..... Portland.
120 cs Brandy ..... Seattle.
25 cs Whisky ..... Seattle.
300 cs Mineral Water ..... Seattle.
102 cs Wine ..... Seattle.
150 cs Porter ..... Seattle.
2 csks Brandy ..... Seattle.
1 hhd Whisky ..... Honolulu.
2 cs Ginger Ale ..... Honolulu.

FROM HAMBURG—Per Salatis, September 11.

24 cs Wine ....San Francisco.
25 cs Wine ....Seattle.
12 bbls Wine ....Seattle.

FROM NEW YORK (via Salina Cruz)—Per Isthmian, September 12.

75 cs Whisky ... .San Francisco.
620 cs Gin ....San Francisco
10 cs Bitters .. ..San Francisco.
15 bbls Gin ....San Francisco.
30 cs Gin ....San Francisco.
26 cs Brandy ....San Francisco.

FROM EUROPE—SAME VESSEL.

5 octs Brandy ... .Los Angeles.
20 cs Brandy ....Los Angeles.
125 cs Beer ....Los Angeles.
30 csks Whisky ....Los Angeles.
120 cs Whisky ....Los Angeles.
10 cs Rum ....Los Angeles.
25 cs Wine ....Los Angeles.
40 cs Liquors ....Los Angeles.
166 cs Porter ....Portland.

FROM NEW YORK (via Ancon)—Per San Juan, September 12.

207 bbls Whisky ....San Francisco.

FROM EUROPE—SAME VESSEL.

56 cs Whisky ....San Francisco.
32 bbls Whisky ....San Francisco.
1 hhd Whisky ....San Francisco.
150 bbls Ginger Ale ....San Francisco.
370 bbls Stout ....San Francisco.
150 cs Brandy ....San Francisco.

FROM KOBE, JAPAN—Per Shinyo Maru, September 15.

200 csks Sake ....San Francisco.
80 cs Sake ....San Francisco.
13 cs Sake ....Los Angeles.

FROM NEW YORK (via Salina Cruz)—Per Virginian, September 19.

25 cs Wine ....San Francisco.
5 bbls Whisky ....San Francisco.
1 cs Lime Juice ....San Francisco.
1270 cs Whisky ....San Francisco.
25 cs Gin ....Sacramento.

FROM EUROPE—SAME VESSEL.

1 csk Whisky ....Los Angeles.
235 cs Whisky ....Los Angeles.
25 bbls Ale ....Los Angeles.
225 cs Gin ....Los Angeles.
50 bbls Ginger Ale .....Los Angeles.
42 cs Wine ....Los Angeles.

FROM NEW YORK (via Ancon)—Per City of Panama, September 19.

107 bbls Whisky ....San Francisco.

FROM EUROPE—SAME VESSEL.

30 cs Whisky ....San Francisco.
485 bbls Stout ....San Francisco.
80 bbls Ale ....San Francisco.
50 cs Mineral Water ....San Francisco.

IMPORTS BY RAIL IN BOND.

FROM AUGUST 20. TO SEPTEMBER 20, 1911.

Via New Orleans—

27 cs Whisky ....From London.
1 hhd Whisky .... " "
8 cs Wine .... " "

Via New York—

7 cs Wine ....From Havre.
1 cs Brandy .... " Genoa.

At Pasadena the prohibitionists are again disturbing the public peace. During the month a new proposed "temperance (prohibition meant) ordinance," accompanied by a petition bearing many signatures asking for its adoption was presented to the council. The claim is made that while the ordinance now in force was when passed the strictest one in the West, Pasadena has since allowed other cities to forge ahead of it in the matter of the prohibition of the sale of liquor.

California Wine to New York by Sea

AUGUST 16 TO 31, 1911.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO, SS. GEORGIAN.

68 bbls.....J. Carneval
124 " .....Roma Wine Co.
75 " .....Italian Wine Co.
50 " .....G. J. Watson

FROM SAN FRANCISCO, SS. OREGONIAN.

100 bbls.....Sig. Krauter
125 " .....W. P. Bernagozzi
200 " .....A. Gazzolo
102 " .....Scatena Bros. Wine Co.
75 " .....Italian Wine Co.
50 " .....G. Peretti
250 " .....Gazzolo & Fogliatti
250 " .....Piedmont Winery
126 " ..... Order

FROM SAN FRANCISCO, SS. PANAMA.

125 bbls.....French-American Wine Co.
350 " .....C. Schilling & Co.
200 " .....Lachman & Jacobi
65 " .....A. Lachman

SEPTEMBER 1 TO 15, 1911.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO, SS. AMERICAN.

274 bbls.....Scatena & Co.
450 " .....French-American Wine Co.
100 " .....C. Manzella & Son
103 " ..... M. May
133 " .....Italian Vineyard Co.
32 " .....G. F. Watson
75 " ..... C. Vazzoler
65 " ..... M. Balletto

FROM SAN FRANCISCO, SS. COLON.

305 bbls.....Italian-Swiss Colony
213 " .....J. Pacheteau
677 " .....Scatena Bros.
120 " .....Italian Vineyard Co.
31 " .....Gundlach-Bundschu Wine Co.
390 " .....Lachman & Jacobi

Yolo County is just beginning to find out that the so-called "going dry" has other drawbacks besides the loss of revenue on account of liquor licenses. The county has just had to pay over $1000 for detective work done in various parts in securing the convictions of violators of the liquor ordinance. If it were possible to obtain the gross loss of Yolo County and Woodland by the action of the prohibition law it would make interesting reading.

E. A. GROEZINGER Established 1846 E. O. SCHRAUBSTADTER

A. FINKE'S WIDOW
SPARKLING AND VINTAGE WINES
CHAMPAGNES
809 MONTGOMERY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

The Sweet Wine Controversy

DURING the past two weeks the newspapers throughout the State have been filled with sensational articles predicting a new "wine war," and charging both the California Wine Association and its allies, and the so-called "independents" with starting a clash in prices.

On September 5th, Leo. A. LaRocque, manager of the Chicago branch of the Italian-Swiss Colony, sent out a circular letter to the trade, in which he said:

"For an indefinite period, we are putting on the market a port wine, under the name of 'Star Brand,' which we beg to quote at 20 cents per gallon, naked, f. o. b. California. Terms, net cash, delivery to be made within sixty days from date of order.

"We are prompted to take this step to protect our patrons and ourselves from competitors who are offering, at any old prices, wines which are in most cases of an inferior quality, and detrimental to the reputation of California wines as well as an injustice to those who are marketing them in a legitimate way."

This represents the contention of the California Wine Association, Lachman & Jacobi and C. Schilling & Co.—that they have merely met the prices made by certain independent California wine makers who were securing orders from certain Eastern firms by selling below the schedule prices agreed upon by all the representative wine men in the State.

In a recent issue of the Sacramento *Bee*, Mr. E. M. Sheehan, president of the Sacramento Valley Winery, and chairman of the newly organized Grape Growers' Association of California, gives the following logical explanation of the present controversy:

"The assertion that the independent element of the wine industry will go to ruin unless conditions are changed, is absolutely incorrect. By way of explanation it may be stated that one of the contending elements in the wine industry in California is the California Wine Association with the wineries it owns throughout the State and the alliances it has with the Italian-Swiss Colony, Lachman & Jacobi and C. Schilling & Co. The other element consists of the independent wineries of the State such as the Las Plumas Winery and Vineyard of Fresno, the big winery of M. F. Tarpey and Arthur Tarpey of Fresno, the great plants of A. Mattei and the Barton Vineyard Company of Fresno county, the Italian Vineyard Company of Los Angeles with its 5000 acres of grapes, the Cucamonga Winery, the big plants of Lucas, Blatz, Olsen, Anderson, the Veith Co. and the Vache Co. of the southern part of the State, the Lodi Co-operative Winery of Lodi, with its annual crush of 10,000 tons; the Elk Grove Growers' Association Winery of Elk Grove, the Da Roza Winery, Elk Grove, The Placer County Winery, of Roseville, the Bradford Winery of Bruceville and the Sacramento Valley Winery of Sacramento.

TO REHABILITATE INDUSTRY.

"About a year ago when the market price of minimum or cheap sweet wines to the jobber was a ruinous figure to the winemaker, a large number of the independent winemakers of the State got together in an endeavor to rehabilitate the winemaking industry. There had been a cutting and slashing of prices of sweet wines in every direction and with no limit. The grower of grapes was forced to take whatever he could get for his raw material, and naturally he became very much dissatisfied, believing that the winemakers were forcing him to the wall.

"The sweet winemakers themselves were fighting for their very existence, and there was a very general depression in every quarter. Public confidence in the industry had been almost destroyed and the stock of the California Wine Association, with a par value of $100 per share, and a book value rated as considerably higher than that figure, dropped in the market to the ridiculous figure of $10 per share. Thousands of shares of this stock were dumped on the market in the midst of an assessment and the credit of every winemaker in the business was very much strained.

GETTING OUT OF RUT.

"Shortly afterward an effort was made by prominent independent winemakers and the management of the California Wine Association to lift the business out of the rut and on to a paying basis. It was realized by both contending factions of the wine industry that something had to be done, and there was a disposition on the part of both sides to do something that would not alone bring some margin of profit to the establishments, but also help the grape grower and enable him to find a more lucrative market for his wine grapes.

"There was no agreement of any nature other than the word of honor between men and in due time the principal marketers of California wines announced new prices for minimum sweet wines. These prices went into effect and were lived up to, generally speaking, by both the California Wine Association and its allied houses, and the greater number of independent winemakers in California.

SOME INDEPENDENTS STAYED OUT.

"Right here let me state that not all of the independent winemakers could be influenced at that time to affiliate with the movement to resurrect the industry. There were selfish people making wine in California who believed that the balance of the industry would help them if they did not take part in the uplifting movement.

"A few of them had personal reasons and personal grudges from past experiences. Others had no particular reasons excepting the selfish motive of allowing the broad element to hold the umbrella over them and thus permit them to go into the market and cut prices just enough to get the business. This thing has been going on for nearly a year, and it has been known to both the California Wine Association with its allied houses, and the independent wineries who were anxious to uphold prices.

"On a number of occasions 'bitter pills' have had to be swallowed while the practice of a few 'wild-catters' continued, and my personal opinion formed from an insight into recent happenings is that the dissolution and the price cutting which has just taken place, was caused chiefly by one transaction that occurred a very short time ago.

HOW THE MARKET WAS BROKEN.

"A representative of one of the largest eastern purchasing houses and dealers in California wines, came to the Coast for the express purpose of buying nearly a million gallons of wine. He interviewed the management of the California Wine Association and the management of practically every independent winery in California.

"So long as he talked with men who thought something of their word of honor, he was told he must pay a certain figure for his wine, but when he went into the camps of those who would not affiliate with the uplifting movement, he saw readily that he could buy under the market.

"And he did buy. The news carried fast, and immediately there was discontent. The organized competing elements which were trying to hold the wine market steady, said to themselves, 'How long shall we permit this? Shall we hold the umbrella over these selfish ones indefinitely?

"The answer came quickly. The independents claimed the California Wine Association had cut prices. The California Wine Association claimed that some of the independents had cut the price, and in twenty-four hours the air was full of accusations.

DOWN GOES PORT.

"Down went the price of port wine from 25c a gallon to 20c. The California Wine Association made the first announcement. The Independent wineries followed suit by instructing their representatives all over the country to meet the competition, and the situation today is as unstable and chaotic as it can be.

"The fact that the price of port wine has been reduced to such a considerable extent means that the prices of other wines will be reduced if the condition continues, and unless there is some sort of an adjustment, there will be no telling where prices will go because there has been much bitterness and a determination to fight the game to the last ditch.

"The Independent Winemakers of California control 70 per cent of the sweet wine made in the State, while the balance is controlled by the California Wine Association, its various wineries and the three houses with which it is allied, namely: The Italian-Swiss Colony, Lachman & Jacobi and C. Schilling & Co.

HOPE FOR BETTER CONDITIONS.

"I am glad to say that there seems to be at the present moment a disposition on all sides to reclaim the unfortunate mistake. I am not at liberty to divulge the proceedings of the meeting in San Francisco of which I was chairman, but I can say that if the right spirit prompts the management of the California Wine Association, it is more than likely that the independent wineries of the State will become stronger than ever as an organization and that the few of them who will not affiliate will make little stir in market conditions on account of their insignificance.

"This general view of the situation would not be complete were I not to correct the statement given to the public that there is a great surplus of port wine in California. This is wrong—absolutely wrong. I have interviewed every independent sweet winemaker in California directly or indirectly during the last two weeks, and I find that nobody has an appreciable surplus of port.

TRUST MAY BE SHORT.

"It might be said that I do not know anything about the stock of port that the California Wine Association and the wineries it controls has on hand. This may be true, but I do know that it is reasonable to suppose that trust houses are short of their normal stock of port wine else they would not have bought during the last eight months over one million gallons of sweet wine from the independent winemakers.

"Therefore, when it is endeavored to convey the idea that there is an unusual surfeit of port wine in first hands in California, I feel it my duty to make a correct statement based on actual knowledge by reason of being in a position to acquire that knowledge as correctly as anyone in the business.

"It is a fact also, that every sweet wine winery of any consequence in the State of California, sells not alone the better grades of wine, but also the cheapest grades of wine. Being familiar with the offerings of competitors all over the United States, I am free to say that there is no sweet wine winery in California that is not compelled to offer the greater bulk of its product to the market at the cheapest quotations, and at the present moment in order to hold their trade in higher-classed wines, every one of them is offering port wine at 20c per gallon.

"In conclusion I wish to say that I am very hopeful of an adjustment of the present unfortunate condition, and I would not be surprised to see that adjustment come about within the next ten days. If it does not take place within that time, then there is no telling how long the present condition may continue and how far it will go."

THE San Bernardino *Index* says: "The temperance forces, who are preparing to call local option elections in each of the five supervisorial districts of the county are after the wineries as well as the saloons, which explains the circulation of the petitions in Supervisor Reid's district, where there are no saloons. It was not generally known that the new supervisorial district local option law would apply to the wineries, but such seems to be the case. There are several wineries in Reid's district and if the local option carries the retail sale of wine from these wineries will be stopped."

And yet the Fresno *Republican* has the mendacity to state the anti-saloon movement will not affect the wine industry and should not be combated by growers!

Now the San Diego police are getting after the restaurants and it is expected that in the near future the Common Council will pass an ordinance defining under just what circumstances liquors may be sold by restaurant proprietors. It is proposed to adopt the Los Angeles ordinance, which is as follows: "That every person to whom liquor is served must also be served with a meal costing not less than 15 cents; such meal must at least consist of bread or equivalent, together with meat, fish, cheese or beans, in a sufficient quantity to be beyond any question of being a subterfuge for a proper meal; each customer to whom liquor is served shall, when served his meal, also be served with proper service, consisting at least of a knife and fork and plate, or substitute therefor."

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The White Wine

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Coast News of the Traffic

THERE is trouble brewing in Sacramento over saloons in the annexed district. It would appear that legal opinions differ in regard to the power of the Council to close such saloons. One opinion is to the point that under the circumstances the court might take into consideration the fact that they had occupied their present places for saloon purposes, and the Trustees might be permitted to allow them to take out existing licenses and continue business at the old stand. He agreed, however, that under the Tuesday club ordinance, no new saloon licenses can be issued, and that no license can be transferred from the business to the residence district. Another attorney holds that as the licenses are taken out quarterly, the saloons can run to the end of the quarter, which in this case is October 1st. So short a time, that forcing the saloons to close will be actual confiscation of their business.

The Board of Supervisors of Yolo County have passed a new liquor ordinance under which the number of saloons in Yolo County is limited to ten, four in Broderick, one at Leinberger's corner, one at Plainfield, two at Clarksburg, one at Freeport, and one at the picnic grounds near Freeport. Under the former ordinance there were sixteen saloons and of this number the six saloons at Davis were closed by a State law on September 1st, which allows no saloon within one and a half miles of any university. The State Farm at Davis being considered a branch of the University of California, the saloons were closed. The new ordinance follows closely the provisions of the Wyllie local option law and gives the authorities additional power in the obtaining of evidence against alleged violators of the law or ordinance.

A Yreka (Siskiyou County) dispatch states that as a petition, signed by the necessary number of voters, asking for a special election for the purpose of voting on the question of issuing liquor license permits in the Second supervisorial district, has been filed wth the County Clerk. The County Supervisors have issued a proclamation calling the election to decide the question at the polls on Tuesday, October 17th. This is the fourth district in the county in which an election has been called. Heretofore Siskiyou has always been a dry county, with the exception of the incorporated cities, but the saloon men are now making a hard fight to secure licenses in the county.

A very strange state of things now exists at Colton, where it would appear there is a "dry" majority of the Council which desires to grant liquor licenses, and a "wet" minority which is fighting against the granting of them. Since the special election last month under the Wyllie local option law, when the "wets" polled a majority of votes, although three of the five Trustees were elected on a "dry" platform, the City Council has shown a disposition to follow the wishes of the people. They agreed to allow the sale of liquors under certain restrictions, and framed the draft on an ordinance. At present they are prevented taking action in this direction by Harry York, the only avowedly "wet" member of the Council, who has been blocking the passage of the ordinance. He asserts that he never will vote for it unless it is modified to serve certain interests.

On September 11th the Supervisors of Alameda county refused to grant any new licenses, and passed a resolution "that it be the sense of this Board of Supervisors that no new licenses be granted by this Board."

News from Oregon is that the Webfoot State is in for another prohibition campaign, judging from the hot discussion which was opened at Salem during the State Fair week, with street meetings every evening addressed by local pastors and members of the Prohibition party. It was supposed and sincerely hoped that this question was closed to debate for a while by the action of the people last year in defeating a prohibition constitutional amendment, and adopting the Home Rule amendment to the Constitution.

The whole trouble in regard to the saloon men of Gardner, which place has been incorporated in the City of San Jose, has broken out afresh. Recently they were again arrested for selling liquor without a municipal license. It appears that the San Jose council passed an ordinance two or three years ago defining a district in which liquor may be sold; unfortunately it does not cover the Gardner district, recently annexed. The seven saloons have been brought into the city, and are now being prosecuted, persecuted would be the better word, because under the ordinance the city cannot grant them a municipal license, and they must therefore be driven out of business for no fault of their own.

That there is very considerable trouble brewing in the flourishing town of Bakersfield there can be no doubt. A well known oil speculator recently from there. describes the situation as "the devil to pay, and no pitch hot." It is evident from all reports that the campaign for the local option election is extremely bitter. According to all accounts the business men of Bakersfield, with few exceptions, are against the prohibition movement, and favor a properly regulated license system. About a fourth of the possible voters signed the petition for the election, and many of those who did so were actuated by a desire to bring the issue to a head, and have not pledged themselves one way or the other. The Royal Arch are holding frequent meetings, and are active in preparing for the coming fight at the polls. As gathered from sources favoring the liquor interests, the consensus of opinion is that it will be a hard fight, in which the "wets" will probably win. On the other hand the Bakersfield *Californian* says: "There was a large part of the town which was not "worked" by the dry petitioners and it is said that, as things look, the election will tax the energies of both sides to the uttermost to win out."

Edward J. Cleary, the choice of the Republican party for Mayor of Bellingham, Washington, is said to favor personal freedom and is regarded as one of the "wets," appears to be an honest, straight-forward man, but poor politician. He attempts neither to play to the gallery, dodge the issue or to equivocate in any way, according to the local press. He says:

"There is no reason in the world why the liquor question should be made an issue in this election. The city, by a majority of her voters, has decided to prohibit the sale of liquor and until she shall have decided otherwise, there is no choice but to obey the law. * * * * If I am elected Mayor I will do everything in my power to prohibit the sale of liquor in Bellingham until present conditions shall have been changed and I will personally see to it that those who are under me enforce the laws to the letter. There is no issue in that. It is a plain question of duty—a question as to whether or not I would live up to my oath of office, and I certainly will."

Aug. Lang Brewing Association

AUG. J. LANG & CO., proprietors of the Fredericksburg Bottling Company and the Red Lion Porter and Ale Brewery, have formed a corporation for the purpose of building an up-to-date brewery in San Francisco. This complete and first-class brewery will be erected on a site adjoining the present bottling works, Eighteenth and Alabama streets. Over one-third of the $500,000 capital stock has been subscribed by Eastern and local capitalists, despite the fact that no special effort has been made to interest investors as yet.

Actual building operations will not be undertaken until next spring, but the work will then be rushed to early completion. Aug. J. Lang, president of the new brewing company, who has made the beer business a study for the last twenty-six years and who is considered one of the best beer bottlers in California, sees in the future, through the coming of the Panama-Pacific Exposition to San Francisco and the conditions that will be created through the opening of the Panama Canal, the demand for at least four times the amount of the present output of beer now made in this city.

Mr. Lang says: "We expect the new brewery to produce a beer equal to the best Eastern product. By making an absolutely high grade beer, bottling it direct from the lager vats, and selling it at a reasonable price, we will demonstrate the enormous amount of business that can be done in San Francisco and the country districts by such an establishment as we contemplate."

The French Wine Crop

THE persistent spell of hot weather in France promises a wine harvest average in quantity but excellent in quality. In fact if some rain falls the quality in some districts may prove remarkable.

In the Marne, the home of champagne, the gathering of the grapes is expected to begin on September 10th, from fifteen to twenty days in advance of the usual date, and the wine of 1911 is expected to surpass in delicacy even that of 1893 of famous memory. The Marne's southern neighbor, the Aube, which scorned having its output labelled as champagne of the second zone, is favored with fine grapes, but not a very abundant harvest.

In Burgundy a small harvest will be compensated for by extra quality. In the Yonne department around Chablis about one-third of an average yield is expected; in the Saone et Loire department, a half; around Lyon the reports are better and the Beaujolais district is satisfied, although the young vines are suffering from the drought. The Midi hopes to gather its grapes at the end of this month. The cochylis has done much harm, but certain parts of the Gard and Herault departments promise magnificent harvests. The Bordeaux district has also suffered greatly from the cochylis, but Bergerac reckons on a yield thrice as great as last year. Both Charente departments and the districts round Tours and Saumur report favorably of the appearance of their vineyards.

As a result of these satisfactory reports from the wine-growing districts wholesale prices have undergone a decided fall, although after the recent poor years very little old wine remains in stock.—*San Francisco Chronicle,* Sept. 15th.

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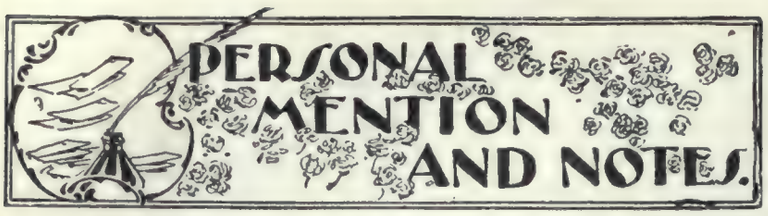
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Pittsburg, Penn.
Old Overholt Rye Whiskey
"The Whiskey that made **Rye** Whiskey **Famous**"



George Campe, the well-known wholesale liquor man, has accepted the Pacific Coast agency of Wright & Taylor's "Old Kentucky Taylor" whisky. It is also commonly rumored that Mr. Campe has been caught in the toils of Cupid and that he will be married next month. Further particulars in next REVIEW.

John Kent, one of the best-known men in the White Coat brigade of San Francisco and one of its star mixologists, has received a well-deserved promotion. He is now manager of the well-known Cabin bar and cafe at 105 Montgomery street, the proprietors of which are Messrs. Levy & Rowe. The Cabin is one of the most popular and well-conducted places on the line.

J. F. Moroney, who has for several years been general manager of A. P. Hotaling & Co., this city, has retired from that position and we understand will devote his time to banking affairs. The REVIEW wishes him well wherever his lines may fall.

Edwin Hammer, manager of the Pacific Coast branch of Alex. D. Shaw & Co., New York, reports a very satisfactory improvement in September trade. Mr. Hammer returned a few days ago from a three weeks' trip to New York on business. He reports that Messrs. Shaw & Co. are making great advances in a business way and that they are about to announce other important agencies shortly. They predict a great expansion of trade in their line on the Pacific Coast from now on.

The John Wieland Brewing Company report their business during September not only "very good," but a big improvement over the same period a year ago. The volume of their trade is such as to keep them busy all the time, filling orders for their widely extended trade.

Chas. Meinecke & Co., the pioneer importing house of the city, report business improving nicely. September showed a much better volume of trade than last year and the outlook is very good. The house is well satisfied with the situation.

Jesse Moore Hunt Co. inform us that while the fore part of September was not quite satisfactory in a business way, the latter half of the month was active and the result was a good business showing. The country trade is picking up handsomely and collections are improving. Everything looks good to them.

Manager Lind, of A. P. Hotaling & Co., reports a very heavy increase over last month and proportionally over September of 1910. Under the greatly improved conditions, they are assured of a still greater business in October and November, while the future prospects are highly gratifying. Collections are very good, particularly in the country.

Receipts of wine in New York from California by sea for the eight months ending August 31, 1911, were 5,437,600 gallons. In 1910 the figures were 3,264,500 for the same period, and in 1909 1,957,850 gallons.

At the end of August Dr. E. Scheller, a physician and surgeon from Omaha, Nebraska, arrived in Redwood City and immediately applied to the Board of Trustees for a liquor license. at Rockaway beach on the line of the Ocean Shore railroad.

Why The Automatic Homephone?

Mr. Business Man—

give any one of your clerks something to do, let him give it to a second, and he to a third, and the chances of making mistakes are just four to one what they might have been had you done the work yourself.

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IMPORTERS OF
VINTAGE WINES, STAPLE CORDIALS, BITTERS, ABSINTHE, PRESERVES, OLIVE OIL, ETC.

Coast Incorporations

Cotino Wine Company, of Los Angeles; directors, Edward Cotino and George A. Richards; capital, $100,000; subscribed, $21.

Elmo Springs; capital stock, $50,000; subscribed, $150; shares, $50 each; directors, A. K. Crawford, B. S. Harris, C. Campbell; 1 share each; place of business, San Francisco.

Buchman Lithia Springs Water Company. The capital stock is $200,000. The incorporators are George W. Walker, Edwin J. Kohler and Fred H. Jenness. Place of business, San Diego.

Healdsburg Wine Company; will operate the large Gaddini winery in Dry Creek Valley.

Articles of incorporation have been filed of the Hermitage Distributing Company. It is formed to conduct a general retail liquor and saloon business in Stockton. The corporation is capitalized at $10,000 and $300 has been subscribed by the directors, J. C. Smythe of Santa Cruz and J. W. Cooney and W. I. E. Minahan of Stockton.

Lompoc, which is an old stand for the water wagon, has again voted "dry" by a majority of 59 votes. A local paper claims Lompoc as the oldest "dry" town in the State.

Offspring of Prohibition

"AS vice and crime seek darkness and secrecy, the 'blind tiger,' the offspring of prohibition, will be their hatchery and nursery; because in its efforts to prohibit one evil it produces many, any one of which is as bad or worse than the one sought to be suppressed or eradicated; because it closes the saloon and opens the den and dive; because it affects only the financial side of the question and ignores or disregards the moral side; because the impracticability of prohibition has been demonstrated wherever and whenever it has been tried; because it is a law in name only and not a living letter capable of rational enforcement; because many of its advocates are intolerant and uncharitable and arrogate to themselves the attribute or virtue or infallibility upon this important question and asking and expecting us to accept them and their value at their own appraisement."—Former Excise Commissioner Mulvihill, St. Louis.

The following Federal Court decision given in the case of *United States* vs. *Rizzinelli* may be of interest to persons contemplating the starting of saloons on the forest reserve:

"The location of a mining claim within a forest reserve does not operate to withdraw the land embraced therein from the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Agriculture, nor does it give to the locater, acquiring possessory interest only, any authority to use the surface for the erection and maintenance of a saloon without a permit from the Secretary of Agriculture."

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PACIFIC WINE & SPIRIT REVIEW
JOURNAL OF VINICULTURE.

R. M. WOOD..... EDITOR AND PUBLISHER
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Only Representative Wine Publication

THE PACIFIC WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW is the only recognized organ of the California wine industry, and has occupied this position for thirty-four years. Those who believe in rewarding good and faithful work should remember this publication whenever they have any need to reach the wine men and grape men of California.

Those who desire to get in touch with the buyers of California wines wherever they may be, should remember that this is the one paper that reaches these people. Don't make a mistake and get in the wrong publication.

The Treacherous, Jug-Handle Wyllie Bill

THE REVIEW all along warned the liquor trade that that harmless-looking Wyllie local option law was a one-sided and unjust piece of legislation. That we were right is clearly demonstrated by the recent decision in the Visalia case, rendered by Superior Judge W. R. Wallace in the mandamus action brought by J. F. Maxwell against the City Trustees of Visalia to compel them to grant a liquor license.

The court, although sustaining the demurrer to the writ, and refusing the issuance thereof, declared that the liquor interests had obtained a majority of the votes cast at the July election within the meaning of the law. It ruled that, nevertheless, the Trustees have full power to do what they choose in the matter without hindrance.

As a local paper puts it:

"The election held in July, therefore, really amounted to nothing at all, although the saloon forces won. The real and vital proceeding at the polls was in April when a vote was taken on City Trustees, and in which the "drys" elected a full Board."

In relation to the Wyllie bill, our attorney for the retailers says: "The term 'local option' as applied to this law, is a misnomer. It is a well conceived scheme to create and maintain prohibition. For notwithstanding even an unanimous vote in favor of saloons, the licensing body are expressly permitted to ignore the vote and declare the territory dry. But, on the other hand, if only one-half of the votes are against saloons, the licensing body has no choice. They are then compelled to refuse to issue licenses and to revoke those in use."

The liquor dealers are, therefore, in a serious predicament. The local option law was supposed to be fair to both sides. It is clearly a case of clever but crooked politics. The Anti-Saloon League may find it difficult to secure signers for their petitions when this becomes generally known.

Three Cheers For James Rolph Jr.

THE glorious victory of James A. Rolph Jr. at the primaries on Tuesday, September 26th, proves conclusively that San Francisco has not lost its high ideals, and that every loyal citizen is anxious to put his shoulder to the wheels and see that the clean administration of our city is one of the features which will most impress the millions of visitors who will be in San Francisco within the next four years.

The total vote reached the surprising figures of 78,755, or 7,922 votes more than were ever before polled at an election in this city. Rolph received 47,417 votes against P. H. McCarthy's 27,047, making his plurality 20,369, and his majority, as it is defined in the new Primary Law, 8,126.

As a man and a public-spirited citizen, Mr. Rolph's reputation is second to that of no one in this city. As a public official he will be ideal. In his statement of principles, which he issued during the campaign, he did not hesitate to state his attitude frankly toward the liquor interests. He said:

"The liquor interest, which, on account of the license system, comes into close relation with the Police Department, shall be treated as any other licensed and legally recognized business. It shall be dealt with without discrimination. The law does not distinguish between this and other licensed business. Those who observe the law in any trade command its protection; those who break the law merit its punishment."

This statement should convince every liquor man that he has nothing to fear at the hands of James Rolph Jr. if he conducts his business in a clean-cut, legitimate way.

More Liquor Consumed Last Year Than Ever

TOBACCO and liquor consumption in the United States has increased to an enormous extent in the past year, according to the report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

The report is a preliminary one.

The ordinary internal revenue collections for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1911, were $289,014,733.27, an increase of more than $20,000,000 over the ordinary collections of the preceding year.

The aggregate collections were 322,536,269.73, or an increase of $32,569,049.57.

Spirits alone contributed revenue to the amount of $155,279,858.25, which is an increase of more than $7,000,000 over the collections for the fiscal year 1910.

Fermented liquors, such as ale, lager beer, beer, porter and such like, brought in a revenue of $64,367,777.65 and increased the amount derived during the year before by nearly $4,000,000.

In the State of Washington leaders of the Anti-saloon League will not encourage any local option fights prior to the general election next year, but will give assistance to any fights that may be demanded by the residents of any city or county.

The Anti-saloon League has discouraged any attempt to bring up the wet or dry issue in the three larger cities of the State. At one time there was a movement afoot to precipitate an election in Spokane, but this was frowned upon and apparently has been forgotten for the time.

It is generally believed that both Everett and Bellingham will vote again on the local option question next year and a large number of new campaigns will be inaugurated throughout the State. The Anti-saloon League is strengthening itself wherever possible to meet these attacks and to carry on the war in new localities.

Featuring California Wines.

ELABORATE preparations are being made for the entertainment of President William H. Taft when he comes to California in October to assist in the ground-breaking ceremonies of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition.

We are informed that the banquet, which is to be given at the Palace Hotel on the evening of October 13th, is to be an elaborate affair, at which many choice California products will be featured. It is taken for granted that our California wines will have the place of honor on this auspicious occasion, especially in view of the following resolution, recently passed by the Home Industry League of California, and submitted to the banquet committee of the exposition company:

"Resolved, That the board of directors of the Home Industry League of California, in session, do hereby request the officers and directors of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition Company and its various committees on entertainments and banquets to use California wines and champagnes at the banquet to His Excellency, the President of the United States, the Honorable William Howard Taft; and be it further

"Resolved, That the exposition company and its officers be also further requested to use California wines and champagnes at all banquets before and during the Panama-Pacific International Exposition."

It is interesting in this connection to know also that choice California wines are to be served on board the flagship California during the stay of the President in San Francisco. A number of leading wine firms of the city are to be requested to contribute a couple of cases of wine by H. F. Stoll, secretary of the Grape Growers' Association of California, who has promised to see that they are delivered aboard in ample time for the use of Rear Admiral Chauncey Thomas, present commander in chief of the Pacific fleet.

It will be remembered that when Rear Admiral Harber set sail last fall for the Centennial Exposition held at Santiago, Chile, the flagship carried in its hold 100 cases of the finest wine produced in California. Only five cases, so we are informed, remained unopened, but with the latest supply to be added to the store, there will be ample California wine on hand to permit the President and all the notable visitors who go aboard the flagship, to drink to the success of the great exposition, the health of our President and the prosperity of California's valuable viticultural industry.

Secretary Wilson's Dreadful Mistake.

POOR, deluded James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture, greatly interested as he and his department is in increasing the wealth of the nation by the enlarged use of home-grown barley and hops, accepted the vice-presidency of the Brewers' Congress. His evident intention in permitting his name to be used in this capacity was that he might have the opportunity not only of instructing the brewers and laying before them the wisdom acquired by his many years of office in those ingredients of beer which come under his notice, but that he might learn from them the kinds of barley which make the best malt, and the different varieties of hops which give the best results in brewing. Such valuable information, so acquired, would then be imparted to the farmers of the United States that they might benefit thereby.

Now the fanatical element of his fellow countrymen call his praiseworthy action a "national disgrace," and the hypocritical General Ministerial Association, representing the evangelical churches of Portland, Oregon, have the asinine stupidity to telegraph President Taft "vigorously protesting against Secretary of Agriculture Wilson as honorary president of International Brewers' Association. We affirm that such action is inconsistent with Supreme Court decisions and out of harmony with sound public policy."

Such arrant humbug as this is likely to make the United States still more the laughing stock of the balance of the civilized world, were that possible, than has already been accomplished by the fanatical actions of the leaders of the Prohibition party. That wise old farmer and square man, James Wilson, is too good an American to do anything which people in their right minds could possibly call "a national disgrace," and we hope the General Ministerial Association will get the rebuke due it. Unfortunately, however, while mentally weak they may be politically strong. If so, with an election coming on in 1912, it may be necessary "to hold the candle to the devil," but we hope not, for we should much like to hear and profit by the address of the Secretary of Agriculture to the brewers, for we feel sure it will help in the production of good hops, good barley, and good beer.

On September 5th a local option election was held at Willits in Mendocino County, which was decided in favor of properly regulated saloons. The "wets" were credited with 176 votes as against 123 votes for the "drys." Willits is the first city in Mendocino County to vote on the local option issue under the new law.

AMERICAN WINE GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.

Officers for 1911.

President—Walter E. Hildreth, of the Urbana Wine Co., Urbana, N. Y.

First Vice-President—Percy T. Morgan, of the California Wine Association, San Francisco, Cal.

Second Vice-President—George E. Dewey, of H. T. Dewey & Sons Co., Egg Harbor, N. J.

Treasurer—L. J. Masson, of the Pleasant Valley Wine Co., Rheims, N. Y.

Secretary—Lee J. Vance, of the American Wine Press, New York City.

Member Executive Committee—Edward R. Emerson, of the Brotherhood Wine Co.

District Vice-Presidents.

A. Russow, Monticello Wine Co., Charlottesville, Va.
Paul Garrett, Garrett Co., Norfolk, Va.
I. Bear, Sol Bear & Co., Wilmington, N. C.
Hiram S. Dewey, H. T. Dewey & Sons' Co., Egg Harbor, N. J.
D. Bauder, Pleasant Valley Wine Co., Rheims, N. Y.
Henry Frey, Germania Wine Cellars, Hammondsport, N. Y.
D. H. Maxfield, Naples Valley Cellars, Naples, N. Y.
L. R. Ryckman, Ryckman Wine Co., Brocton, N. Y.
Geo. C. Schon, The Lenk Wine Co., Toledo, Ohio.
P. C. Rossi, Italian-Swiss Colony, Asti, Cal.
Henry R. Gundlach, Gundlach-Bundschu Wine Co., San Francisco, Cal.
C. J. Wetmore, Wetmore-Bowen Co., Livermore, Cal.
S. Guasti, Italian Vineyard Co., Los Angeles, Cal.
Alfred Stern, Chas. Stern & Sons, Los Angeles, Cal.
H. Blatz, Sierra Madre Vintage Co., Lamanda, Cal.

OF INTEREST TO RETAILERS

A "Middle Ground" in the Liquor Traffic.

IN the conviction of the Chattanooga *Times* the recent defeat of State-wide prohibition in Texas by an extremely narrow margin is a distinct victory for genuinely practical temperance—it ought to have its lesson for the prohibitionist, and its real significance is not likely to be lost on the honest local optionist; and for these reasons:

The experiences of Alabama, Georgia and Tennessee have been sufficiently conclusive of the total failure of the attempt to prohibit the use of strong drink by a general prohibition law. But while this is true, we believe that the urgency for drastic and rigid regulation as nearly to the point of prohibition as possible has been clearly indicated by the experiences that we have had. The majority of thoughtful and disinterested anti-prohibitionists have, we are quite sure, reached the conclusion that the day of liquor influence in politics has passed; that the saloon as it once existed—lawless, cruel and indifferent to the sufferings that its unrestrained abuses inflict upon society—must not be restored; and that we are very nearly at the point where we may dispose of the issue in a sane, rational and constructive manner that will meet the demands of public sentiment and which, made into law, will be enforced and become vital in our social and civic life. A middle ground should be declared by the real friends of temperance, and laws demanded that will put an end to the indefensible conditions that open and tolerated violation of the existing law has created.

The fatal mistake of the radical prohibitionists was that a temporary advantage gained by them in popular support or popular sympathy was pushed by them to the last limit in a frenzied effort to "blanket" the whole country with State-wide prohibition—they tried to force the thing to walk before it had learned to creep; and the result would be only one thing—a popular revulsion against their campaign and its methods. The only sincere, practical friends and promoters of the cause of real temperance are those who recognize the evils both of unrestrained, "unregulated" license and of prohibition—because the former is as bad as "free rum" and the latter, as all the world knows, does not prohibit at all. The aim of the friends of temperance is to reduce the traffic in intoxicants to the lowest possible point, to restrict the consumption to a minimum. And this can be brought about only through high-license laws providing for the most rigorous supervision and control of the business and a rigid enforcement of them. The trouble heretofore has been that in the vast majority of instances prohibitionists could point to the "saloon evil" under license as just as bad as the "saloon evil" under "free rum." Former Governor Cobb, of Maine, a consistent temperance man, has confessed his absolute inability to reduce liquor consumption under prohibitory laws; Judge Lane, of Birmingham, Alabama, says that after faithful and unremitting effort to enforce the prohibitory law there he finds it an absolute impossibility. And Governor Wilson, of New Jersey, declared only a few days ago: "I am for local option. I believe that every self-governing community that constitutes a social unit should have the right to control the matter of the regulation or the withholding of liquor licenses."

Intelligent local option under high license is the only middle ground that temperance men can consistently occupy.—*New York Commercial*, Monday, August 7, 1911.

The town of Ventura, which about two years ago voted wet and had a dry council, a few weeks ago voted wet again, but has a dry council. This dry council is fixing up an ordinance to comply with the letter of the law. Saloons are to pay under this dispensation $250 a quarter; to have only one entrance and the whole interior exposed to the street, no card or other games allowed, no music, only one saloon for each 500 population, and all saloons on Main street. Wholesalers are to pay $125 a quarter and give a $1000 bond. All saloons to close at 11 p. m. and not to be open on Sunday.

There appears to be a "booze" war on at Petaluma, where everything except mixed drinks has been reduced to 5 cents. This trouble between the retailers is said to have been caused by Fred Keller cutting the price of wine, which caused Bob Johnson to go him one better by reducing all "straight" drinks down to a nickel. The other saloon men are in a quandary as to what to do, and the Royal Arch has been called upon to restore peace in gay and festive Petaluma. Johnson's business is growing so fast that he will be forced to enlarge his staff of barkeepers, and it is believed that many of the little fellows, if they meet the cut, will be forced out of business.

Evidently domestic brewing is not appreciated, no matter how simple it may be. It appears that at Springdale, Washington, a farmer named Adolph Steinmetz made beer from malt extract tablets, and was doing a flourishing business, supplying the same to some of his neighbors, until a deputy Internal Revenue Collector and a deputy United States Marshal dropped on his little game, and locked him up.

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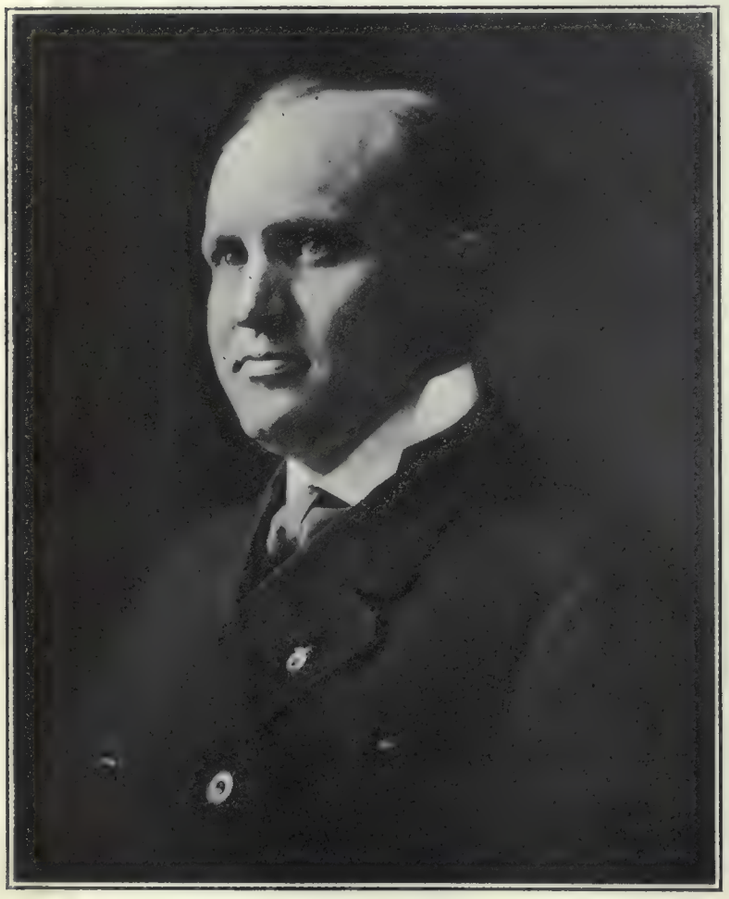
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OF INTEREST TO RETAILERS

A. P. Hotaling & Co. Have A Change In Management

ON September 1st, Mr. Ed. Lind succeeded J. Frank Moroney as manager of the old-time liquor firm of A. P. Hotaling & Co. Mr. Lind has been connected with the interests of the Hotalings for the past fourteen years, and the popularity of the famous brand of Old Kirk is principally due to his untiring efforts. Mr. Lind is well known in club and social circles both in San Francisco and Oakland. "Eddy" is very popular with the trade and his business methods are sure to increase the demand for the famous "Best Whisky on the Market," Old Kirk. An excellent portrait of Mr. Lind is presented herewith.



EDWARD M. LIND, MANAGER A. P. HOTALING CO.

The Cincinnati *Times-Star,* which is owned by Charles P. Taft, half-brother of President Taft, printed a story during the month that was laughable. It read like a bona fide news item, but those who read between the lines had a good laugh. The item purported to give the news that a group of unidentified Cincinnati capitalists is planning to incorporate a company to operate a pipe line, under pressure, from the brewery to stations located in various parts of Cincinnati. It will run into iced coils and pipes will lead into the cellars of patrons. The plan also embodied a scheme to have meters in cellars and the amount drawn off by customers would be recorded and a bill rendered monthly. Some brewers who did not tumble to the "pipe" line declared that the scheme was impossible. Why did the *Times-Star* print it? Why does a hen ——?

FOR some time past we have heard that there was something doing at the Market Cafe, and the secret came out when big, good-hearted and debonnair Ed. Rondel went on his vacation some three or four weeks ago. Then he told his astonished partner, J. P. Gouailhardou that he had taken unto himself a wife and for at least a month had been enjoying the solace of matrimony. Efforts were made to obtain the bride's name before she became Mrs. Rondel, but all that could be learned was that she was one of San Francisco's daughters, and therefore no doubt as beautiful and attractive as they generally are. Rondel has been spending his honeymoon in Nevada with his brother-in-law, and is expected back soon. His return is looked for by the frequenters of the Market Cafe, who are said to have some large sized joshes up their sleeves with which to welcome the one-time confirmed bachelor, and now happy benedict. Moreover, when the *moutoniers* leave their flocks on the plains and mountains to have a good time at the city on the bay, there will be great doings at the Market Cafe to celebrate the event. But who would have thought it.

What is a highball? Well, one of 'em may be a blessing, a relief, or, and again, merely a good start.

Highballs are like Harlem—a little frequently constitutes enough. Highballs make the heart glad and the job of no consequence. Highballs and happiness travel the same road—for a part of the journey.

Highballs are good company unless they insist upon inviting too many of their friends to travel with you. The moral of this brief dissertation is that no man under the voting age should drink more than forty highballs a day. He might drown.—*New York Telegraph.*

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OF INTEREST TO RETAILERS

Should Vote Again Strong Nov. 7

A NUMBER of wholesalers were interviewed in regard to the result of the primary election on Tuesday, 26th instant. All agreed that it boded well for the future growth and prosperity of the city and would, they believed, be the precurser of renewed activity in all branches of trade and business.

E. H. Lancel, of Lancel & Co., was extremely well satisfied with the result, and said he was looking forward to better business under a liberal, intelligent and businesslike administration.

Edwin C. Hammer, resident agent for the great Eastern house of Alexander D. Shaw & Co., stated that the firm he represented was extremely pleased with the turn affairs had taken, and believed it presaged good business in the near future.

Benj. S. Donahue, president of the Occidental Supply Company, stated that while the voters of San Francisco had done nobly in electing James Rolph Jr. Mayor, it must be remembered that the Board of Supervisors had yet to be elected, and that Mr. Rolph's best efforts might come to naught unless Supervisors were chosen who could be depended upon to support the Executive. He therefore sounded a warning to the effect that an important part of the work had yet to be done, and hoped that November 7th would secure as large and intelligent a vote as September 26th.

A Boise, Idaho, dispatch states that the "wet" and "dry" issue in many of the 27 counties of the State of Idaho promises to become paramount this Fall, for not only those counties that are now "dry" will hold special elections either to remain in that condition or become "wet," but many of the "wet" counties will test the local option to go "dry."

The segregation of "wet" and "dry" counties is shown in the following list:

"Dry" Counties—Bonner, Kootenai, Latah, Idaho, Nez Perce, Lewis, Clearwater, Washington, Adams, Canyon, Lincoln, Twin Falls, Cassia, Bannock, Fremont, Bonneville, Bingham.

"Wet" Counties—Shoshone, Owyhee, Ada, Elmore, Custer, Boise and Blaine.

The Board of Trustees of the town of Trinidad have passed a liquor ordinance which makes the saloon license fee $120 a year, payable quarterly, and requires the applicant to put up a good and sufficient bond in $3000.

In the San Diego Social Club case Judge Sloan of the Superior Court decided that the ordinance passed by the Common Council was valid. This is the case in which Mr. Cutting, as steward of the Pioneer Social Club, was arrested for selling liquor without a license. The decision finds the defendant guilty as charged, and the ordinance reasonable in every respect.

At Vallejo, Solano county, the initiative feature of Vallejo's new charter will be invoked for the first time in this city in a short time. A petition will be circulated to close the saloons all day Sunday. The Initiative is being taken up by the Affiliated Temperance Union.

The fanatical members of the W. C. T. U. are in the height of good spirits at Bakersfield, and are stirring things up merrily to the tune of many thousands of dollars' loss to the business of that city, which will ultimately come out of the taxpayers' pockets. They have organized the Women's Civic League of Bakersfield, for the purpose of pouring oil on the fire in the anti-saloon campaign. It is understood that they intend also to inject their venom into outside prohibition matters, to the end that they may obtain a little cheap notoriety at the expense of great injury to the community.

If alcohol is prohibited some other stimulant takes its place. Nature, which implanted the instinct, has found means to "regulate it" without the aid of international conferences. According to the newest school of physiologists, nations do not perish because natural selection provides them with a stern school of compulsory temperance. The habitual drinkers and druggers are killed off, and so in course of time there is evolved a race which is able to take as much stimulant as is good for it and does not want to take more.—*The Outlook,* London, England.

If liquor dealers forced their wares upon the people the prohibs would have a better case, but as no one is forced to patronize the trade they have none. People who patronize saloons do so by choice, therefore it is not the business of prohibs to interfere, except to preach temperance.

Prohibition stands out in bold relief as a great monstrosity in this country professedly free. It was born of aliens to American institutions and there is not a 1776 mark upon it; it is a cross between a bigoted puritan and the Spanish inquisition.

I. W. HARPER

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OF INTEREST TO RETAILERS

Maine the Ungodly

THE recent election in Maine may now be considered as recorded in the archives of the past, but the lesson taught by it still lives, and should have due weight in all future elections where prohibition is the main question at issue. We have always contended that in every way you choose to look at it prohibition is an arrant humbug, either a fanatical or a political humbug, but always a humbug. This is clearly proved by the last Maine election, which demonstrated the meretricious nature of the prohibition doctrine and showed it to be nothing but a delusion and a snare which "kept the word of promise to the ear but broke it to the hope."

Maine has been "dry" for more than half a century and republican in its politics for about the same space of time. Of course, as all the world knows, all these years intoxicants have been easy to obtain, so much so that this so-called "prohibition state" has become noted for having more drunkards in proportion to its population than any other State in the Union.

Such a result under a strict total abstinence law, showed that a collossal graft existed, and that those in office, for good and sufficient reasons, winked at the illegal and unlicensed sale of liquor. How much it cost the speak-easies to carry on business, or the blind pigs to grunt complacently, or the bootleggers to make something to boot, we do not know, nor into whose pockets the money so surreptitiously obtained went. But, we do know that when an honest governor appointed a commission to enforce the law as it existed on the statute book, and to stem the tide of ill-gotten wealth flowing into somebody's pockets, the disgruntled officials, dismayed at the prospect of a clean administration, turned a political somersault and caused the State to go democratic!

Naturally this action on the part of the Maine electors, coupled with the perfectly apparent reason, drew general attention to the rottenness of the entire prohibition business, and provoked the respectable citizens of the State to try to get rid of the disgrace by voting to remove the cause. They nearly succeeded, but the blackmailers were too strong for them, and the political corruption and contempt of law which has resulted from the long reign of "prohibition" still exists, and will continue to do so, until the people rise in their wrath, and wipe the various amendments dealing with the liquor traffic in a radically unreasonable and injurious manner, out of the State constitution.

Of course the changing of the large vote which rejected resubmission some years ago, was a great victory, and if it were possible to get an honest count of the ballots, it would be shown that the "dope" people have been well beaten.

Hotels and Restaurants

H. J. Bierwiler has purchased the Eureka Restaurant, 225 K street, Sacramento.

P. S. Pierce of Eugene, Oregon, has opened a restaurant in Lodi.

H. E. Curzon of Oakland has bought the Mount Diablo Hotel in Concord.

E. Abbertoni is about to open a restaurant on K street, Sacramento.

Mrs. Meda Vandervoort has leased the Palo Alto Hotel for ten years.

Dr. and Mrs. Zimmerman have taken the management of the Haywood Hotel.

J. W. Conley has taken the management of the Lakeview Cafe, Maricopa.

M. McCride now runs the Palace Restaurant, Maricopa.

R. T. Wigley has purchased the Hotel Grand at Reedley.

John Day now runs the resort and stopping place at Twin Rocks.

John Brimstone has purchased the Golden West Hotel, Point Richmond.

Frank Daniels has bought the Del Monte Hotel at South San Diego.

Harry Miller recently purchased the B. & D. restaurant at Venice.

Frank Higgins now runs the Fourth Street Lunch Room at Sawtelle.

W. W. Gregg has purchased the Palm restaurant at Santa Cruz.

Mrs. Perkins, late of San Jose, now runs the Terra Bella Hotel. . .

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—MARKET— CONDITIONS

DRY WINES:—The general wine trade during September was pretty good. This is indicated by not only the statement of shippers, but the figures of exports by sea, which totaled 641 cases and 1,126,557 gallons, valued at $341,243. The exports for the same period last year show that a good gain was made this year. The figures for 1910 were 410 cases and 793,501 gallons, valued at $248,719.

There is a considerable anxiety by reason of the lateness of the vintage and a possibility of early and destructive fall rains. An idea of what may happen is found in the Los Angeles dispatches which report a storm of twenty-three hours' continuous duration, ending September 29th, the precipitation being 1.23 inches. This is the record storm for September for thirty-four years. At this writing we have no report as to probable damage to the great grape crop by reason of the storm.

Imports by sea were of small volume, being 949 cases, 1 butt and 8 barrels.

SWEET WINES:—The market is demoralized as a result of a cut in prices, which has involved the Association and Independents in a war which is evidently going to cost somebody a lot of money. The story of the conflict and its inception will be found elsewhere in these columns. It is regrettable that at the time when the industry was making its best progress a clash of this kind should have resulted, as such fights are often difficult to stop.

Throughout the three districts there was only one tank of sweet wine made during August. The quantity was 9902 gallons.

BRANDY:—There is nothing special to be said regarding the situation. Prices remain practically unchanged. Production in the three districts during August was 29,076 gallons. There remained in bond in the State, August 31st, 2,325,239 tax gallons.

WHISKY:—The trade generally are decidedly optimistic concerning the present and future situation. As will be seen elsewhere, the widely representative houses report a fine improvement in September business and most cheering prospects for the winter trade. A big growth over September business of a year ago is reported generally. And what is also of special significance, collections, particularly in the country, are excellent. It is the consensus of opinion that as a result of the recent city election, local conditions will improve rapidly and that the whole situation is promising in every way.

Exports by sea for the month ending September 20th totaled 917 cases and 1342 gallons, valued at $8662. There were 201 cases in bond to the Philippine Islands. Miscellaneous exports were valued at $24,849.

Imports by sea were of good volume, the figures being 2817 cases, 594 barrels, 30 casks, 1 hogshead.

IMPORTATIONS:—The importers report September business as satisfactory, collections better and the volume of business considerably larger than during the same period of last year. They regard the prospects for future business very cheering.

Importations by sea and rail in bond were of nominal volume, as will be seen by the items herewith.

IMPORTS BY SEA:—Whisky, 2817 cases, 594 barrels, 30 casks, 1 hogstead; Mineral Water, 1280 cases, 1 cask; Gin, 2536 cases, 77 barrels; Vermouth, 5850 cases; Beer, 325 cases, 25 barrels, 1 cask; Cordials, 38 cases; Liquors, 275 cases; Wine, 949 cases, 1 butt, 8 barrels; Bitters, 1390 cases; Champagne, 2382 cases; Brandy, 874 cases, 1 barrel; Ginger Ale, 100 cases, 150 barrels; Amer Picon, 400 cases; Rum, 30 cases; Sake, 739 casks, 173 cases; Fruit Juice, 3 cases; Lime Juice, 1 case; Stout, 855 cases, 80 barrels; Beer (domestic), 60 cases, 750 hogsheads, 566 barrels, 990 half barrels, 570 quarter barrels.

IMPORTS BY RAIL IN BOND:—Whisky, 27 cases, 1 hogshead; Wine, 15 cases; Brandy, 1 case.

BEER:—The brewers and the representatives of Eastern beer concerns report a satisfactory volume of trade and marked improvement over business this time last year. Furthermore, they are convinced that this prosperous movement is bound to continue. Exports by sea for the month were not large, totals being 775 packages, valued at $5408. There was also a large quantity in transit to various points in the State.

Imports by sea were 325 cases, 25 barrels and 1 cask; Stout, 855 cases, 80 barrels.

New York Wine Market

Business is quiet. Some sales are being made, but the demand is limited. Prices for the older wines and brandies show no change. The quotations for the new goods are still unsettled.—*Bonfort's,* Sept. 10, 1911.

The price of sweet wines has become very weak, and in some quarters reductions of from 1 to 2 cents a gallon are reported. The large stock on hand and the continued inactivity in the demand has undoubtedly caused the effort to move some of the holdings, as well as to make room for the new vintage. Brandy prices are reported to be about the same as those of last year.—*Bonfort's,* Sept. 15th.

Rolph and Good Times

THE recent election, which resulted in remarkable victory for James Rolph Jr. and the good government forces, means much to the wine and liquor trade of the City and State. While the trade supported McCarthy two years ago because of his promises of improved conditions, the greater percentage of them opposed him at this election and largely aided in his deserved defeat.

There is no doubt the domination of the city by a class administration was largely a cause of the two years of extreme business depression which the city has suffered. It is confidently believed, and we join in the belief, that the improvement of this city's conditions will begin at once and that the advancement along all lines of prosperity and growth of population will be very rapid.

San Francisco certainly faces a splendid career and need now have no fear of the future.

Considerable fault is being found with the low percentage of sugar in some of the grapes. Mr. Newman, superintendent of the Woodbridge Winery, said on September 8th, that by chemical test the grapes had not increased one per cent in sweetness in the wine vineyards during the past week. His plant has a capacity of one and a half million gallons, and has been thoroughly fitted up and is ready to begin work as soon as the sugar percentage will warrant.

Local Option Not Favored

IT is interesting to note the attitude of the people in Northern California toward the Wyllie Local Option Law. Judging from the elections held during September, the Anti-Saloon League is having a hard time pulling the wool over the eyes of the voters of the northern counties. Briefly summarizing the figures made public to date we find that

Willits (Mendocino county) went wet September 6th, by a vote of 176 to 123;

Orland (Glenn county), wet, September 12th, 103 to 96;

Siskiyou county, September 21st, third supervisorial district, comprising the towns of Gazelle, Weed, Greenhorn, Mayten and Igerna, wet by over 100 majority; fourth supervisorial district, including Greenview, Fort Jones, Happy Camp, Hamburg and Scott Bay, dry by 9 majority.

Ukiah (Mendocino county), wet, September 25th, 269 to 253.

Willows (Glenn county), wet, September 26th, 305 to 216 votes. District number two, including the towns of Hamilton City, St. John and Newville, gave a majority of 44 for license; District Number 5, containing the precincts of Butte City, Westside and Union, wet by majority of 3. Districts 1, 3 and 4 went dry.

The outcome of the elections in Glenn county were a great disappointment to the Rev. Dr. Adam Bane, whose two brothers live in the second supervisorial district, which went wet by the handsome majority of 44.

The month of October promises to be equally as lively. It is estimated that over 13,000 voters will be called upon to decide whether or not their various cities or supervisorial districts shall grant licenses. The elections now in sight include:

October 4th, Second Supervisorial District, Amador county, including Ione

October 9th, Fort Bragg, Mendocino county.

October 10th, Crescent City and the Supervisorial Districts of Del Norte county;

October 21st, San Luis Obispo county and the City of San Luis Obispo;

October 30th, Third Supervisorial District of Trinity county;

October 31st, Bakersfield and all Supervisorial Districts of Kern county and

October 31st, Town of Sanger, Fresno county.

The last mentioned election is the first election in a viticultural section and we hope that the people of Sanger will have their eyes opened before the end of the month and vote emphatically against local option.

Late reports from Southern California state the grape crop in that part of the State for 1911 will be fully 20 per cent above the average yield. This statement is made upon the authority of Claude T. Parker, Collector of Internal Revenue, given in connection with an estimate as to the volume of sweet wine to be manufactured in the sixth internal revenue district this fall.

The grape crop of 1911 is 50 per cent larger than that of 1910, which was 30 per cent below normal. It is estimated that more than 4,000,000 gallons of sweet wine will be manufactured in Southern California this year. To meet the increase in the crop sixty gaugers have been stationed at the various wineries of the district.

According to statistics in the Internal Revenue Department 2,792,091.98 gallons made up the sweet wine output last year. Of this amount 1,401,125.54 gallons was port wine. The totals of other varieties of wine were: Sherry, 782,492.15; angelica, 338,640.15; muscat, 220,777.04; malaga, 49,056.66.

The largest wineries of the district are located in San Bernardino County. The Italian Vineyard Company at Guasti, has more than 45,000 acres of grape-bearing land.

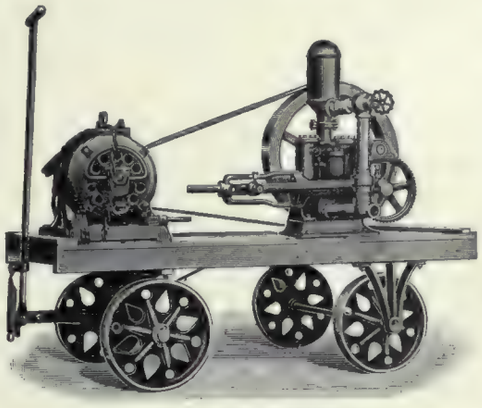
A Corner In Scotch

LONDON, Aug. 12.—A corner in Scotch whisky is among the latest developments in the British trade. Speculative interest has been stimulated by the recovery in consumption and the partial depletion of the heavy stocks of old whisky.

The boom was fostered by the Scottish banks, which lent money freely on the security of the whisky lying in distillers' warehouses, with the result that a huge edifice of credit was erected on a comparatively small cash basis. When the inevitable collapse came the values of single whiskies were seriously depreciated, and the depression has continued to the present day. While this depreciation has proven a serious matter for the distillers and holders of such whiskies, it has operated entirely in favor of the blenders, who have been able to acquire their supplies of raw material on unusually easy terms.

For the corner a capital of $2,500,000 is proposed. The success of the scheme will obviously depend upon the proportion of the total stock which the syndicate is able to control.

There is one consideration, however, the importance of which seems to have been overlooked by the syndicate, and that is the degree to which blenders can do without old malts. It is quite true that the younger makes of Highland malt whisky were originally of much smaller dimensions, but the exigencies of Lloyd Georgian finance have taught Scotch whisky blenders many things, and among them the secret of doing without what was previously regarded as indispensable.



Gould's Pyramid Pump and Electric Motor Mounted on Truck for Wine Cellar

Gould's Pyramid Pump and Electric Motor

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This Pump and Motor complete, as per cut, is especially constructed for Wine Cellar use, being self contained and mounted on a neat truck. Can be used in any part of cellar. The electric motor is easily attached to the electric wire by means of electric cord. During the past year we have sold a large number of these Pumps fitted up in this manner and they have given the very best of results. This outfit can be used for pumping water or any other liquids. Pump has a brass-lined cylinder and brass valves. We are prepared to furnish these outfits with Motor, Pump, Truck, Relief Valve and everything complete as illustrated in cut, ready for use, and with the following capacities: 1000, 1500, 2500, 4000 gallons per hour. WRITE FOR PRICES.



Celebrated Challenge Double Acting Wine Pump

Used in All Wine Cellars

Of great compactness and power, for use in WINE CELLARS for pumping from one tank into another. The cylinders of our iron pumps are brass lined, the piston rod, valves and valve seats are brass. Our all-brass pumps are made entirely of brass, with the exception of the lever.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE

Woodin-Little Pump House
33-41 Fremont Street
San Francisco, Cal.

Vineyard and Cellar

Wine Grape Prices

LODI, Sept. 11.—The wineries of West & Son, of San Joaquin County, have been crushing grapes in this part of the county for over a week, but have not set the prices they will pay for wine grapes this season, except to guarantee the growers that the price will not be less than $9 per ton in all cases where the grower brings all of his crop to the West winery. That is $2 a ton higher than the Wests paid last year. Independent buyers are offering $10 a ton for wine grapes, and are contracting for many tons, but many of the growers expect that when the Wests announce their price it will be as good as $10 a ton.

The big winery at Vina, Tehama County, started crushing late. The grape crop is turning out much heavier than at first expected. It will be at least fifty per cent larger than last year and it is a question whether the grapes can be all harvested and run through the crusher before the rains set in.

The Tokay grape growers of Lodi and the green fruit packers gambled on the weather and the packers won. The gamble was this: The packers contracted to pay $25 a ton on August delivery; $18 thereafter. The cold weather held back the ripening season with the result that the packers will buy the bulk at the lower figure.

The wine cellar at Inglenook, the Niebaum place, which has been closed for several years, will be operated this season by B. Ahrnold & Co., of 116 Townsend street, San Francisco. L. Stice, of Napa, has been engaged to manage the winery at Rutherford.

The grape harvest commenced at Cucamonga September 1st, where it is reported one of the greatest crops in its history is to be gathered. The six large wineries and other growers commenced picking and hundreds of pickers have been engaged.

At the beginning of September twenty-seven members of the Insurance Association of San Francisco visited Fresno, and inspected all the large wineries, packing-houses, etc. The report of the visitors is all that can be desired as to the risks taken, owing to the generally satisfactory state of the wineries visited.

During the month the Italian-Swiss Colony shipped eight carloads of wine from Madera, consigned to New York. Much of it, we understand, will ultimately find its way to Europe, where previous shipments of the same grade of goods have met with great favor.

At the end of August representatives of the California Wine Association, the Italian-Swiss Colony and the Independent Wineries were all busy in Kerman to obtain the local grape pool amounting, approximately, to 1000 tons of wine grapes. All of them appeared anxious for the grapes, but not one of the intending buyers was willing to set a definite price, each saying that he would pay as much as the others and possibly a little more. Ten dollars a ton is the highest the winemen are reported to have offered, and the tonnage eventually went to the Independents at that price.

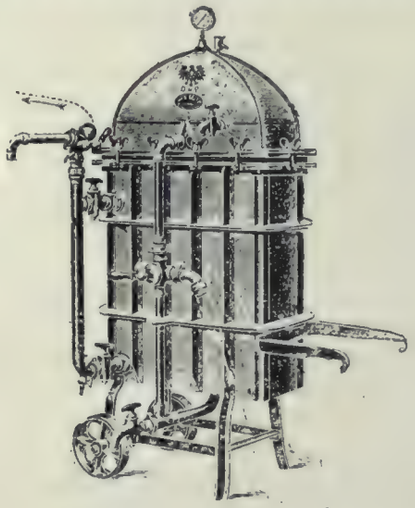
It is stated that in the Fresno district the labor difficulty in vineyards is acute. In fact, it is declared that the vintage of wine grapes will have to be held off, in large part, until the raisin picking season is over, because of the great shortage of help.

The Greek laborer solution is declared at this early stage of the harvest to be only a partial success. This declaration is made as the result of the trying out of a number of Greek laborers at the Tarpey vineyard in two recent days. They have been discharged, and where possible, Japanese have been secured in their places.

The superintendent of the Tarpey vineyard says that "the Greeks picked about forty boxes a day. It looked too small to me, so I set two Japanese against them and these picked 120 to 130 boxes. The Greeks are unfamiliar with the work and not satisfactory."

Meantime, the Japanese contractors claim that they are unable to secure enough men to fill the demand, and the price for this sort of labor is going up. Three cents a tray and even higher has been paid for the picking of raisins, and it is remembered that contractors have predicted as high as 4 cents a tray on vineyards where the grapes are very scant, and hard to pick. The lateness of the hop harvest, which is also very heavy, and is keeping many men in the Sacramento region, is being blamed in part for the shortage in the Fresno district, and it is predicted things may be better later on.

The Italian Vineyard Company, at Ontario, has commenced the harvesting of the largest grape crop ever produced by its enormous vineyard. It is estimated at 20,000 tons and may even exceed that amount.



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Grape growers in Sonoma county, like the viticulturists in Santa Clara valley expect grape prices to reach $20 a ton. This estimate is still adhered to, although no price has yet been absolutely set by buyers. Sonoma growers consider that as the fruit and hop men have received good prices, that the time has come for them to make a little money also.

At the beginning of the present month the Lodi Co-operative winery distributed $40,000 among its stockholders, which sum is the last installment of the payment for grapes supplied during the 1909 season.

All of the stockholders of the Lodi Co-operative Winery are grape growers and they deliver all of their wine grapes and Tokay culls to their winery. All of the profits are pro-rated to the stockholders according to the number of tons of grapes they deliver. Payment is not made until the wine made from the grapes is marketed and the money received for it. That is the cause of the payment for 1909 grapes being so late. The 1909 grapes brought the growers $10.15, nearly double as much as many outside growers received for their grapes that year.

Recently G. Peirano appeared at Lodi and boosted Zinfandel grapes up to $11. He made the following statement to growers: "I have contracted for about 1000 tons of grapes already at $11 a ton, and intend to buy at least 3000 tons more. There are absolutely no strings on the proposition I am making to the growers. I furnish the lug boxes, and as soon as the grapes are delivered the grower gets his money. I am buying ordinary wine grapes that will test 23 per cent."

The Italian Vineyard Company are expecting great things from a new dry, white wine they have turned out which resembles a type made at San Severo and Capri, Italy. This year they will produce about 200,000 gallons of this wine, which they will call "San Severo." A large proportion will be aged for bottling purposes and the rest sold in bulk.

Crushing commenced at Winehaven early in the month on grapes from Manteca. This is a comparatively new district but the Association expects to crush 5000 tons from that vicinity this season. Although the yield is not up to the average anywhere the Association is looking for a big season's work at Winehaven.

Winemakers



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Who Can Make Pomace Wine?

ON September 7th Commissioner of Internal Revenue Cabell issued his ruling on pomace wine. It is as follows:

"So-called pomace wine from grape pomace, or cheese, sugar and water, not excluding harmless coloring matter, may be manufactured by any bona fide wine maker to be used for beverage purposes exclusively upon the following conditions:

"Every person desiring to engage in such manufacture shall file with the Collector of Internal Revenue of the district in which the manufacturing plant is located a notice in duplicate to that effect, such notice to be accompanied by a plan or sketch of the premises describing their location and giving the number, location and capacity in gallons of each and every vat, tank, or other utensil used in the fermentation of such product.

"And, provided further, that each manufacturer shall keep a book, to be furnished by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in which shall be entered from day to day detailed statements of materials purchased in the manufacture of said product, and all materials used, and of the product manufactured; and a further record in a book, to be approved by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for that purpose, of the product sold, used, or disposed of, and the names of the persons to whom sold or by whom used, or disposed of.

"Sworn copies on forms furnished for that purpose of the material and product accounts and of the sale and disposition accounts shall be forwarded monthly in duplicate to the Collector of Internal Revenue of the district in which the plant is located."

The St. Helena *Star* of September 22d says that "the basis upon which grapes are being purchased this season is from $15 to $17 per ton and present purchases, as far as we have been able to learn, are being made at those figures. The minimum price will be $15 for the ordinary varieties, while, for the better varieties, the price will go to at least $17. This latter figure may be raised by some purchasers for choice lots when the vintage really begins in earnest. While vineyardists had, a few months ago, hoped that choice grapes would reach as high as $20, present conditions, so the wine makers say, do not warrant that figure. However, the price, even at from $15 to $17, is better than for several years and that payments are to be cash on delivery is certainly a compensatory feature of the situation."

Lewis Wetmore, manager of George West & Sons' Winery in Stockton, says: "We figure that 70,000 tons of wine grapes, mostly Zinfandels, were raised in San Joaquin County last year, while this year's crop will probably reach 80,000 tons. This season is considerably behind last year, however. Last year we opened August 19th, but this year we did not start until September 1st."

The people around Sanger can now keep the right time, as the Sanger Winery whistle is again heard at regular intervals daily, the season's grape crushing having begun in earnest. The first wagon-load of wine grapes to arrive there were from the vineyard of R. A. Radley, on the McCall road. Superintendent Gilchrist reports the machinery running smoothly. About $10 per ton is being paid for wine grapes.

The middle of the month saw the Woodland Winery in operation, and on September 14th the first carload of grapes was received from W. Tourte, of Arbuckle. The grapes ran a bit low in sugar, but better condition is expected. The season is later this year than for a decade, but about the average amount of grapes—2000 tons—is expected to be received at the winery if the weather is propitious. The price has been fixed at $10 per ton by the California Wine Association, which operates the local winery.

According to reports from Lodi, although a price of $9 a ton is the established rate for wine grapes, the Sacramento Winery has come into the field offering $11 per ton, and a bonus for clean stock.

Wineries in the Fresno section commenced crushing about the middle of the month. There is a belief among growers that the shortage of grapes in this section will yet put the price at least $2 higher than the $10 figure that has been named.

A test of the wine grapes at the Tarpey Vineyard before picking commenced revealed 22 per cent of sugar, and it was hoped that before crushing they would show at least 23 or 24 per cent.

A report received from the northern section of the valley is to the effect that the wine grape crop in San Joaquin County will exceed that of last year by 10,000 tons. This information is based upon an estimate made by Lewis S. Wetmore, manager for West & Sons.

A report was current at one time in San Joaquin County that West & Sons had taken over the Manteca Winery. But this statement is denied, Mr. Wetmore stating in explanation that West & Sons had merely purchased last year's distilling supplies from the Manteca Winery.

Victor Piezzi has just received at his vineyard in Sonoma County a large wine press of five tons' capacity built by the Toulouse & Delorieux Company of this city. According to the local press it is one of the best and the most up-to-date that have been installed in any of the wineries of this vicinity. Mr. Piezzi's winery has a capacity in excess of fifty thousand gallons, and he ships several carloads of wine annually, in addition to supplying a large local trade.



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HUNTER WHISKEY

IS MOST CAREFULLY MADE FROM THE HIGHEST GRADE OF GRAIN PROCURABLE AND MATURED IN ABSOLUTE PURITY, AS EVIDENCED BY ITS MOST DELICIOUS "BOUQUET" AND MELLOW, FAULTLESS FLAVOR.

Wm. Lanahan & Son, Baltimore, Md.

At Winehaven there is a rural road winding along the bay shore to Richmond. We learn it is proposed to run an electric road from the present terminus of the car line on the bay front, along this road to Winehaven. This will be of great convenience to the employes, who now have to travel back and forth by the belt line. The company to do the work has been incorporated by F. W. Bilger and H. E. Johnson of Oakland and Edwin T. Blake of Berkeley.

On September 21st the Eisen Winery at Fresno was almost entirely destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at $150,000. The winery was the oldest in the county, the original building having been erected in 1870 by the late Francis Eisen, the pioneer vineyardist of this valley.

The flames started from an explosion caused by the flame of a lamp coming in contact with sherry fumes when a Chinese employe was engaged in racking sherry.

Only the distillery and engine room were saved. Two years ago the plant was remodeled by the California Wine Association at a cost of $30,000. It was the property of the Eisen estate.

Edward Cerruti, of the Cerruti Mercantile Company of this city, during the month visited Turlock, and inspected the wine grape industry in that vicinity, which he considered showed favorable conditions. According to the local press Mr. Cerruti has his eye on Turlock as an ideal location for a winery, and stated that he had now made up his mind to build a new and extensive winery at that place, and expects to commence work on the project by early spring.

We learn from Pleasanton that the annual vintage at Ruby Hill will begin soon. The crop is exceedingly heavy, but recent cold nights have materially cut off the percentage of good grapes, so it is reported that about the usual tonnage will be harvested.

An increase of $14,076.40 is shown in the receipts of the Internal Revenue Department for the Sixth District for the past month. The figures for August, 1911, are $65,481.63; while those for the same month in 1910 were $51,405.23. All of this money was collected on the sale of stamps for brandy, beer and tobacco.

The big winery at Vina, Tehama County, started crushing September 1st and will run at full capacity for two months. The grape crop has turned out to be fully 50 per cent larger than last year, and it is a question if all the grapes can be harvested and crushed before the rains set in.

A. E. Olcese, a San Francisco commission man, spent the first week of September around Yuba City with his agent, George Ohleyer, buying both wine and table grapes for shipment to this city. Wine grapes are quoted about $10 a ton in that district, and Mr. Olcese is credited with purchasing over 500 tons.

Cyprian Brys, a vineyardist of Willows, Glenn County, is again this year making wine, and expects to produce some 4000 gallons of Zinfandel and Burger. Brys was one of the original wine makers brought from France to the California Winery at Vina by Senator Stanford in 1888.

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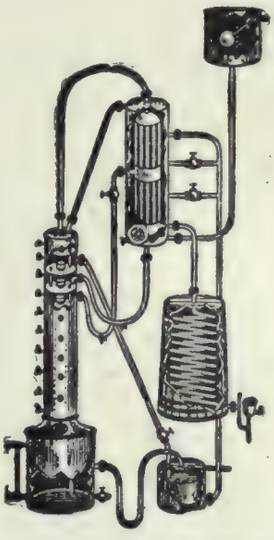
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Correspondence Invited

BRANDY PRODUCED

OFFICIAL REPORT

FIRST DISTRICT—Month of August, 1911.	Tax. Gals.
Produced and bonded in this district, this does not include figures of production in the 6th (new) district	25,892.3
Received from other Districts, California	
Received from special bonded warehouse, other District, California	
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, Eastern District	5,121.9
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, Eastern Districts	14,956.4
Exported	296.4
Tax Paid	46,484.1
Used in Fortification of Wines	1,810.7
Remaining in bond, August 31, 1911	1,533,635.3

FOURTH DISTRICT—Month of August, 1911.	Tax Gals.
Produced and bonded in this district	976.2
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, First District, California	
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, Eastern District	
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, First District, California	3,621.0
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, Eastern Districts	13,724.4
Exported	
Tax paid	9,097.3
Used in Fortification of Wines	
Remaining in bond, August 31, 1911	558,485.9

SIXTH DISTRICT—Month of August, 1911.	Tax Gals.
Produced and bonded in this district	2,207.3
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, First District	
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, Fourth District	
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, Eastern District	
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, Eastern District	
Tax paid	3,833.8
Used in Fortification of Wines	
Remaining in bond, August 31, 1911	233,117.8

SWEET WINES PRODUCED

FIRST DISTRICT—Month of August, 1911.	Pkgs.	Tax Gals.
Brandy withdrawn from distillery for fortification	138	44,319.3
Brandy withdrawn from special bonded warehouse for fortification		
Brandy actually used for fortification	8	2,638.8

	Wine Gals.
Port produced	9,702.20
Sherry produced	
Angelica produced	
Muscat produced	
Tokay	
Malaga	
Madeira	
Total sweet wine produced in August, 1910:	9,702.20

The saloon keepers at Paso Robles have been granted an injunction restraining the Trustees from canvassing the votes polled at the recent local option election. This action keeps the matter under abeyance during litigation, but of course does not affect the result of the election, which, it will be remembered, was won by the "drys" by the narrow margin of four votes during August.

The Sanger City Trustees have amended the liquor ordinance so as to allow the receiving and shipping of liquors by transportation companies and the delivery of the same to citizens at their residences by drayage firms; it also provides for the sale of liquors by manufacturers thereof in quantities of not less than two gallons.

Wine Machinery

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Continuous Presses
Crushers, Stemmers
and Must Pumps

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News for the Brewers

Hops

THE Pleasanton Hop Company report that the hop yield for this year throughout Livermore Valley will be the largest in many years. The younger vines planted in the early spring are doing almost as well as the older vines and the only trouble expected is the shortage of help. This company recently had a strike, and 500 pickers employed in the Pleasanton hop fields walked out, leaving only 150 working. The pickers complained that the one cent a pound they receive is not enough.

Prices are still advancing, and we learn that C. E. Church, of Windsor, Sonoma County, has refused 36 cents a pound for his hops, also an option on his crop at 38½ cents. It is reported from Santa Rosa that C. C. Donovan recently purchased 500 bales of Yolos at 35 cents. He has under contract at the present time $800,000 worth of hops.

Brewing Notes

The Golden West Brewing Co., Oakland, has commenced the erection of a concrete brewery building, to cost $70,000; a brick boiler building, to cost $10,000; and a two-story brick warehouse, at a further expenditure of $11,800.

The Gambrinus Brewing Co., Portland, Ore., has decided to tear down, one by one, its present antiquated buildings, which cover a ground space of 50x150, and replace them with modern ones, together with modern machinery of every type. The process will require about one year, and will involve an expenditure of about $80,000.

Centennial and Olympic Breweries, both of Butte, Mont., have consolidated. The beer will be brewed at the Centennial Brewery, where the office is. Arthur Mueller will look after the inside work, John J. O'Meara, late of the Olympic, after the outside.

K. Iida & Co. succeeds K. Iida, San Jose, Cal.

Aug. Lang Brewing Association succeeds Red Lion Ale and Porter Brewing Co., San Francisco, Cal.

William P. Palmtag succeeds F. Palmtag, Watsonville, Cal.

The Weiss Beer Brewing Company has filed letters of incorporation at Los Angeles. Capital, $25,000; subscribed, $10,000; Otto Deter, J. Henry Wollbrinck, Warren D. Isenberg, Edward Moormeister, directors.

The Seattle Brewing and Malting Company, one of the largest and most successful on the Pacific Slope, is about to further increase its plant at Georgetown, Washington. Present facilities proving inadequate for handling the output of the brewery, the management is about to spend $100,000 in doubling the capacity of the bottling plant. An officer of the company recently made the following statement: "These large extensions will prove a two-fold benefit to business and commercial interests of Seattle, inasmuch as the enlargement of the plant will require a substantial addition to the already large payroll of this concern and the added output placed in many different foreign markets will be an advertisement in those communities of Seattle's far-reaching industries."

While these great additions and improvements are going on up north it is well for the local trade to remember that John Rapp & Son of San Francisco are the resident agents for the far-famed "Rainier Beer" brewed by the Seattle Brewing Company.

On September 1st the Eagle Brewery of the city of San Jose passed into the hands of a new management, and Julius A. Stern of Oakland took the place of Herman Pfister, who for several years has been the head of the management of the brewing company. The sale of $100,000 of the stock of the brewing company to San Francisco capitalists is responsible for the change of the management from that of a local citizen's direction to that of a representative of the new stockholders.

It is proposed to expend the money placed in the treasury by the stock sale in enlarging the plant and it is believed that the manufacture of lager as well as steam beer will then be carried on.

San Francisco capitalists have organized the Bay City Brewing Company, with a capital of $200,000, at San Diego. The plant will start with an output of 25,000 barrels of beer annually. Interested in the project are A. F. Lemberger, E. E. Vail and E. G. Mahoney.

Only recently, it will be remembered, H. B. Snyder and others capitalized the $300,000 Panama Brewing Company, at the same place. Both concerns will begin construction immediately. Evidently San Diego will have no occasion to go dry from want of beer.

Fire destroyed the Eagle Brewery on Eighteenth street, between Harrison and Alabama streets, in this city. The total loss is estimated at $40,000. Only partial insurance is reported.

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The Principles of Wine-Making

BY FREDERIC T. BIOLETTI.

I. INTRODUCTION.

THE Legislature of the State of California in 1909 passed an act to provide for experiment and research work in viticulture, to be prosecuted by the Regents of the University of California, and made an appropriation therefor. This act specified a number of lines of work which were to be undertaken, including all the more important branches of grape-growing and wine-making. It also directed that reports should be made on "all matters appertaining to the viticultural industry pertinent to the successful conduct of the business that may be of general public interest, use and profit."

In accordance with the provisions of this act the Viticultural Division of the College of Agriculture has undertaken research and experimental work in those directions which seemed of most pressing importance, and for which the resources of the division were most available.

The principal lines of work undertaken have been: (1) the search for the best resistant stocks for various localities differing in climate and soil,—and for various varieties of wine, raisin and table grapes; (2) the introduction and testing of new and promising varieties; (3) investigation of the nature and control of various insect pests and diseases of the vine; (4) tests of improved methods of grafting and establishing vineyards; (5) trials of methods of fertilization of vineyards; (6) investigation of improved methods of fermentation and handling of wine, and of the utilization of the by-products of the vineyard and cellar.

The present bulletin is published in accordance with the special provision of the act which requires the Regents of the University of California to "ascertain * * * the most important methods of vinification * * *." As the profit of the vineyards of the State depends upon the successful marketing of the finished product, it is essential that the product be handled properly and in accordance with modern and scientific methods. As the larger part of the product of our vineyards is used in the manufacture of wine, it is very necessary that this wine should be properly made.

In the general effort of farmers, especially of fruit growers, to standardize and improve the quality of their products, the wine-makers are not conspicuous. Some of our wine is good, some of it very good, but much of it is indifferent, and too large a portion, frankly bad.

There is no reason, except lack of skillful wine-making, why any California wine should be bad. While some improvement might be made in our grapes in many cases, by a better choice of varieties, there is probably no grape-growing country where the grapes as a whole are more generally suitable for making good, sound wine. They are seldom injured by diseases or inclement weather and their commonest fault, that of excess of sugar, is the most easily avoided and remedied. The comparative regularity of our crops and the constancy of their quality give us advantages which are counteracted to a great extent by the backward methods of many of our wine-makers. Whatever other reason there may be for the present prejudice against Californian wines, the fact that we produce so much unnecessarily inferior wine is quite sufficient to account for it. Though equally inferior wine is produced in all other wine-making countries, most of it is consumed in the country itself. Much of our poorest wine is sent out of the State and does serious injustice to our good wines. All our wine ought to be good, and it depends principally on the wine-makers to make it so.

II. THE NATURE OF WINE.

(*a*) *Definitions.*—Many attempts have been made by authors and legislators to give a clear definition of wine. They practically all agree that "wine is the product of the alcoholic fermentation of the grape." This excludes all liquids or beverages made from other fruits or substances. This is in accord with the derivation of the word and the practice of centuries. Wine, therefore, can only be made from grapes and must contain alcohol produced by fermentation.

Most definitions contain also the proviso that wine must be made by the usual cellar treatment. When the attempt is made to state exactly what the "usual cellar treatment" is, the definitions vary considerably. They all agree in this, however, that they seek to confine the operations of the wine-maker to those practices which secular experience has shown to be necessary for the production of a stable, healthful and agreeable beverage. To do this, they limit all additions to the grapes or wine to those substances which occur naturally in sound, ripe grapes or which long experience has shown to be necessary to the preservation of the desirable qualities of wine without adding any qualities which are undesirable. The mechanical operations are usually left to the choice of the manufacturer. The addition of even harmless or useful substances, however, is allowed only within prescribed limits. These limits vary with different laws and definitions. The effort is usually made to place them where they render possible all additions which will result in an amelioration or bettering of the wine and will not defraud or deceive the buyer.

(*b*) *Standards.*—As grapes of various localities, varieties and seasons vary very much in composition, an addition that in one case would be desirable would do harm in another; an addition that in one case would provide the consumer with a more agreeable, healthful and valuable beverage would in another simply supply him with a substitute or inferior product. The central idea of all additions must be that they are intended to improve the product and not to defraud the buyer. This is the distinction to be drawn between *amelioration* and *sophistication.*

Some concrete illustrations may make this clearer. If the wine-maker attempts to ferment very ripe grapes containing over 25 per cent of sugar, the result will often be that the fermentation will be incomplete and the resulting wine inferior or spoiled. By adding a carefully calculated amount of water to the crushed grapes he can so reduce the sugar contents as to insure a complete fermentation and a sound, good wine. While this increases the volume of wine made, slightly, it is as much to the benefit of the consumer as to that of the manufacturer as he is supplied with a better product. If the dilution is accurately done, the resulting wine will contain all the ingredients of a good wine in just proportions and the consumer is in no way defrauded. This dilution would be proper *amelioration* of the wine.

On the other hand, an equal addition of water to under-ripe grapes might result in a wine deficient in alcohol and body and of inferior quality, and the only object of such dilution would be an increase of volume. In this case, the buyer would be defrauded. By adding to such grapes both water and sugar the alcoholic contents of the wine could be kept normal, but all the other ingredients would be deficient and the practice become mere "stretching." Such additions would consitute *sophistication.*

Owing to the varying composition of good grapes, it is difficult to fix, exactly, just proportions for all additions. Maxima limits may be assigned, on the theory that grapes which require additions exceeding these limits are totally unfitted for wine-making. The difficulty is resolved usually by fixing such maxima

and also certain standards of composition for the wine. So long as these maxima are not exceeded and the finished wine possesses the various ingredients within assigned limits of quantity, the additions are considered legitimate. The standards usually take into consideration not only the absolute amounts of each ingredient, but their relative proportions. It has been found that in wines made from suitable grapes there exist always certain harmonious ratios between the alcohol and the extract and between the alcohol and the acidity. An addition which does not destroy these ratios is allowable. In a few cases, wines made from grapes without additions of any kind will fall outside of these ratios. This simply proves that the grapes were unsuitable for wine-making, and the wine might have been improved by additions which would have brought about the established ratios.

Various standards of composition have been promulgated by various governments, but most of them are based on those of France. The United States "Standards of Purity for Food Products" defines wine as follows:

1. **Wine* is the product made by the normal alcoholic fermentation of the juice of sound, ripe grapes and the usual cellar treatment, (a) and contains not less than seven nor more than sixteen per cent of alcohol, by volume, and, in one hundred cubic centimeters (20 deg. C.), not more than one-tenth gram of sodium chlorid nor more than two-tenths gram of potassium sulphate; and for red wine nor more than fourteen hundredths gram, and for white wine not more than twelve hundredths gram of volatile acids produced by fermentation and calculated as acetic acid. *Red Wine* is wine containing the red coloring matter of the skins of grapes. *White wine* is wine made from white grapes or the expressed fresh juice of other grapes.

2. *Dry wine* is wine in which the fermentation of the sugars is practically complete and which contains, in one hundred cubic entimeters (20 deg. C.) less than one gram of sugars, and for dry red wine not less than sixteen hundredths gram of grape ash and not less than one and six-tenths grams of sugar-free grape solids, and for dry white wine not less than thirteen-hundredths gram of grape ash and not less than one and four-tenths gram of sugar-free grape solids.

3. *Fortified dry wine* is dry wine to which brandy has been added but which conforms in all other particulars to the standard of dry wine.

4. *Sweet wine* is wine in which the aloholic fermentation has been arrested, and which contains, in one hundred cubic centimeters (20 deg. C.) not less than one gram of sugars, and for sweet red wine not less than sixteen-hundredths gram of grape ash and for sweet white wine not less than thirteen-hundredths gram of grape ash.

5. *Fortified sweet wine* is sweet wine to which wine spirits have been added. By act of Congress, "sweet wine" used for making fortified sweet wine and "wine spirits," used for such fortification are defined as follows (section 43, act of October 1, 1890, 26 Stat. 567, as amended by section 68, act of August 27, 1894, 28 Stat. 509, and further amended by act of Congress approved June 7, 1906: That the wine spirits mentioned in section 42, of this act is the product resulting from the distillation of fermented grape juice to which water may have been added prior to, during or after fermentation, for the sole purpose of facilitating the fermentation and economical distillation thereof, and shall be held to include the products from grape or their residues commonly known as grape brandy; and the pure sweet wine, which may be fortified free of tax, as provided in said section, is fermented grape juice only, and shall contain no other substance whatever introduced before, at the time of, or after fermentation, except as herein expressly provided; and such sweet wine shall contain not less than four per centum of saccharine matter, which saccharine strength may be determined by testing with Balling's saccharometer or must scale such sweet wine, after the evaporation of the spirits contained therein, and restoring the sample tested to original volume by addition of water; *provided,* that the addition of pure boiled or condensed grape must or pure crystallized cane or beet sugar or pure anhydrous sugar to the pure grape juice aforesaid, or the fermented product of such grape juice prior to the fortification provided by this act for the sole purpose of perfecting sweet wine according to commercial standard, or the addition of water in such quantities only as may be necessary in the mechanial operation of grape conveyors, crushers, and pipes leading to fermenting tanks shall not be excluded by the definition of pure sweet wine aforesaid; *provided, however,* that the cane or beet sugar, or pure anhydrous sugar, or water, so used shall not in either case be in excess of ten per centum of the weight of the wine to be fortified under this act; and *and provided further,* that the addition of water herein authorized shall be under such regulations and limitations as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may from time to time prescribe; but in no case shall such wines to which water has been added be eligible for fortification under the provisions of this act where the same, after fermentation and before fortification, have an alcoholic strength of less than five per centum of their volume."

6. *Sparking wine* is wine in which the after part of the fermentation is completed in the bottle, the sediment being disgorged and its place supplied by wine or sugar liquor, and which contains, in one hundred cubic centimeters (20 deg. C.), not less than twelve-hundredths gram of grape ash.

7. *Modified wine, ameliorated wine, corrected wine,* is the product made by the alcoholic fermentation with the usual cellar treatment, of a mixture of the juice of sound, ripe grapes with sugar (sucrose), or a sirup containing not less than sixty-five per cent of sugar (sucrose) and in quantity not more than enough to raise the alcoholic strength after fermentation to eleven per cent by volume.

8. *Raisin wine* is the product made by the alcoholic fermentation of an infusion of dried or evaporated grapes, or of a mixture of such infusion or of raisins with grape juice.

A wine to be legal must not only satisfy the requirements of these standards, but must conform to certain other regulations of pure food laws—federal and state. These include the prohibition of all substances which are poisonous or commonly regarded as injurious to health. An exception is made of certain antiseptics such as benzoic acid, which may be used within specified limits if the fact of their presence is stated plainly on the containing vessel.

The use of certain substances such as tannin and albumen, which have been used for time immemorial in the treatment of wine, is allowed. Such substances are used only in minute quantities and solely for the purpose of improving the product, and there can be no object for the manufacturer to use them unnecessarily or in undue quantities. The same can be said of the use of citric, tartaric and sulfurous acids. Such substances are used only to increase the quality and the wholesomeness of the wine, and in no way to disguise inferior material or careless manipulation as is the case with salicylic acid, benzoates and similar preservatives.

(*c*) *Classifications.*—A certain differentiation into classes is made by the above standards. These classes are based partly on the nature of the raw material, partly on the composition of the wine and partly on the methods of manufacture.

A very much more detailed and complicated classification is necessary for commercial uses. Wine contains not only the half dozen substances usually determined in an ordinary analysis, but more or less of a very large number of others which have a very appreciable effect on the character and quality of the wine. The number of substances and compounds which have been found in pure wine, are reckoned by hundreds. Many of these, which are in amounts so small as to be undeterminable quantitatively, may influence the quality of the wine notably.

Many attempts have been made to devise a rational classification of the large number of variations brought about by this complex and variable composition. Most of them include scores of types and hundreds of varieties. While such classifications correspond to actual and appreciable differences, they are unnecessary to the wine-maker, and appreciable differences, they are unnecessary to the wine-maker, and a much simpler classification will serve his purpose.

Commencing with the assumption that all wines are made from grapes, they may be divided into a few great classes depending on the way these grapes are handled, *i. e.,* the methods of manufacture. These variations in the methods of manufacture will correspond to certain easily defined differences in composition and character. We are thus enabled to segregate all wines into three groups, each with two similar divisions:

TABLE I.

1. Dry wines (*a*) red; (*b*) white.
2. Sweet wines (*a*) red; (*b*) white.
3. Sparkling wines (*a*) red; (*b*) white.

To these may be added to conform with the official classification and commercial practice:

4. Modified wine (*a*) red; (*b*) white.
5. Raisin wine (*a*) red; (*b*) white.
6. Carbonated wine (*a*) red; (*b*) white.

Groups four, five and six, however, can hardly be considered as natural wines either in origin or character and will not be considered here.

A *dry wine* is one in which, by fermentation, all sugar perceptible to the taste has been eliminated. A *sweet wine* is one in which sufficient sugar remains after fermentation to give a noticeable sweet taste. The two groups are on the whole perfectly distinct and the main cause of the distinction is that in the former every effort is made by the wine-maker to carry on the fermentation continuously until all the sugar has been broken up into alcohol and carbonic acid, and, in the latter, fermentation is stopped intentionally by the addition of alcohol while a certain amount of unchanged sugar remains. This addition is called fortification. Very few wines are absolutely dry in the sense that all the sugar has disappeared. In young wines there will nearly always remain several hundredths of one per cent. A few wines classed as dry, such as certain Sauternes and some Rhine wines, may contain several tenths of one per cent. Such wines are difficult to handle and easily subject to injurious changes, but are often among the most prized and valuable.

Sweet wines vary very much in the amount of sugar they contain, which may range from two or three per cent to ten per cent or more. The amount is determined in some cases by the stage of fermentation at which the alcohol is added and in others by the addition of must or grape syrup after fortification. A few wines in this class are made without fortification by the use of very sweet grapes. Such wines are difficult to make and are produced only locally.

There are differences besides those of sweetness which distinguish most dry wines from most sweet wines. The chief of these is the *rancio, sherry* or *madeira* taste, which is characteristic of most sweet wines, and is due to rapid and ample oxidation. This taste may occur in dry wines, but is there considered a defect except in a few wines such as *dry sherry* which are usually classed with the sweet. The methods of making sweet wines are very diverse and are not treated in this bulletin. In the United States they must be made under certain regulations of the Internal Revenue Department.

A sparkling wine contains sufficient dissolved carbonic acid gas to cause a pressure of five to six atmospheres in the bottle at a temperature of 50 degrees F. The wine is made by practically the same processes as dry wine and the sparkling quality given later by supplementary fermentation in the bottle.

The manufacture of sparkling wines requires special skill, knowledge and equipment, and is not within the province of the ordinary wine-maker.

All the above classes of wine may be red or white, depending upon whether the color is extracted from the skins or not. While the presence or absence of red coloring matter is the most obvious difference between these two classes, certain other differences of composition are equally important. A red wine contains tannin and more extract than a white wine. The color, tannin and higher extract are due to the fermentation of the must in the presence of the skins or sometimes to the heating of the must and skins together before fermentation. A wine made from white grapes by these methods would have all the qualities of a red wine, except the color. Such a wine would fit into no classification and would be almost unmarketable. On the other hand, a wine could be made from grapes with red juice or by partial extraction of the skins, which, except for its light red or rose color, would have all the qualities of a white wine. A certain quantity of this last variation is made in some localities and is known by various names such as *vin rose, schiller wein, vino siciliano.* Such wines are made only in small quantities for special markets.

Each of the great groups mentioned above includes a very large number of varieties which it is difficult to arrange logically. Among *dry red wines,* for example, we find in commerce, Burgundy, Medoc, Hermitage, Chianti, and numerous others. Burgundy wines are further divided into Chambertin, Clos Vougeot, etc.; Medoc wines into Chateau Latour, St. Estephe, etc. Commerce thus recognizes innumerable variations. Most of these variations are distinguished by the name of a region, a locality, or a particular vineyard. The wines of a certain vineyard are further classified according to the year of the vintage. The brands and names recognized in commerce are to be reckoned by thousands.

Most of these names correspond to real differences. Names taken from regions, such as Rhine wines and Sauternes, represent large differences in character easily distinguishable by taste and usually by chemical analysis. Names representing vineyards or vintage years represent differences of quality, which may be equally marked to the practiced taster, but may be difficult to indicate by chemical means.

Names drawn from particular vineyards are properly considered proprietary and should not be used, nor the wines imitated elsewhere. Names drawn from localities or regions are of the same nature. They represent qualities due to combinations of soil, climate, variety, and methods which can not be exactly duplicated in any other place. An exception should probably be made of certain names which, while originally derived from particular localities have come to represent, through long usage, characters due principally to methods of manufacture. Such names are Port, Sherry and Champagne.

The name Burgundy should be given only to wine made in Burgundy from Pinot grapes; the name Medoc only to wine made in Medoc from Cabernet, and the three or four other varieties recognized there as capable of producing the wine to which the region owes its reputation.

There seems to be no sufficient reason, however, why we should not call a wine Port if it is made of suitable grapes in the recognized way and resembles those wines of the banks of the Douro, which first received this name. "Port" is no longer synonymous with "wine of Oporto." All the wines made in the region of Oporto are not port, and all port does not come from that region.

With these possible exceptions, locality names should be given only to the wines produced in the locality. This is not only fair to the consumer, but good policy in the selfish interest of the producer. Wines are produced most profitably by those localities which have an established reputation. They have a sure market whatever the abundance of crops in other localities. It should be the aim of each locality to obtain and maintain a reputation that will make them independent of general competition. This can be done only by marketing constantly good wines under the name of the locality.

A classification founded on chemical analysis, giving the general character of wines, is useful to the producer and especially to the wine-blender. It enables them to produce, buy and blend wines intelligently, to obtain a desired result.

From this point of view, dry wines can be segregated into three groups: heavy, medium, and light. The first are produced from grapes of high sugar contents and in the warmer localities, the last from the more watery grapes and especially in the cooler localities. The sweeter grapes give wines with higher alcohol and extract and with lower acidity. The following table gives the usual range in these three components:

TABLE 2.

Classification of Dry Wines by Chemical Analysis.

Class.	Composition.		
	Alcohol. by volume.	Extract.	Acidity, as tartaric.
Heavy	13-15	3.0-4.0	.3-.6
Medium	10-12	2.0-3.0	.6-.8
Light	8- 9	1.5-2.0	.7-.9

The alcohol and acid in natural wines vary in an *inverse ratio*, in such a way that the volume percentage of alcohol added to the grams per liter of acid as sulfuric make a sum lying between 13 and 17. This is what is known as the *acid: alcohol ratio*, and is used for the detection of watering. Water can be added only to very sweet grapes without exceeding the limits of this ratio and then only in very limited quantities.

The alcohol and extract vary *directly* and in such proportions that the number representing the extract in grams per hundred c.c. multiplied by the factor 4.5 gives a figure equal to or greater than the alcohol in grams per 100 c.c. With white wines, in which the extract is normally lower, the factor 6.5 is used in the same way. This is known as the *alcohol: extract ratio* and is used for the detection of the addition of alcohol to dry wines.

Light and heavy wines will vary also in the amounts of tannin and coloring matter they contain, but these have no constant relation with the other ingredients. They depend principally upon the variety of grape.

Each of these groups can be again subdivided into three other groups: fine, ordinary, and blending wines. A fine wine is one in which all the components are in proper and harmonious proportions and which has sufficient quality to be worth aging and bottling. These constitute in most regions only a small part of the output. They are, however, the ideal towards which the efforts of every wine-maker should tend. Ordinary wines are those which are sufficiently harmonious in their composition for direct consumption, but which exhibit no delicacy of flavor or bouquet, and are intended for bulk shipments and cheap markets. Blending wines are of various degrees of quality and character, but agree in showing a deficiency or excess of some one or more essential components. There are blending wines with an excess of alcohol or extract or of color which make them unsuitable for direct consumption. They serve, however, by blending to correct other wines which are deficient in these components. Where the wine handlers have perfected their business, the bulk of wines are used for blending, for it is only the exceptional wines which can not be improved by additions which will correct their deficiencies and faults.

If, together with the chemical analysis, we make three grades based on organoleptic qualities, we have nine classes of red and nine classes of white dry wines.

TABLE 3.

General Classes of Dry Wines.

Classes:	Examples.
1. (Red and white) heavy, fine.	Hermitages, Hauts Sauternes.
2. (Red and white) heavy, ordinary.	Common wine of hot regions.
3. (Red and white) heavy, blending.	Certain wines of Algeria.
4. (Red and white) medium, fine.	Fine Medocs and Burgundies.
5. (Red and white) medium, ordinary.	Blends of classes 3 and 9.
6. (Red and white) medium, blending.	Common wines of many regions.
7. (Red and white) light, fine.	Best Moselle wines.
8. (Red and white) light, ordinary.	Common Rhenish wines.
9. (Red and white) light, blending.	Common wines of the Midi.

This classification does not take into consideration the various faults which wines may have owing to defective methods of wine-making. They represent differences due to variations in the raw material which exist, however perfect the processes of manufacture.

In order to obtain the best results from a given raw material the principles of wine-making must be known and applied. Only in this way can our wines be improved and gradually brought up to the high standard which the general excellence of our grapes makes possible.

The conditions of the various grape-growing regions of California are so varied that we can make wines conforming to all the classes of Table III with perhaps the exception of class 7.

(*To be continued.*)

Trademarks Sought to be Registered in the Patent Office

THE following trademarks have been favorably acted on by the U. S. Patent Office and will be registered at the end of thirty days unless objected to. Any person who believes he would be damaged by the registration of a mark is allowed to oppose it within said time. Information will be furnished on application to Edward S. Duvall, Jr., patent and trademark lawyer, Loan & Trust Building, Washington, D. C., to whom all inquiries should be addressed.

Serial No. 49,381—Letters: V. O. B. Owner: Chas. Mackinlay & Co., Leith, Scotland. Used on blended Scotch whisky. Claims use since Aug. 13, 1875.

Serial No. 54206—Words: Mor Lee. Owner: The Ullman-Einstein Co., Cleveland, O. Used on blended whisky, gin and Buchu gin. Claims use since January, 1900.

Serial No. 54,720—Representation of a lion beneath a tree. Owner: John Schmittke, Detroit, Mich. Used on port and sherry wines. Claims use since Nov. 2, 1910.

Serial No. 54,853—Words: Ginger Tonic. Owner: Robert H. Noble, New York, N. Y. Used on a tonic to strengthen the appetite and aid digestion. Claims use since 1875.

Serial No. 55,959—Word: Fernettina. Owner: The B. Pernetti Co., New York, N. Y. Used on tonic liqueur. Claims use since May 1, 1910.

Serial No. 57,292—Word: Mattoque. Owner: Carmel Wine Company, New York, N. Y. Used on wine of the type port. Claims use since June 21, 1911.

Serial No. 57,517—Letters P D in a monogram, within an arrowhead-like outline. Owner: Peter Doelger, New York, N. Y. Used on beer. Claims use since April 1, 1911.

Serial No. 57,698—Word: Collupulin. Owner: American Burtonizing Company, New York, N. Y. Used on preparations for use in brewing. Claims use since July 15, 1911.

Serial No. 35,330—Representation of two concentric circles in the inner one of which is a half nude woman and an eagle. Owner: The West End Brewing Company, Utica, N. Y. Used on beer, ale, porter, half-and-half, and brown stout. Claims use since about May 1, 1890.

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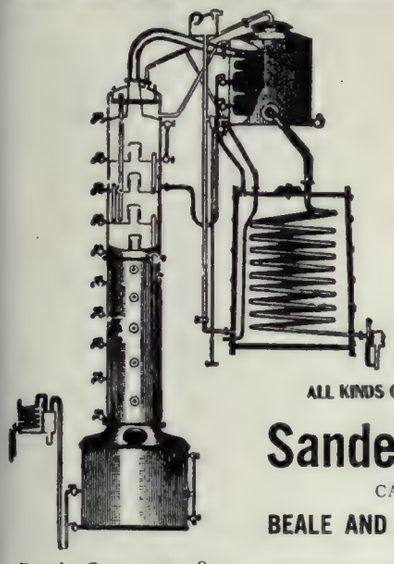
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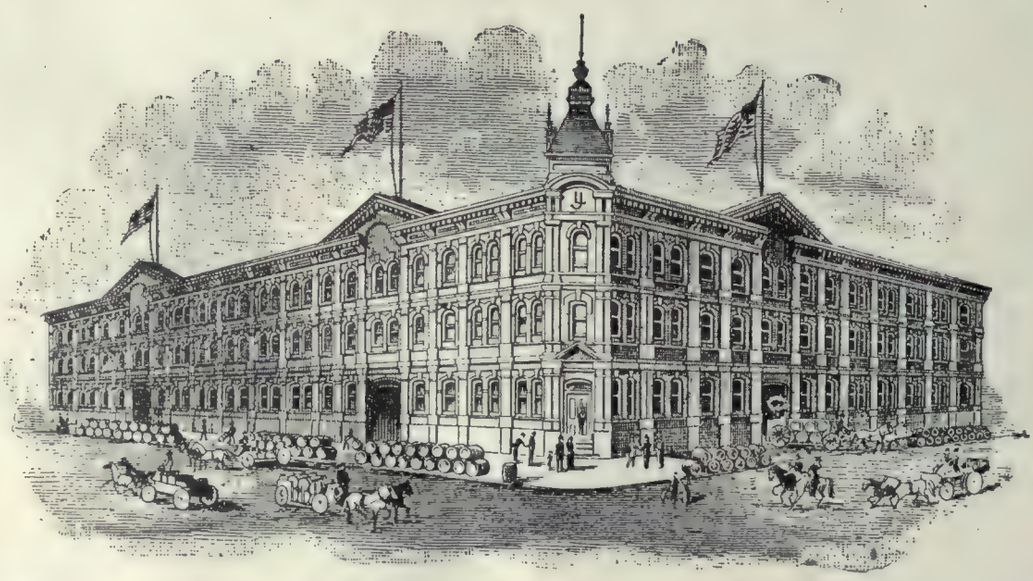
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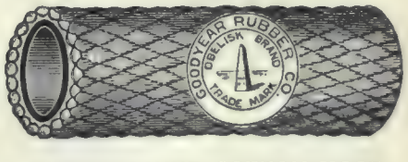
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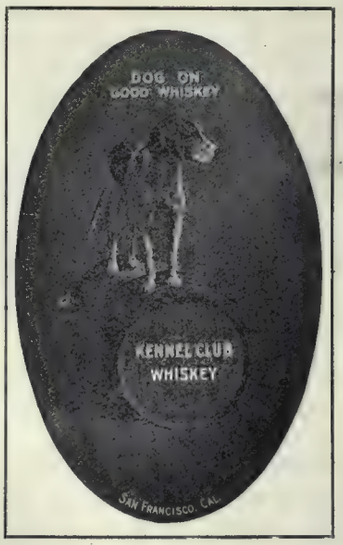
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FOR SALE—Cooperage of from 50 to 5000 gallons; total 103,000 gallons, of which 24,450 is in oak, balance redwood; all in first-class condition. Ovals, puncheons, casks and fermenting tanks. **Make an offer.** No reasonable proposition refused. Inquire of C. H. MIDDLETON, Manager, **Spring Hill Farm Winery**, Alhambra Valley, Martinez, Cal.

WANTED—An experienced salesman for an established wine house. Address **2 W., Review Office.**

FOR SALE.—SOLIS RANCH, SANTA CLARA COUNTY.—About 360 acres, Orchards, Vineyards, Grazing, etc.; fully equipped Winery Plant and Cooperage. All Real and Personal Property to be sold to settle Estate. Inspection and offers invited. Apply J. JENKIN, 2531 College Avenue, Berkeley, California.

A Maine clergyman living at the hotel in his town ordered a typewriter and had it sent to his rooms. It came when the clergyman was out, and the suspicious proprietor took charge of it. When the minister returned the proprietor let him behind the desk and whispered: "That case of yours is on the ice, parson. I guess it will be all right by dinner time."

Maine, Wet or Dry?

FROM day to day last week reports from the vote on constitutional prohibition in Maine oscillated between "wet" and "dry." The first report was that the provision adopted in 1884, which made the prohibitory law part of the State constitution, was repealed by a popular majority of about nine hundred votes. The next report was that later returns had changed this into a small majority for the retention of the provision. Still later reports were that the returns were in dispute. It will take an official count to set the matter at rest. Whatever the final result may be, the majority on one side or the other will be a few score, or, at most, a few hundred. Errors in copying or in misunderstanding telephone messages, or in addition, account very largely for the uncertainty. For example, the returns from one town were in some way reversed when they were transmitted by telephone, with the result that a change of four hundred votes in the plurality was made. Some facts, however, are plain without regard to these errors. The most striking fact is that the twenty cities of the State returned a total vote of nearly two to one for the repeal of prohibition, and, with the single exception of the city of Calais, each city returns a majority for repeal. In several cities of the State this majority is overwhelming. In Bangor and Lewiston, two of the three largest cities of the State, and in Biddeford, Eastport, Ellsworth, and Old Town, the majority was three to one, and in Portland, the largest city of the State, Augusta, the capital, Waterville, Bath, and other cities, the majority for repeal was very large. Whether prohibition remains in the Constitution of Maine or not, it can hardly remain in fact. When the voters of a State are so evenly divided as they have shown themselves in this vote, it is hardly possible, to say the least, that the prohibitory law will be permanently enforced. There is no reasonable ground for believing that 60,590 people (to cite the unofficial figures published a day and a half after the polls had closed) can impose their will with regard to State prohibition upon 60,415 people. The closeness of the vote explains the practical failure of prohibition in Maine. It has sometimes been said that failure to enforce prohibition is no more of an argument against prohibiton than failure to secure convction against burglars is an argument against making burglary a crime. If, however, the people of any State were virtually equally divided on the question whether burglary should be made a crime or not, there would be little ground for believing that the law against burglary could be enforced. We do not believe that prohibition, even if it survives this vote, can long endure under present conditions in Maine.—*The Outlook*, Sept. 23.

Foreign Trade Opportunities.

(Inquiries in which addresses are omitted are on file at Bureau of Manufactures. In applying for addresses refer to file number.)

No. 7382. American Rum.—An American consular officer in the Far East reports that a business man in his district desires a list of manufacturers or dealers in rum who are located on the Pacific Coast of the United States. He desires that manufacturers or dealers who are prepared to supply this article communicate direct with him.

LOS ANGELES DEPARTMENT

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 20.—The vineyardists everywhere in the southland are engaged in gathering their grapes and hauling them to the wineries and markets. Prices here this year have been better than ruled last season and crops excellent both as to quality and yield. All the wineries are running full blast and the larger establishments will not be through crushing for several weeks, unless rain should interfere. The storm the latter part of September did no damage to speak of, although a few raisins in San Diego county were injured slightly. So far this season the weather has been exceptionally favorable to the vineyardists and winemen, and grapes have ripened more evenly and are now showing more saccharine than earlier, and winemen generally predict a very successful vintage from this season's crop.

At the Italian Vineyard Company's winery everything is moving at high pressure, both President Guasti and Secretary Barlotti are on the ground, and are giving personal attention to the crushing. This great plant will handle over 20,000 tons of grapes this season, the bulk of which are from the company's own vineyards surrounding the winery, though the company is taking care of the crops of its neighbors.

The Stern winery and distillery at Wineville is taking care of the grapes from the 2,000-acre vineyard of Chas. Stern & Sons. Mr. Alfred Stern is at the winery personally overseeing every detail of the work, which is a guarantee that the quality of the output this year will be up to "premier" standard.

In the San Fernando valley the wineries are all busy. McClure's, the West Glendale Winery, Gai's Winery, and the Fair Oak winery will all handle a large tonnage of grapes this season, while a number of smaller plants, conducted principally by Italian vineyard proprietors, are also crushing their quota of the big crop this section has this year.

Adolph Becker, of the Waldorf Cafes of Los Angeles and San Francisco, stopped over here a few days looking after the firm's interest, and on the 20th left for his ranch in the Imperial valley, for a few days' rest and duck shooting.

Joseph Melczer has returned from his trip to the old country looking fine after his long rest from the business cares incident to the conduct of a business as great as that of his company.

Al Levy has gone, shaking the dust of the Angel City from his feet, departing for Bakersfield, where, it is rumored, he will open a restaurant. The espionage of the police of this city became too much for him, especially as he had been caught in flagrant violations of the law regarding the serving of liquors after hours, and was about to have his license revoked. This was avoided by the transfer of the business to L. J. Christopher, who will conduct the business under the old name.

The restaurant license of May & May, 806 East Third street, was revoked by the police commission this month because of irregularities and violations of the ordinances.

The Pasadena Prohibs never overlook a chance to swat the "Demon Rum." The temperance committee has passed up to the council a set of changes it desires incorporated in the regulations the council has been formulating the past three months for the proposed liquor ordinances, which, if accepted by the council, will mean that every one who takes a drink in Pasadena will do so with the danger that his minister or neighbor may see him do so. There will be no protecting shades nor quiet corners to hide the "one" from the public gaze.

There is an election soon to be held in Orange county to determine whether the Fifth supervisorial district of that county outside of Santa Ana and Newport Beach shall go wet. As a result of the adoption of the woman suffrage amendment those opposed to the proposition are busily engaged in seeing that the women register and vote at the election.

The license permitting the Hotel Virginia at Long Beach to serve liquors at meals has long been a thorn in the flesh of the prohibition and church people of that city, and numerous have been the traps laid to trip up the hotel people in some more or less technical evasion of the complicated regulations governing the license. They have succeeded in hatching up some such charge, and caused the arrest of the manager and a bell boy, and the case is now before the police court of that city for trial the coming week.

Occasionally the police uncover a blind pig in the city, the latest being a drug store, conducted by F. L. Orr at Sixteenth and Hoover streets, where the police confiscated ten cases of beer, for the selling of which without a license the proprietor was held in default of $200.

The Catalina saloon on North Main street has long been under suspicion of the authorities because of the lax way in which it was conducted, and early this month charges were filed against its proprietor before the commissioners for selling liquors to minors.

The applications for liquor licenses by Hugo H. Kerber, 625 South Spring street, and Fischbeck, Gagliardo & Shaw, at 417 South Spring street, were denied by the police commission, because the applicants were not residents of this city.

There is considerable speculation among the liquor men of this city as to what effect the woman suffrage victory will have on their business. There is no doubt that the church and prohibition element are counting on the votes of the women, and there are already rumors of an energetic onslaught against the traffic in the near future. Registration of the women has been heavy, and representatives of "the better element" are exceedingly busy in getting the women on the register for the next election, and it behooves the liquor men to see that every one engaged in the business, so conducts it as to leave no grounds for complaint, only by so doing can they hope to hold the votes of those, while not particularly in favor of the traffic, still are not fanatical, and will vote for a properly controlled license system.

Los Angeles, besides other sources, draws a large income from the liquor trade, as the following figures show: From liquor licenses in all forms and for bottling establishments and breweries, the total was $418,931, divided thus: Retail liquor dealers, $242,800; wholesale, $78,172; restaurants, No. 1, $33,875; restaurants, No. 2, $24,360; hotel bars, $23,500; wineries, $2724; social clubs, $4800; bottling establishments, $5700; breweries, $3600.

SEATTLE AND NORTHWEST NEWS

SEATTLE, Oct. 20.—News of the death of P. C. Rossi, of the Italian-Swiss colony in California, was received with great regret by the trade in the Northwest. Mr. Rossi had many warm friends in this and neighboring states, where he was an occasional visitor, and many telegrams of condolence were sent south. The firm of R. Sartori, of this city (now S. Hyde) claims the distinction of having handled the first shipment Mr. Rossi ever sent out, and having maintained business and personal relations of the most cordial character ever since.

Seattle is always a good winter town for the trade. From the way the season is opening up, dealers are predicting a fair if not, indeed, an excellent year. A steady improvement in the outlook for all lines of business is one element, to which is added a feeling of optimism based on the prospect of three or four good years for the lumber mills. San Francisco is expected to call on the northern forests for vast quantities of lumber during the period of preparation, and, in fact, the giant scale on which the Panama-Pacific exposition is planned is looked to to cause a distinct improvement throughout the west. What feelings of jealousy against the big city at the Golden Gate once existed, is long a thing of the past.

"Joe" Goldie, head of the Goldie-Klenert Co., left several weeks ago for an extended tour of the east. Mr. Goldie writes to his house that the attractions of New York City have held him fast so far, and he has not visited many places outside of the metropolis. Pleasure as well as business called him east.

The old Newport Cafe, which stands at the foot of Madison street and is the first to welcome the traveler who arrives by boat, has been re-opened under the name of the Hoffbrau. Charley Burnett is the proprietor and official welcomer. Ike Rosenbaum, who used to run the place, is resting a bit, but he says he is thinking of getting busy again right away; this time as a miner. He owns some valuable quartz properties in Southeastern Alaska, and to these he may decide to devote his entire attention.

Frank Francis, of Louis Taussig & Co., of San Francisco, spent half a week here a few days ago, coming north with H. E. Diggles, representative of his house. This was Mr. Francis' first trip north, in fact, it was the first time he had been out of California. He has friends to spare up here, but all the acquaintances had been made on their trips to the south. J. G. Hodge, of the Hyde firm, took Mr. Francis in charge and showed him around. He made friends wherever he went, and his friends say that Seattle made a big hit with him. He returned south, stopping over at Portland and Astoria.

Everett, which closed its saloons last year, and found itself in a tangle of financial difficulties, is taken for a horrible example by other towns. Ellensburg, where there has been some agitation of the local option question, has increased the tax rate and cut expenses to the bone, even lopping off appropriations for the fire and police departments. The fire department was denied even the new hose, which the fireboys declared, was necessary. It is not believed that the town will go dry especially in view of recent decisions to the effect that this matter must not be brought up at special elections, but the council would run no chances of getting into Everett's unpleasant predicament. The increase in taxes may serve as an object lesson of what may be expected in greater degree if the license money is thrown away.

A local stock exchange was started here a year or so ago for the purpose of dealing in the securities of local concerns. One of the striking features of the trading has been the steady advance in the shares of the Seattle Brewing & Malting Company. Last January they were quoted at $70 and have gone up ever since without a decline even momentary. Invstors are now offering $100, but there are none to be had at that figure. This is taken to evidence confidence in the future of the business in the northwest.

The Georgetown Liquor Company, which lost its president, G. Bartholdi, by death several weeks ago, is now under the management of the son, Peter A. Bartholdi, who is continuing the business at the old stand in Georgetown.

Among the liquor men to make the town in the last few days has been S. Hellman, who boosts the goods of the Susquemac Distilling Company, of Milton, Kentucky, and Cincinnati, Ohio.

The firm of J. Aronson has consolidated its Second avenue and Pike streets stores at the site of the latter. They now operate two big stores, one in the south end of the business district and one in the north. The firm reports a notable concentration of the liquor trade in the Pike street district, the culmination of a tendency extending over several years. They believe the retail trade is steadily moving north.

A Bellingham councilman is authority for the statement that there are more places in the northern city where liquor is sold today than there ever were before the town went dry. The difference between Bellingham "wet" and Bellingham "dry" is said to be that whereas when the town was "wet" forty saloons did a retail business in the open and under police surveillance, now the business is carried on by wholesalers and bootleggers in such a manner as to defy surveillance and regulation, and to deprive the city of the saloon revenues. The "wholesalers" referred to are not the regular trade, which is reputed to be observing the law carefully; but to consist of persons who assume to be "wholesalers" because under the local option law the possession of a government license by a wholesaler is not "evidence" of the violation of the law.

Hounding A Great Enterprise

DEMURRERS raised by the defense in the case of Carl Stanley and W. B. Thompson of the Hotel Virginia, Long Beach, who are charged with violating the liquor ordinance, were overruled in a decision handed down by Police Judge Hart recently. The defense immediately entered a plea of not guilty and demanded a jury trial, which was granted by the court. The court held that the ordinance in question was drawn according to the charter of the City of Long Beach, and is not illegal or unconstitutional. Further, that the facts stated in the complaint do constitute a public offense.

LOUISVILLE DEPARTMENT

G. D. CRAIN, JR., Regular Correspondent, 305 Keller Bldg., Louisville, Ky.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., October 25.—Hundreds of thousands of whisky connoisseurs through the country, and even scattered through foreign lands, are sitting up and taking notice, for the torrid weather of summer has removed its torpor from old Mother Earth and the Kentucky fraternity of whisky producers is getting busy. The same array of connoisseurs, numbering legion, is beginning to feel its mouth water in anticipation of what the Bluegrass warehouses hold in store.

The distilling season is now opening up full blast throughout Kentucky, from the mountains to the pennyrile and purchase. Throughuot the past month or so the distilleries have been working up to a full head of steam, and the capacity-limit of production is pretty nearly at hand. The plants out in the state are running full time, every one of them, and a sympathetically active movement is showing up everywhere that whisky is handled in Louisville.

The brokers are well satisfied with the demand that is opening up and say that more inquiries are coming their way every day with regard to fall and winter business. The market is remarkably firm and the undoubted tendency of the retail field is to stock up heavily in prospect of a big season. If anything, there is a chance for stronger tone in prices as the season develops and, with the auspicious outlook for a perceptible "bull," movement in the field the present status of the trade could not very well be improved upon.

It is generally agreed, however, that this year's production will not equal that of last year's in proportions, although it will be of just as good quality and will command excellently standard prices. The amount of Bourbon which was handled out of Bluegrass distilleries last year was tremendous, a record-breaking total of something like 6,000,000 gallons, and the history of any industry in the country will tell you that successive years of bumper production are bound to be attended with a slump, due to a slide in the scale of demand.

So this year the distillers of the Corncracker State are determined to act conservatively and produce but a standard amount of stock so that a normal year coming after an abnormal one will serve to blend the results of both periods for the best possible advantage. Kentucky's corn crop was undoubtedly a record-breaker in 1911, and its bumper harvest has just been completed, but the whisky trade is determined to stand pat and make just enough liquor to handle the demand, so that there will not be the least chance of last year's surplus over-lapping and inducing a glutted market during 1911-12.

The gubernatorial election, to be held next month in this state, is attracting the attention of all Bluegrass industries, but especially that of the disilling interests. Of course, from a purely local standpoint it does not matter pre-eminently which way the political cat will jump, for the selling field of Kentucky whisky men extends from the Great Lakes to the Gulf, and from Maine to California, but it is believed that the outcome of the 1911 contest will reflect in a considerable measure the attitude of the entire South toward Prohibition, the county unit law and other questions, which have become national issues, for Kentucky is a border state and has always proved to be a mirror for Dixie sentiment in these connections. Both political parties, after tremendous work and considerable internal dissension in some respects, have adopted the county unit measure as a strong plank in their platforms. The conflict will never be forgotten that occurred when "Marse Henri" Watterson, the illustrious editor of the Louisville Courier-Journal, hurled defiance at the Democratic State Convention upon the occasion of the adherents to the Rooster emblem having cast their lot in favor of local option legislation.

Moreover, the present campaign is being waged largely with reference to the liquor question. Judge E. C. O'Rear, Republican candidate for governor, is a strong advocate of well-regulated liquor traffic and stands sponsor for local option throughout the state. The semi-Prohibition measure is not being played as such a strong card by the Democratic party in spite of the fact that the county unit plank stands in the platform. However, Judge O'Rear has the unqualified support in his campaign of J. W. McCullogh, a millionaire distiller of Owensboro, Ky., who is president of the Green River Distilling Company, and this fact is cutting a lot of political ice in the campaign. The distillers of Louisville and the state, however, are convinced that which ever way the balloting goes there will be no radical legislation pro or con the liquor interests, and this is taken as a fine indication of the fact that Prohibition feeling is rapidly assuming a negligible position throughout the length and breadth of Dixie.

The J. C. Marks Liquor Company, one of the best known jobbing companies in Louisville, which has been established since 1857, and is one of the oldest houses of its kind in the state, was the victim of two disastrous fires within the past month, but has shifted, in a Phoenixian manner from the place of its last fiery visitation, and is doing business the same as ever. About six weeks ago the three-story structure occupied by the company on Main street near Fifth avenue, was gutted by flames of unknown origin with a loss of about $20,000. The company assumed temporary headquarters a square away, on Main street below Fifth avenue, and within three weeks a $300,000 conflagration wiped out several of the city's most prominent wholesale mercantile establishments and also devastated the temporary Marks headquarters.

R. E. Wathen & Company are doing fine business, with all their distilleries running full capacity. One morning, a week or so ago, however, when the Wathen office force arrived it thought that a second Austin flood had hit the office structure on Main street near First, for the entire interior was thoroughly drenched and under several inches of water. During the night a big storage tank of water on the second floor of the building had broken loose from its moorings and crashed to the floor, the contents soaking through to the first floor and reducing the fixtures and interior to uncomfortable and damaging soppiness. However, the damage was quickly repaired and the handsome new offices, which were recently remodeled and renovated, were put back into ship-shape condition.

Stanley Bronner, a well-known figure in local distilling circles, has just returned from a combined business and pleasure trip to New York City. Mr. Bronner departed from Gotham just before the world's series commenced, regretting extremely to miss the memorable struggles.

The Paris Distilling Company, having completed considerable improvements upon its plant near Paris, Ky., is preparing to start operations November 1 with increased capacity. Between

LASH'S BITTERS
TONIC LAXATIVE

November 1 and the first of next April it is figured that 10,000 barrels will be produced.

The W. J. Frazier Distilling Company, at Versailles, Ky., has just completed the erection of a new warehouse, built along the most approved lines, which has a storage capacity of about 1500 barrels. The Barbee Distilling Company, at Versailles, has erected a similar structure upon its property.

The Kentucky State Railroad Commission met a few days ago in Frankfort, Ky., to consider a complaint which had been laid before it by the Kentucky Distilleries & Warehouse Company, of Louisville. The Kentucky Distilleries & Warehouse Company's petition asked that the Commission order a lower rate upon grain shipments into Louisville from intra-state and inter-state points, the reduction being applicable to the schedule of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company.

The Court of Appeals at Frankfort, Ky., recently handed down a decision of extreme interest to the Kentucky whisky trade in general. In the case of John Gorin and Montgomery & Williams, co-plaintiffs vs. Townsend, mayor of Bowling Green, Ky., the appellate bench sustained the verdict of the Warren county circuit court to the effect that a $5,000 annual saloon license in Bowling Green is exorbitant and confiscatory. When Warren county voted under its local option privileges last year, the county seat decided to allow saloons, but the city council met and fixed the annual license at $5,000. Saloon men brought suit for the court to issue a mandamus lowering the license to the old figure, and the favorable verdict which was rendered by the Warren circuit bench was sustained when appealed to the highest tribunal in the state.

Overproduction Of Grapes

EXPERTS who know the plight of the grape markets tell the public that there is danger of overproduction, because the market is limited and prices cannot be maintained right along. Horticultural Commissioner William D. Garden discourages further grape planting and cites the fact that at the conference of fruit growers, held in Sacramento last month, figures were given by men well posted, showing that "enough table grapes are produced in this State to give to every man, woman and child in the United States five pounds of grapes each. This amount of such grapes would make 300 carloads each day throughout the whole shipping season to take them out of the State. Besides there are 9586 acres not yet in bearing." The commissioner also advises planting other salable fruits and nuts, such as peaches, apricots, pears, almonds and walnuts, and also advises the drying of the surplus, which would find a ready market later in the year. He says, too, that quality should be considered as well as quantity. It is a valuable review, of interest to all growers.—*Stockton Independent.*

There is now an ordinance before the City Trustees of Willows, Glenn County, which fixes saloon licenses at $100 a month, closes saloons all day Sundays and at 11 p. m. on week days, the opening hour being 6 a. m.; also providing that the number of saloons shall be limited to nine, and that hotels having forty beds or over may have a retail license. If passed it will not go into force until May 1st, 1912.

At Crescent City the vote at the recent local option election in favor of license was much heavier than its adherents expected. On Octobr 11th the community went "wet" by 199 votes to 77 in favor of a "dry" town. It was conceded that the liquor interests would win, but such an overwhelming majority in favor of properly regulated saloons was unexpected.

In Honor Of Pietro C. Rossi

A BEAUTIFUL tribute was paid the late P. C. Rossi at the weekly luncheon of the Home Industry League at the Hotel St. Francis on Thursday afternoon, October 19th. Colonel Harvey D. Loveland, who knew Mr. Rossi intimately for many years, delivered an impressive eulogy in which he pointed out the fact not only San Francisco but California has lost one of its staunchest and best citizens. "The good he did," remarked Colonel Loveland, "and the influence for good extended by his efforts reached all classes of society, and his death will be mourned by the thousands who knew him, as well as by a great number of people who never had the pleasure of meeting him personally."

Mr. A. C. Rulofson, president of the Home Industry League, who is an ardent advocate of California wines, briefly spoke of Mr. Rossi's brilliant achievements, and then the following resolutions were offered and unanimously passed by a standing vote of the 150 members present:

"Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to remove from our midst our fellow member, Pietro C. Rossi, and

"Whereas, Mr. Rossi has, as a citizen, and in his earnest work for and devotion to the principles of this League, earned our respect and affection; be it therefore

"Resolved, That the members of the Home Industry League of California hereby express their appreciation of the character and services of Mr. Rossi and they extend to his family their sincere condolences for the loss they have sustained.

"Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the record book of the League and a copy thereof signed by its President and attested by its Secretary be sent to the family of the deceased."

Replying to these expressions of esteem and respect for his life-long friend, Andrea Sbarboro thanked the League for the excellent assistance they had given Mr. Rossi in securing recognition for the Colony's California champagne during the recent visit of President Taft.

"I was present," said Mr. Sbarboro, "when the news reached Mr. Rossi that our new champagne, Golden State, Extra Dry, was to be used exclusively at the Taft luncheon, and I never saw him so happy. He said he owed the League a great debt for impressing on the Banquet Committee of the Exposition the necessity of honoring a native champagne.

"Mr. Rossi had worked for years on this wine, which was given the highest honors at Turin, and he hoped to live to see it recognized the world over as the equal of any imported champagne.

"However, knowing that we are all only mortals after all, he took great care to transmit his great knowledge of every branch of the viticultural industry to his twin sons, who are now young men twenty-three years old. After sending them through the University of California, where they passed all their studies with the highest honors, he had them take a last course in the study of agriculture, realizing that it would eventually be in that industry that their life work would be centered. So, whilst California has unquestionably lost its leader in viticulture, Mr. Rossi has turned over to his sons the valuable knowledge that only comes with years of careful study and ripe experience, and this will doubtless be handed down in the Rossi family for generations to come.

"No one mourns the death of Mr. Rossi more than I do, for I had known him almost from the day he landed in San Francisco, and for twenty-five years we met nearly every day. You can readily understand how I shall miss him, for since I knew him longest and most intimately, I naturally loved him best."

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 29.—That the Anti-Saloon League will not attempt to put a penalty on the purchase, possession or use of liquor in "dry" territory is the declaration of Wayne B. Wheeler, Ohio Superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, in a letter to T. M. Gilmore, president of the National Model License League, who had challenged him to a test of "real prohibition."

In declining to accept the challenge Mr. Wheeler says:

"Your sole aim seems to be either to outline a plan of legislation which will successfully prevent the enforcement of prohibitory laws, or else suggest a form of law which would be so ridiculous and unpopular that it would soon carry the law to its own defeat."

Mr. Gilmore has written a reply to Mr. Wheeler, in which he says:

"I am not surprised by your refusal. An effort to bring about real prohibition would undoubtedly make real prohibition unpopular, and the stupendous efforts that have been made in this country to pass prohibitory laws that were not intended to prohibit anyone, and that have never prohibited anyone from getting all the liquor he wants, seem to have already made prohibition supremely ridiculous.

"You know as well as the men connected with the liquor trade know that in proportion to population the people in the prohibition States and the people in what are known as the 'dry' counties in other States, demand, and through the mail-order houses, boot-leggers and the like, obtain, not only their full proportion of the liquors, distilled and fermented, but a larger proportion per capita than is obtained in what is known as 'wet' territory, and that this is due to the fact that in 'wet' territory people buy liquor by the glass, while in 'dry' territory they purchase by the bottle or case.

"Now, Mr. Wheeler, I have never looked upon you as one of the little pin-headed prohibitionists by whom the people in every State, and for that matter in every community, are so much pestered and I am surprised when you say that 'The facts from the Internal Revenue Reports show conclusively that the consumption of liquor in dry territory is reduced to a minimum, but in the wet territory it is increased to the maximum,' because the facts of the Internal Revenue Department do not show anything of the sort, and I challenge you to produce any such figures, because I know that they do not exist.

"The figures of the Internal Revenue Department show the production of alcoholic beverages, and the number of gallons that are tax-paid each year, but they give no indication as to where these liquors are eventually shipped, or as to where or by whom they are consumed. The only thing we can gather from the figures of the Internal Revenue Department, and this is conclusive, is that during the fifteen years of Anti-Saloon League work the annual consumption of distilled and fermented liquors in the country as a whole has increased from something over 15 gallons to over 22 gallons per capita.

"I am also surprised that you should make the following statement: 'If the liquor dealers in this country believed their statement that there was as much sold in dry territory as in wet, every brewer, distiller and spigot twister would be shouting himself hoarse in favor of prohibition.'

"We know that prohibition does increase the consumption of alcoholic beverages, and we can prove this to be true by figures that no one will dare to dispute; and we also know that those distillers, brewers, wholesalers and the like, who have not been financially destroyed by prohibition being adopted in their States have enjoyed during the last fifteen years greater prosperity than they ever knew prior to that time, but how can you suppose that liquor men in any of the States can favor a movement that may at any time destroy them should their States adopt it?

"What satisfaction is it to the distillers of Tennessee, whose properties have been destroyed by the so-called prohibitory law in that State, to know that the people in Tennessee are buying more liquor from other States than they ever bought before? And what satisfaction would it be to the distillers of Kentucky if the $40,000,000 or $50,000,000 invested here should be destroyed by prohibition, to know that prohibition had not curtailed the consumption of whisky in Kentucky?

"That statement that the liquor trade would favor prohibition if prohibition did not prohibit, might go unchallenged if made by a child, but I must challenge it as being unworthy of a man in your position or of any man who has given thought to such questions.

"In conclusion, I report my offer to urge with you an amendment to the prohibition laws that will prohibit the bringing of liquor into or the possession of liquor in dry States or counties."

Scotch Whisky Industry Active

THE exportation of Scotch whisky to the United States is an important trade item. The exports as declared through the American consulates at the following places for the past years were as follows.

From—	1908	1909	1910
Aberdeen	$21,471	$21,772	$22,095
Dundee	194,712	203,594	203,701
Edinburgh	396,657	427,918	376,123
Glasgow	688,647	812,283	935,333
Troon	9,618	15,548	29,745
Total	$1,311,105	$1,481,115	$1,566,997

The following from the *London Times* indicates revived activity in this industry:

"An Edinburgh correspondent telegraphs that the patent-still branch of the Scotch whisky trade is enjoying quite a "boom" as the result of fears of a deficiency in the available stocks of suitable whisky.

"Distillers are busier now than they have been for many years, and the Distillers' Co. (Ltd.), which is the biggest producer in the world and dominates the industry in England and Ireland as well as in Scotland, is recommissioning the Ardgowan distillery at Greenock. This distillery was acquired in 1902 to prevent overproduction and has been silent for some time.

"During the past 10 months grain-whisky prices have advanced by from 25 to 50 per cent. As values were previously unduly depressed this will not involve any advance in retail prices, despite the fact that grain spirits bulk in blended whisky to a large extent, ranging up to over 90 per cent in the case of the cheaper qualities.

"The advance is attributed partly to the increased demand following upon the recovery in the consumption, but in the case of young whisky it is also accounted for to some extent by speculation."

LASH'S BITTERS
TONIC LAXATIVE

CHARLES MEINECKE & CO.

IMPORTERS

314 Sacramento Street San Francisco, Cal.

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A. BOAKE, ROBERTS & CO.
London, Eng. ..... BREWERS' MATERIALS

Some Choice Imported Vines

WHILE the discouraging sweet wine conditions may result in many vineyards in the interior being turned to more profitable crops than grapes, there is no question but that the favorable dry wine situation, on the other hand, will result in many acres being planted out in vines in the bay counties.

In the Livermore Valley, in particular, where the phylloxera has destroyed thousands of acres, grapes this year were scarce and as a result the minimum price was $20 a ton. In the Santa Clara Valley grapes are bringing $18 and in the Napa Valley from $15 to $17 cash being paid there for all grapes, for the first time for several years. In Sonoma and Mendocino Counties $15 a ton has been realized by the growers.

With prices so favorable, it is not surprising that many dry wine grape growers are planning to set out additional vines next spring. Experience has taught them that if they hope to dispose of their grapes readily, they must set out only the best varieties, for nowadays the wineries are more particular as to the quality of grapes delivered.

When it comes to quality, California is greatly indebted to Mr. G. de Latour, of Rutherford, who for some years has imported hundreds of thousands of choicest French grafted vines, which have been planted in all the important vineyards of the State, including those of the California Wine Association and the Italian-Swiss Colony.

This year, as usual, Mr. de Latour will receive a large shipment of French grafted vines, which will arrive about February 1st, and already he has had many orders for the different varieties which include for red wines—Alicante Bouschet, Aramon, Beclan, Cabernet, Cabernet Sauvignon, Carignan, Carbono, Chanche Noir, Cinsaut, Pineau, Grand Noir de la Calmette, Grenache, Camay, Mataro, Malbeck, Merlot, Meunier, Mendeuse, Petit Bouschet, Petit Syrrah, Pineau Noir, St. Macaire, Teinturier Male and Verdot.

For white wines—Chasselas, Colombar, Folle Blanche, Muscadelle de Bordelais, Pineau, Sauvignon Vert, Sauvignon Blanc, Semillon and Verdal.

Those vineyardists who contemplate setting out new vines next spring should look over this list and if they desire any of these choice varieties, they will show good judgment by promptly ordering what they need, for Mr. de Latour will only have for sale 200,000 vines grafted on all kinds of resistant stock.

Some time ago, Professor George Hussman, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture visited Mr. De Latour's vineyard at Rutherford, and expressed his surprise at the growth and production of these imported vines. He not only admired the crop, which was very large, but also the perfect unions of the stock. Professor Bioletti has also declared that they are the best imported vines he has seen in California, and are the only ones he would recommend.

This year M. de Latour was afraid his hundred acre crop would prove a failure, since the frost blackened his vines badly in the spring. But they have showed remarkable recuperative power and will produce at least 600 tons, or an average of six tons to the acre.

All of his grafted vines begin to produce two years after they are set out. This is proven by a beautiful fifty acre stretch of choice vines, set out in 1908, which the writer inspected the other day. From the liberal sprinkling of heavy bunches it is probable that a hundred tons will be picked from these flourishing young vines this year.

Most vineyardists are of the opinion that these fine varieties of grapes are shy bearers, but Mr. de Latour's imported vines have completely upset this theory, and as a result, his vines are spoken for months before they arrive by progressive grape growers anxious to secure not only quantity but quality as well.

Advertising California's Fine Wines in the East

UNDER the auspices of the Grape Growers' Association of California, our wine men and grape growers will install a handsome exhibit of wines in the "Governor's Special" which is to be a De Luxe train carrying the Governors of nine Western States, listed below, and consisting of five exhibit cars, one car devoted to California, and four cars to the other eight States. This train leaves St. Louis on November 17th. The Governors will be aboard from November 27th until the 17th of December. They will be officially received in Washington by President Taft who will board the train and greet the arrivals. The following States will participate: Washington, Californio, Idaho, Nebraska, Oregon, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado and Utah.

The itinerary includes the following cities: Chicago, Louisville, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Columbus, Pittsburg, Harrisburg, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia, Albany Utica, Syracuse, Buffalo, Rochester, Cleveland, Detroit and Grand Rapids.

California's car, and in fact the whole train, is intended to promote the interests of the Panama-Pacific Exposition, and it will be largely known throughout the East as an "Exposition Train." Our exhibit in the California car will consist of wines, oils, nuts, fresh, dried and processed fruits, redwood products, a mineral exhibit and a mineral oil exhibit, with other small details which will make it as comprehensively Californian as it is possible to prepare in the short time left us.

In order to emphasize the importance of our viticultural industry, and to make our exhibit different from that of any other section, the center of the car will be converted into a grape arbor decorated with leaves and artificial bunches of grapes, and a handsome display of wines on either side down the center of the car. H. F. Stoll, who has had a wide experience in installing exhibits of this kind, is in charge of the decorations and reports that the display will be unique and very valuable from an advertising standpoint.

"Those who enter the car," says Mr. Stoll, "will be immediately impressed with the importance of California's viticultural industry and the variety of wines produced in our State. It is a fine opportunity to familiarize prominent people in the East with our superior wines, for the car will reach all the large Eastern cities.

It is an instance of the people of the country coming to our car to be educated, instead of our having to run after them. In every city where the De Luxe train will stop, arrangements have already been made to secure the attendance of the big commercial organizations, so that the cream of the business men of our country will inspect the car and see our wines."

Texas Majority

THE official count of the election on the State-wide prohibition amendment in Texas, which was held on July 22d, last, was announced by the State Election Board, who canvassed the vote at Austin, on September 20th, as follows: 237,130 votes against the amendment, and 230,251 for its adoption, a majority of 6879 against the prohibition amendment.



The Julius Levin Company

Distributors

SAN FRANCISCO CALIFORNIA

WINE AND BRANDY EXPORTS BY SEA

NAMES OF CONSIGNEES WILL NOT BE GIVEN

Owing to a recent order of the Secretary of the Treasury through his local representatives, it has been found necessary to discontinue giving the names of the Consignees at this port. We regret to have to make this announcement, but for the time being, such conditions will rule.

FROM SEPTEMBER 20 TO OCTOBER 20, 1911.

Destination.	Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
To Alaska	2	132	$205
" British Columbia	1	4,821	1,674
" Central America	14	17,299	6,141
" China	....	1,180	472
" Hawaiian Islands	204	133,273	48,511
" Mexico	36	3,441	1,408
" Philippine Islands	32	761	682
" South America	13	6,297	2,488
" Society Islands	....	4,119	974
" Samoan Islands	....	67	37
" Korea	....	154	61
" Dutch East Indies	....	342	162
" Sweden	....	34	27
" England	....	208	122
" France	....	150	60
" Germany	52	4,600	1,931
" New York	1,834	1,092,385	343,679
" Other Eastern States	....	68,043	27,154
Total	2,188	1,337,306	$435,788

WHISKY.

Destination.	Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
To Alaska	12	704	$1,648
" Central America	....	76	168
" China	4	.....	21
" Hawaiian Islands	233	1,571	5,765
" Mexico	2	82	105
" Philippine Islands	51	332	642
" South America	3	.....	17
Total	305	2,765	$8,366

BRANDY.

Destination	Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
To Alaska	8	.....	$58
" Hawaiian Islands	35	5,748	9,748
" New York	95	112	1,114
" Philippine Islands	25	.....	113
" South America	1	.....	11
" Other Eastern States	....	101	51
Total	164	5,961	$11,095

In transit to British Columbia, 120 cs Brandy.

BEER.

	Pkgs.	Value.
To Central America	91	$570
" China	50	245
" Hawaiian Islands	920	6,191
" Society Islands	33	229
" South America	8	84
Total	1,102	$7,319

MISCELLANEOUS WINES AND LIQUORS.

Destination.	Packages and Contents.
To Alaska	2 cs Gin, 2 cs Bitters, 6 cs Cordials, 1 cs Cherries in Marischino
" British Columbia	1 hf bbl Liquor
" Central America	18 cs Mineral Water, 4 cs Grape Juice, 1 csk Ginger Ale, 6 cs Cherries in Maraschino
" China	7 cs Champagne, 1 cs Ale, 30 cs Mineral Water, 3 bbls Ginger Ale, 1 cs Alcohol, 1 bbl Cider, 5 cs Grape Juice, 1 cs Cherries in Maraschino
" Hawaiian Islands	220 cs Mineral Water, 3 cs 2 bbls Alcohol, 16 cs Cider, 15 cs Champagne, 56 cs Grape Juice, 15 cs Liquors, 28 cs 2 hf bbls Cordials, 5 cs Ginger Brandy, 2 cs Syrup, 5 cs Grenadine, 20 cs 2 bbls Gin, 15 cs Vermouth, 14 cs Bitters, 2 cs Rum, 6 cs Cocktails, 1 bbl Blackberry Cordial, 2 cs Rock and Rye
" Japan	5 gals Alcohol
" Mexico	3 cs Chinese Spirits, 1 hf bbl Liquor, 30 cs Mineral Water, 3 cs Cherries in Maraschino, 4 cs China Wine, 25 cs Gin
" Philippine Islands	163 cs Grape Juice, 38 cs Cherries in Maraschino, 15 cs Cider
" South America	5 bbls Ginger Ale, 2 bbls Coco Cola, 2 cs Gin, 1 cs Cherries in Maraschino
" Samoan Islands	2 cs Cherries in Maraschino
" Havana	3 cs Grape Juice
" Korea	1 cs Grape Juice, 1 cs Cherries in Maraschino
" New York	1 hf bbl Cassis Juice, 12 cs Cordials
" Other Eastern States	9 bbls Cherries in Maraschino
Total	816 cs 110 bbls 5 hf bbls 1 csk 5 gals
Value	$13,128

IMPORTS BY SEA

Domestic.

FROM SEPTEMBER 20 TO OCTOBER 20, 1911.

FROM SEATTLE.

Beer ..... 1519 hhds 1129 bbls 968 hf bbls 840 qr bbls 2 csks
Wine ..... 15 cs 4 hf bbls
Liquors ..... 16 cs
Champagne ..... 90 cs
Whisky ..... 130 cs

BEER IN TRANSIT.

To Oakland ..... 41 hhds 143 bbls 40 hf bbls 75 qr bbls
" Alameda ..... 7 hhds 156 bbls 125 hf bbls 250 qr bbls
" Bakersfield ..... 45 hhds 50 bbls 20 hf bbls 130 csks
" Fresno ..... 80 bbls 70 hf bbls 30 qr bbls
" Fresno ..... 5 csks Malt
" Vallejo ..... 40 bbls 20 hf bbls
" Santa Clara ..... 70 bbls 10 qr bbls
" Nevada ..... 25 bbls 130 csks

Foreign.

FROM SEPTEMBER 20 TO OCTOBER 20, 1911.

FROM KOBE, JAPAN—Per Siberia, September 22.

169 csks Sake ..... San Francisco.
54 cs Sake ..... San Francisco.

FROM NEW YORK (via Salina Cruz)—Per Nevadan, September 24.

10 cs Whisky ..... San Francisco.
452 cs Wine ..... San Francisco.
15 csks Gin ..... San Francisco.
9 bbls Gin ..... San Francisco.
4 cs Brandy ..... Sacramento.
5 bbls Whisky ..... Stockton.
8 bbls Whisky ..... Portland.

FROM KOBE, JAPAN—Per China, September 29.

200 csks Sake ..... San Francisco.
58 cs Sake ..... San Francisco.

FROM NEW YORK (via Ancon)—Per Pleiades, September 29.

25 bbls Gin ..... San Francisco.

FROM ANTWERP—Per Crown of Castile, September 30.

50 cs Stout ..... Honolulu.
50 cs Wine ..... Honolulu.
35 cs Beer ..... Honolulu.
270 cs Gin ..... Honolulu.
714 cs Whisky ..... Honolulu.
185 cs Gin ..... Los Angeles.
1125 cs Mineral Water ..... San Francisco.
30 csks Fruit Juice ..... San Francisco.
726 cs Whisky ..... San Francisco.
1526 cs Gin ..... San Francisco.
578 cs Wine ..... San Francisco.
2 csks Wine ..... San Francisco.
50 cs Benedictine ..... San Francisco.
8 csks Brandy ..... San Francisco.
319 cs Liquors ..... San Francisco.
10 cs Bitters ..... San Francisco.
850 cs Vermouth ..... San Francisco.
125 cs Stout ..... San Francisco.
400 bbls Ginger Ale ..... San Francisco.
200 cs Beer ..... San Francisco.
45 cs Beer ..... Portland.
900 cs Whisky ..... Vancouver.
375 cs Gin ..... Vancouver.
10 csks Gin ..... Vancouver.
10 octs Gin ..... Vancouver.
76 csks Whisky ..... Vancouver.
12 cs Liquors ..... Vancouver.
50 bbls Ginger Ale ..... Vancouver.
75 cs Ale ..... Vancouver.
150 cs Spirits ..... Vancouver.
450 cs Beer ..... Vancouver.
120 cs Brandy ..... Vancouver.

FROM ANTWERP—Per Chancellor, October 1.

379 cs Liquors ..... San Francisco.
5 cs Kirsch ..... San Francisco.
300 cs Wine ..... San Francisco.
551 cs Brandy ..... San Francisco.
200 bbls Beer ..... San Francisco.
96 bbls Ginger Ale ..... San Francisco.
475 cs Whisky ..... San Francisco.
15 csks Whisky ..... San Francisco.
1 hhd Whisky ..... San Francisco.
5 cs Mineral Water ..... San Francisco.
51 cs Stout ..... San Francisco.
10 octs Brandy ..... San Francisco.
200 cs Gin ..... San Francisco.
20 cs Beer ..... Portland.
80 cs Wine ..... Victoria.
45 cs Beer ..... Vancouver.
1103 cs Whisky ..... Vancouver.
65 cs Liquors ..... Vancouver.
250 cs Stout ..... Vancouver.
2 csks Whisky ..... Vancouver.
50 cs Wine ..... Vancouver.
100 cs Vermouth ..... Vancouver.
2250 cs Whisky ..... Los Angeles.
20 csks Whisky ..... Los Angeles.

FROM NEW YORK (via Salina Cruz)—Per Mexican, October 2.

25 cs Wine ..... Los Angeles.
4 csks Whisky ..... Seattle.
25 cs Whisky ..... Tacoma.
10 bbls Whisky ..... Tacoma.
1 cs Wine ..... Honolulu.
5 bbls Whisky ..... Honolulu.
4 bbls Gin ..... Honolulu.
150 bbls Beer ..... Honolulu.
15 bbls Whisky ..... San Francisco.

12 bbls Gin .....San Francisco.
2 csks Gin .....San Francisco.
58 cs Wine .....San Francisco.
15 cs Cordials .....San Francisco.
1 bbl Gin .....Sacamento.
10 cs Brandy .....Sacamento.
5 csks Gin .....Oakland.

FROM KOBE, JAPAN—Per Manchurian, October 5.

540 csks Sake .....San Francisco.
75 cs Sake .....San Francisco.

FROM NEW YORK (via Salina Cruz)—Per Nebraskan, October 5.

120 cs Gin .....San Francisco.
13 bbls Gin .....San Francisco.
1 csk Whisky .....San Francisco.
10 cs Liquors .....Portland.

FROM ANTWERP—Per Robert Dollar, October 6.

4090 cs Whisky .....San Francisco.
18 octs Whisky .....San Francisco.
5028 cs Gin .....San Francisco.
80 cs Wine .....San Francisco.
995 cs Liquors .....San Francisco.
100 cs Absinthe .....San Francisco.
10 cs Kirsch .....San Francisco.
225 cs Brandy .....San Francisco.
100 csks Mineral Water .....San Francisco.
125 cs Beer .....San Francisco.
17 octs Whisky .....Seattle.
51 cs Whisky .....Seattle.
100 cs Absinthe .....Seattle.
110 cs Benedictine .....Seattle.
300 cs Mineral Water .....Seattle.
500 cs Vermouth .....Seattle.
750 cs Gin .....Seattle.
150 cs Whisky .....Los Angeles.
650 cs Gin .....Los Angeles.
25 cs Rum .....Los Angeles.
50 cs Wine .....Los Angeles.
336 cs Beer .....Los Angeles.

FROM HAMBURG—Per Acilia, October 6.

62 bbls Wine .....Seattle.
50 cs Spirits .....San Francisco.

FROM ANTWERP—Per Ernest Reyer, October 6.

40 bbls Whisky .....San Francisco.
235 cs Mineral Water .....San Francisco.
1 cs Liquors .....San Francisco.

FROM ANTWERP—Per Solveig, October 8.

200 cs Vermouth .....Portland.
50 cs Absinthe .....Portland.
140 cs Wine .....Portland.
75 cs Stout .....Portland.
75 cs Liquors .....Portland.
425 cs Beer .....Portland.
400 cs Mineral Water .....Portland.
870 cs Gin .....Portland.
5 cs Bitters .....Portland.
586 cs Wine .....San Francisco.
568 cs Brandy .....San Francisco.
600 cs Amer Picon .....San Francisco.
230 cs Benedictine .....San Francisco.
4 csks Wine .....San Francisco.
451 cs Liquors .....San Francisco.
5 cs Kirsch .....San Francisco.
500 cs Absinthe .....San Francisco.
3 csks Rum .....San Francisco.
2890 cs Gin .....San Francisco.
15 csks Brandy .....San Francisco.
24 cs Bitters .....San Francisco.
1411 cs Vermouth .....San Francisco.
55 cs Mineral Water .....San Francisco.
400 cs Fernet .....San Francisco.
150 cs Porter .....San Francisco.
100 cs Punch .....San Francisco.
100 cs Beer .....San Francisco.

FROM NEW YORK (via Ancon)—Per San Jose, October 12.

284 bbls Whisky .....San Francisco.
2 cs Wine .....San Francisco.
5 csks Vermouth .....San Francisco.
5 bbls Gin .....San Francisco.

FROM NEW YORK (via Salina Cruz)—Per Missourian, October 12.

25 csks Mineral Water .....Los Angeles.
50 cs Wine .....Portland.
19 cs Liquors .....Spokane.
36 cs Wine .....Seattle.
700 cs Whisky .....Seattle.
20 bbls Whisky .....Seattle.
25 cs Liquors .....Seattle.
5 bbls Gin .....Tacoma.
10 csks Gin .....Tacoma.
55 bbls Whisky .....Tacoma.
100 cs Whisky .....Tacoma.
2 bbls Wine .....Portland.
10 cs Whisky .....San Francisco.
7 bbls Liquors .....San Francisco.
4 bbls Brandy .....San Francisco.
10 csks Wine .....San Francisco.
10 cs Wine .....San Francisco.
14 cs Cordials .....San Francisco.
25 cs Champagne .....San Francisco.
90 cs Bitters .....San Francisco.

FROM KOBE, JAPAN—Per Chiyo Maru, October 12.

630 csks Sake .....San Francisco.
101 cs Sake .....San Francisco.
110 casks Sake .....Los Angeles.

FROM VICTORIA—Per City of Pueblo, October 13.

100 cs Whisky .....San Francisco.
6 bbls Whisky .....San Francisco.
6 cs Brandy .....Los Angeles.
14 cs Whisky .....Los Angeles.

FROM NEW YORK (via Salina Cruz)—Per Isthmian, October 17.

4 hhds Fruit Juice .....Portland.
1 csk Fruit Juice .....San Francisco.
680 cs Whisky .....San Francisco.
5 bbls Whisky .....San Francisco.
11 cs Cordials .....Stockton.
2 csks Whisky .....Stockton.

IMPORTS BY RAIL IN BOND.

FROM SEPTEMBER 20 TO OCTOBER 20, 1911.

Via New York—
110 cs Wine .....From Rotterdam.
2 cs Brandy ..... " "
Via Detroit—
100 cs Champagne .....From Antwerp.

CALIFORNIA WINE TO NEW YORK.

September 15th to October 16th, 1911.

214 bbls .....Italian Vineyard Co.
299 " .....Scatena & Co.
122 " .....Charrot & Henry
122 " .....Sig. Krauter
200 " .....A. Gazzola
5 " .....Philip Rapp
5 " .....Sam'l Streit & Co.
350 " .....Chas. Scheuler

From San Francisco, SS. Panama.

170 cases .....Calwa Distributing Co.

From San Francisco, SS. Cristobol.

655 bbls .....California Wine Association
318 " .....Sonoma Wine & Brandy Co.
139 " .....California Wineries

From San Francisco, SS. Kentuckian.

126 bbls .....Italian Vineyard Co.
335 " .....Scatena & Co.
600 " .....S. Krauter
100 " .....Cioçca-Lombardi Wine Co.
75 " .....V. Casazza & Bro.
125 " .....A. Rudini.
239 " .....French-American Wine Co.
60 " .....Savoy Wine & Importing Co.
250 " .....W. P. Bernagozzi
30 " .....F. Landi
150 " .....C. Manzella & Son

From San Francisco, SS. Advance.

60 bbls .....A. Cassano
314 " .....California Wine Association
63 " .....F. Denaci

October 1 to 15, 1911.

From San Francisco SS. Ancon.

175 bbls. .....E. L. Spellman & Co.
100 " .....French-American Wine Co.
548 " .....C. Schilling & Co.
514 " .....Italian-Swiss Colony
2412 " .....Lachman & Jacobi
200 " .....Scatena & Co.
250 " .....Gazolo & Fogliasso
919 " .....California Wineries
3723 " .....California Wine Association
1751 " .....Italian-Swiss Colony
398 " .....Sonoma Wine & Brandy Co.
98 " .....Order

From San Francisco, SS. Colon.

489 bbls. .....Italian-Swiss Colony
12 " .....C. Schilling & Co.
30 " .....Order

From San Francisco, SS. Texan.

100 " .....M. Ajell
550 " .....French-American Wine Co.
350 " .....Scatena & Co.
1000 " .....Lagomarsino Wine Co.
450 " .....Gazzola & Fogliassi
421 " .....Order

OBITUARY



PIETRO C. ROSSI

IT IS our sad duty to record the untimely death of P. C. Rossi, president of the Italian-Swiss Colony of California. His demise was due to an accident, which occurred at the Asti Colony on October 8. He was driving to the depot behind a fractious horse, and in endeavoring to leap from the carriage, he was thrown, the fall fracturing his skull. The unfortunate gentleman did not regain consciousness and expired in a short time. Medical science could do nothing for him.

Mr. Rossi was born near Turin, Italy, 56 years ago, of a family which for generations have been growers of grapes and makers of wines, in a country that is the natural home of the vine. At college he devoted his principal study to chemistry, and on his vacations he employed his time in assisting in the vintage work. There he gained the rudiments of the art of wine making, and this undoubtedly led to his adopting viticulture and viniculture as his life's study and work.

In 1875, after graduating with honors, he came to California, settling in San Francisco, where he opened a drug store, which he conducted for many years. Later Mr. Rossi married the daughter of Justinian Caire, a well-known and wealthy merchant of this city, who bore him fourteen children, ten of whom are living. Mr. Rossi became interested in the Italian-Swiss Agricultural Colony in 1880, shortly after it was organized, and by reason of his knowledge of vines and wines the directors early elected him President and Manager of the colony, an office which he retained at his demise.

We know of no one who has contributed individually so much to the promotion and success of the California wine industry as

Mr. Rossi. He was truly a captain of industry, far-sighted and extremely energetic and equipped with a well-balanced mind. Added to this his personality was exceptionally pleasing and he was always approachable notwithstanding the great call there was upon his time as the head of the Italian-Swiss Colony with its eight wineries and many thousands of acres of vineyards and several branch houses throughout the United States.

From the beginning of the colony he was satisfied that California could produce as fine wines as any other part of the world, and it was his life work to establish the truth of his idea. That his theories were justified was proven by the fact that a few days prior to his death the Italian-Swiss Colony won the Grand Prix at the World's Exposition in Turin, Italy. In striving for excellence he spared neither time nor expense to secure it, and he has set a valuable example which may be followed to the advantage of the California wine industry for all time. Mr. Rossi by his life effort has left an impression upon this industry which will long be felt, for he was surely one of the real fathers of it.

The deceased was one of our foremost bankers and business men, at the height of his mental and physical powers, and admired by all who knew him. By reason of his able and kindly efforts in behalf of his countrymen, he was, in 1907, created Cavalier of the Order of the Italian Crown by King Victor Emanuel III.

Mr. Rossi was exceptionally fortunate in the fact that he leaves twin sons, Edmund and Robert, 25 years old, who for the past few years have been actively engaged in studying and perfecting themselves in wine making as well as the business methods of the colony. It will therefore be their duty to take up and carry on the work of their talented sire.

The funeral was held in the Italian church of Saints Peter and Paul, in San Francisco, October 11, with simple and impressive ceremony. The pall bearers, selected from the oldest employes of the colony, were R. G. Hamilton, L. Munier, T. F. Malesani, P. Pellegrini, A. C. Stelter, W. Ghiradelli, while the honorary pall bearers included A. Gherini, Andrea Sbarboro, B. R. Kittridge, C. Schilling, S. Federspiel, Henri Hoffman, Horace R. Hudson, O. A. Rouleau, James McNab and Henry J. Crocker.

A. W .G. A. Extends Sympathy

NEW YORK, October 13th, 1911.

It is with sincere regret that we announce to our members news of the sudden death of Mr. P. C. Rossi, president of the Italian-Swiss Colony, and one of the honored vice-presidents of this association. This sad event, which was the result of a distressing accident, occurred at Asti, Cal., on Sunday last, October 8th. As we are informed, Mr. Rossi was thrown out of his carriage and survived only a few hours.

Mr. Rossi was born in the city of Turin, Italy, 56 years ago. After leaving the grammar school he went to the University of Turin, from which he graduated with honors in 1875. A few years later he decided to come to this country and went to San Francisco, Cal. Shortly after the organization of the Italian-Swiss Colony in 1881, Mr. Rossi became interested, and was elected president and general manager.

In the death of Mr. P. C. Rossi, the whole American wine industry has lost one of its most aggressive and enterprising members, and in a business way he leaves a place which it will be difficult to fill.

Mr. Rossi, at the time of his death was in full health and vigor and in the midst of his many enterprises. He is survived by a widow and ten children, to whom are extended our sympathies in their great loss.

W. E. HILDRETH, President.
L. J. VANCE, Secretary.

Suffrage It Is

THE final count of the ballots cast on October 10th, on the women's suffrage amendment, shows that suffrage carried by a few hundred votes. It was fortunate for the suffragists that thousands of the representative voters of the State have a habit of not voting except at the general election. Had these voters gone to the polls and registered their will we would have had to write a different story from this. Probably no one was more surprised than the ladies themselves at their success. Now that they have the franchise we trust they will realize the responsibility and endeavor to vote intelligently. If they do this the great wine industry of California need have little fear for its safety, but if they are lead away from the facts by faddists and fanatical agitators, they are in a position to do a world of harm not only to it and other interests, but to the State generally. If they will take the experience of the people of Colorado in dealing with the wine industry, as well as the liquor traffic, they and the State will profit thereby.

The Almighty did not intend California for a dry State otherwise he would not have made it the ideal home of the grape and this is a good view of the proposition for the ladies to take.

Bakersfield Goes Wet

AS WE go to press, dispatches announce that Bakersfield, where the Anti-Saloon League has been making a most desperate fight, voted wet by a majority of more than two to one. The wets polled 2078 votes as against 924 drys. Two districts out of the five in Kern County are reported to have gone dry, but we are unable to name them at this writing. Tehachapi is reported to have gone wet.

Topazor
The White Wine

Nectarubi
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WINDSOR WINERY, SONOMA CO.

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The California Wine Association reports October business much better than that of last year, both in the movement of wines and in prices. Better values are being obtained for all wines save the cheap sweets. The improvement in business is not only local but general.

Manager Finn, of Louis Taussig & Co., informs us that his house is highly satisfied with the situation. They find business good, and fully up to their expectations, and collections are such as to cause no complaint.

October trade with Jesse Moore Hunt Co. showed a healthy improvement over the same month of last year. With slight exceptions there has been a steady increase and they feel certain that these conditions will continue. They report collections good.

Chas. Meinecke & Co. were quite well pleased with business during the past month. Business in imports was good while the call for their domestics has kept them exceedingly busy. In the matter of R. B. Hayden whisky the demand has been so heavy that they have been compelled to turn down orders.

Manager Lind, of A. P. Hotaling & Co., in speaking of the business situation, said: "Our trade during October was 40 per cent greater than during the same month, 1910. At the same time collections have exceeded the volume of sales. This shows the dealers who have been in distress during the past year and a half are settling their old accounts, and getting back on a prosperous basis. We find everything satisfactory and the present outlook highly encouraging."

L. Wagner & Sons, the well-known coppersmiths, by reason of steadily increasing business, have found it necessary to seek larger quarters. Their friends and customers will find them at 85-89 Minna Street. They are now housed in a brick building and have twice more space for manufacturing purposes than they had at the old quarters. They report a busy and prosperous season.

George K. Edwards, a member of the San Jose firm of Mitchell, Murphy & Company, wholesale liquor merchants, died suddenly at that city from heart failure recently. Deceased had lived in San Jose and was well and favorably known by many of the elder citizens.

George S. Gosling, representing Rosskam, Gerstley & Co., Philadelphia, is in the city in the interest of the well-known brands of his house. He expects to give these brands greater publicity here than ever before, particularly between now and the opening of the Exposition. He is one of the most capable men in his line of business.

We are informed that Chas. F. Rich, who has for some time past been vice-president and general manager of the well-known California Winery, at Sacramento, no longer occupies that position. At this writing we are not informed as to who will succeed to this important billet.

George De Latour, the well-known vineyardist and wine man, nearly lost his life in a runaway accident the fore part of the month. He was thrown out of the vehicle and escaped with severe bruises and a broken collar bone. He is doing nicely and will be on deck as lively as usual ere long.

Geo. J. Thomas, who has been identified with the E. H. Lancel Company since 1907, and who for the last two years has been employed by the United States Government as wine expert, has retired from that firm. It is understood he will devote his time to the services of the Government in the future. The REVIEW wishes him well.

We are glad to see that the true interest of the viticultural industry of the State is being well cared for by the appointment of Secundo Guasti, president of the Italian Vineyard Company, one of the committee of seven to make arrangements for the grape display at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, to be held at this city in 1915. We only hope that equally sound judgment will be shown in the appointment of the balance of the committee.

The city council of Oakland has finally passed Commissioner Turner's resolution which permits no transfer of license from that portion of the city lying west of Lake Merritt and south of Twenty-second street to other portions of the city, excepting the frontage on San Pablo avenue. No application shall be approved by the license inspector until approved by two commissioners and no license that has been revoked for cause shall be granted to anybody.

A Boise, Idaho, dispatch, says that with 20 out of 27 counties of the State "dry" and the sweeping victories in Canyon and Bannock counties last month when those counties voted overwhelmingly to remain "dry" under the local option law, prohibitionists in Idaho are waging a vigorous campaign and are now making the boast that within the next three years Idaho will become the first prohibition State west of the Rocky Mountains.

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The Ad Men's Banquet

THE banquet given by the Advertising Association of San Francisco at Techau Tavern, on Friday evening, October 27th, had been intended as a welcome to the association's returned delegates from the Boston convention of the Associated Advertising Clubs of America. It was decided later to invite the directors of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition as guests of honor also, so as to kill two birds with one stone. When the speech-making began, it developed that the banquet was to mark the association's formal entry into the work of devising ways and means of creating, fostering and developing advertising for the community. So the sentiment of the diners re-echoed that of Toastmaster Jewell, when he declared: "No longer shall San Francisco be satisfied to lay back and complacently accept the gifts of the gods and later sink into that state of inertia so aptly described by Grover Cleveland as 'innocuous desuetude.' But she shall rise to her opportunities, and instead of speaking casually of her glorious climate, her wonderful soil, bountiful products and incomparable location as the metropolis of the West, advertise them."

There was an individuality such as one might expect from advertising men in everything at the banquet, from the menu to the decorations. The latter took the form of a canvas stretched around the four walls, on which were painted characters, figures, cartoons—little marks of originality that distinguished the advertisements that have made known to everybody certain products. The menus were printed in display type on a sheet of paper the size of our daily newspapers, and the tablecloths were paper billboard signs.

The hit of the evening was the toast, sung to the tune of "My Hero," one of the popular melodies in "The Chocolate Soldier," which read as follows:

Come! Come! All San Francisco,
Our hearts are true—
Come! Come! Our glasses raising—
A toast to you—
Come! Come! Naught can efface her,
Our voices blending now to praise her
Beyond compare!
Rise! Rise! All California,
Hail to our fair.

The song fitted the occasion beautifully, and it was a good sight to see the two hundred guests raise their glasses in a burst of enthusiasm. At first it was Cresta Blanca, Sauterne and Claret that they used to toast San Francisco and the Exposition, and later the Italian-Swiss Colony's new brand of Champagne, Golden State, Extra Dry, was drunk and thoroughly enjoyed. I believe the chorus was repeated a dozen times during the evening, and I am sure it will soon be popular in every hotel, restaurant, cafe and club, for the Panama-Pacific International Exposition people have announced they are going to ask every dining place in the city to encourage its adoption, for it would make a pretty picture to see all guests join in the chorus and rise every time the toast is played by the orchestra, just as they do when they hear the strains of the "Star Spangled Banner."

Albert L. Hall, one of the San Francisco delegates to the Advertising Men's Convention in Boston, and recently commissioner of exploitation at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition in Seattle, made a big hit when he announced that although the 3,600 delegates from all over the United States, Canada and England, were lavishly dined and wined for a week, he did not see one person intoxicated. "Newspaper and advertising men are supposed to be great boozers," he said, "but at Boston we proved conclusively that we could have a good time and drink like gentlemen. The mayor of Boston said we were the best behaved set of men who had ever invaded the Bean City."

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Baird-Daniels Company
New York
"Oxford Club" Gins

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Green River Whiskey—
"The Whiskey without a Headache"

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"Great Auk's Head" Guinness's Stout
Bass's Ale, Royal Belfast Ginger Ale and Sarsaparilla

A. Overholt & Co.
Pittsburg, Penn.
Old Overholt Rye Whiskey
"The Whiskey that made **Rye** Whiskey **Famous**"

Kentuckian Wins Wager

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—When the Olympic, the biggest ocean steamship afloat, docked at New York on her last arrival preceding her collision at Cowes with the British cruiser, "Hawke," a group of passengers was blockaded in the New York "gang-plank" by a superheated argument between a canny Scotchman in knickerbockers and a stalwart Kentuckian.

These two, it seems, had met up in the Highlands of Scotland, where the Scotchman had vainly tried to persuade the Kentuckian that "Scotch" on its native heath was as good as the celebrated "Bourbon" whisky of the Blue Grass region of Kentucky.

The Kentuckian could not "see" the Scot's product, and the discussion had continued throughout the wave-splitting voyage of the giant greyhound. A coterie of twenty or more passengers had become involved on one side or the other before the Statue of Liberty was in sight.

"I've been in America before," said the Scotchman, "and I'll wager the rental of six automobiles for the crowd that a trip up New York City from the Battery to the Bronx, stopping at one hundred first-class cafes, hotels and bars will show that we will find a certain brand of Scotch whisky (which he named) more times than any single brand of your bottled in bond Bourbon."

"You are on," said the Kentuckian, "and the loser pays also for the purchase of a bottle of each brand wherever they are found."

Baggage was quickly cleared, six big automobiles were ordered, and a prompt start was made from the Battery.

On the big red car which headed the procession and in which sat the two principals, an impromptu banner was floated to the breeze, on which had been hastily painted the words, "From the Battery to the Bronx." Spectators gazed at this banner in amazement and wondered what it meant.

"Permit me to observe," said the well-groomed New Yorker in the party, "that it behooves us to remember that the name 'Manhattan,' which is given to the great island whose main zone we are about to traverse, originated, according to Indian memory, from their first entertainment by Hendrick Hudson. They called it 'Manashactanienk,'—'the-place-where-we-all-get-drunk' Let us, therefore, beware, and make most of our purchases in original bottles to remain unopened during the contest, at least."

Seeing the name "Roosevelt & Schuyler" over the door at 99 Pearl street, the Scotchman said, "Let's start at this place bearing the name like that of your distinguished ex-President." They went in. "A bottle of Old Taylor whisky bottled in bond," said the Kentuckian. This famous Kentucky brand of straight whisky upon which the Kentuckian was pinning his faith was produced, and the contest was on.

The Scotchman's chosen brand was not forthcoming. In the downtown section Old Taylor took an immediate lead, being found successively at Barracca's Restaurant, at Jack's, at Bauer's on Cortlandt street, at Shay's on Eighth street, and at Sheedy's.

In the Wall Street district Old Taylor took a still stronger lead, beginning with the brilliant cafe under the Consolidated Stock Exchange, where the party saw many of New York's most noted financiers. In the neighborhood of the Flat Iron building Old Taylor was found at Smith's, Preston's and McGinty's. At the Hoffman House both brands were produced, but the Kentuckians had the pleasure of calling attention to a bottle of Old Taylor with its striking old gold label, in the hand of one of the best known newspaper correspondents in the East, that celebrity being seated comfortably at a table pouring himself a drink.

The Scotchman not feeling elated over results thus far, became reminiscent, and observed how the Hoffman House bar had changed since he was in America back in the days of President Chester A. Arthur, when its priceless paintings and statuary made it the Mecca of sight-seers. The new bar, fronting on Broadway, is smaller and has practically none of the old-time master-pieces of art left to remind one of the halcyon days. "The up-town movement is leaving the Hoffman House behind," said the New Yorker. "See down yonder," said he, "how the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where Platt used to have his 'Amen corner,' has given away to that towering office building. New York's hotel, cafe, and theatre life has passed on up into the Great White Way, which begins about Twenty-ninth street, and ends at Columbus Circle."

It was getting dark and the lights of the Great White Way were beginning to sparkle and flare as up toward its heart the procession of automobiles now began to move. At the Breslin, Broadway and Twenty-ninth, Old Taylor increased its lead. At the Hotel Imperial another bottle of Old Taylor was added to the accumulating stock in the automobiles.

The party walked across to the Martinique, at Broadway and Thirty-third, where both Old Taylor and the Scotch brand were found. Many fashionably dressed diners were now entering these leading Broadway hotels. The party was only stopping at the most swagger places now. The famous old gold Taylor label was forthcoming at Browne's Chop House, 1424 Broadway, where it so happened that ladies were admitted for the first time in the history of this exclusive grill. Busy Broadway was now looking at the party with curiosity.

At Broadway and Forty-second street, they had reached the very zenith of Manhattan's restaurant glory, where the contestants entered Louis Martin's, where upon the ashes of failure of the ill-fated Cafe de l'Opera, Martin has reared one of the handsomest restaurants in the world. Old Taylor was on the wine card. At the Cadillac, Broadway and Firty-third street, Old Taylor was declared the most popular brand of straight whisky sold, which fact was amply attested by the number of bottles of it in use as the party entered. At Shanley's, just across Long Acre Square, where this beautiful cafe takes up the whole block, Old Taylor was again in evidence. On reaching Rector's new million dollar hotel at Broadway and Forty-fourth street, the party dined in the sumptuous red and gold room, where George Rector, handsome and immaculate in evening dress, made them at home over an Old Taylor high ball, for Old Taylor was found to be a well known brand at Rector's. A post-prandial visit to Dowling's, and the Hotel Astor gave Old Taylor a still bigger lead. Rodger's Grill, back of the Hippodrome, had Taylor; Washer's Cafe had it, and so the story continued up to Reisenweber's, at Columbus Circle, where the Kentuckians used to have their beef steak dinners in the days when John G. Carlisle was president of their New York society.

"Let's go to George Considine's," said the now blue Scot. "I hear his new Metropole is in the heart of the bright lights. He's the man who used to promote your big prize-fights between American and English champions, isn't he?" Considine's impressive figure was in evidence as the party entered. Old Taylor was there. At the "Green Turtle" and "College Inn," the Scotchman was regaled with boisterous vaudeville music, and the sight of many comely chorus girls which made him forget

for the moment that Old Taylor responded at both places, whereas his own brand only fell still further behind. To the great Summer Garden, "Under den Linden," at Broadway and Ninety-seventh, the automobile procession conveyed its conspicuous banner, "From the Battery to the Bronx." Here, seated out in the open, the party heard a German orchestra play "Alexander's Rag Time Band," and indulged in another round of Old Taylor high-balls, for to the Scotchman's intense disgust, old Taylor was there. "Let's go to the Bronx and finish the contest," said he sadly. They stopped at O'Toole's, on 125th street, at the Granite City," at Merchant's Cafe, at "The Lafayette," then at Schmidt's on 157th street, and ended in the center of the Bronx, at "Washington Inn."

At no single one of these could the Scotchman find his chosen brand, and at not one of them did the Kentuckian fail to get Old Taylor on the first call.

A tally of the bottles was made. There were one hundred and ten bottles of Old Taylor in the automobiles and only nine bottles of the Scotch brand.

"You win," said the Scotchman, "but tell me, how in the name of Heaven, did any one brand of straight whisky get such a wonderful distribution as this Old Taylor has in New York? That banner, 'From the Battery to the Bronx,' surely tells the truth about that whisky. I'm ready to pay my debt now, but say"—and the Scotchman looked appealingly at the Kentuckian, "Just let me keep those one hundred and ten bottles of Old Taylor, bottled in bond, won't you, for by Jove, I like it!"—*Exchange.*

A PARIS, FRANCE, telegram, dated October 22d, states that the 1911 vintage of champagne will be excellent. The quality of the claret at the time of tunning presages a great year for Bordeaux, though the quantity is only two-thirds of that of the average year. The Burgundy is of less satisfactory quality and the vintage of red wine will be about half the average, while white will be practically nil. From the Rhine, Moselle and Pfalz reports are uniformly good. Prices will be high both in France and Germany.

That unfair and one-sided piece of legislation, the Wyllie local option law, has, as we predicted, commenced to cause trouble and expense. In Mendocino County mandamus proceedings have been commenced against the county auditor to restrain him from paying the claims of the men who composed the election boards at the recent local option election. A number of irregularities are alleged in the manner of holding the election, the main one being that the proclamation did not set forth the purpose of the election.

Kentucky To Be A Watery Waste

IT is anomalous but true the drys have won in Kentucky so far as the Democratic party is concerned, and that only an opposition victory can prevent the Bourbon State from being turned into a watery grave. The old figure of speech about the Dutch taking Holland has to be reversed. The Dutch have lost Holland, and through every dike the water is pouring in. The Beckham vandals are on top. Colonel Henry Watterson, veteran of a thousand battles, pet of a Star-eyed Goddess, Defender of the faith, etc., etc., etc., fought like a Bayard or a Lion-Hearted Richard for the traditions of the State of Daniel Boone. He failed. He fell. Henceforth law will prohibit the selling of whisky in the whisky state, the time- honored fellowship of blue grass and rye will exist only as a divorce memory; and the man who makes wry faces at the situation will be at once subjected to the strictest surveillance of the police.

Once upon a time, in a Democratic National Convention, the spokesman of Kentucky alluded to his native commonwealth as "a State which makes whisky so excellent that drunkenness becomes a virtue." No Kentuckian ever accused him of hyperbole. Green River rippled its approval and Fort Scott applauded. Now all that is changed. A year ago Kentucky adopted legislation prohibiting the sale of liquors on railroad trains. Natives were not hit by this. Perhaps more passengers stopped off in Kentucky than before. But philosophy would have indicated that this entering wedge was perilous. It seems to have done its awful work thoroughly.

In 1794, when the whisky rebels in Pennsylvania had been overcome and dispersed by President Washington's proclamation, after 15,000 militiamen from six states had been rushed to the Monongahela country, a number of the distillers moved their plants to Kentucky, settled near Fort Scott, and established what became for a century the greatest industry of their adopted State. But they were not the first makers of whisky in Kentucky. A colony from Maryland had settled in 1787 on Salt river, within fifty miles of Louisville, and had used the surplus of their corn crop in this way very generally, though not with regular distillery plants. Now about a third of Kentucky's whisky is distilled in Louisville. Corn whisky is Kentucky's specialty. Not very much rye is raised in the State.

There's a great chance for the Republicans of Kentucky. If they nail to the mast the standard of King Alcohol they may win. Certain it is that the spectacle of Kentucky as a watery waste in the near future is disconcerting to any friend of the dramatic unities. If drunkenness is no longer a virtue in Kentucky it has lost its last ditch fight, and from this time forth there shall be no more cakes and ale in American life.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

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California Wines Win Highest Honors

THE irony of fate was never better illustrated than in the death of P. C. Rossi. Every loyal Californian was delighted to learn, only a few weeks ago, that the Italian-Swiss Colony's wines had been awarded the "Grand Prix" at the Turin International Exposition, for it meant new glory for the State of California and a boost in general for our native wines. But this rejoicing was quickly changed to sadness, when it was announced, only a week later, that Mr. Rossi, after achieving his life's ambition of raising the quality of our wines to the highest level of the imported article, had met with a fatal accident that cut short his brilliant career.



Wine Exhibit of Italian-Swiss Colony that won the Grand Prix at the International Exposition at Turin, Italy.

For the victory at Turin was a really notable triumph. The prize was won in competition with thousands of samples of wine from every section of the globe, and the jury was composed of some of the most famous wine tasters in Europe. When their decision was announced great surprise was expressed by many of the foreign exhibitors, for it was known that there was strong opposition and prejudice in the minds of several of the judges against American wines. However, they had promised to be just and fair, and when they tasted the fine California wines produced by the Italian-Swiss Colony, especially their Golden State, Extra Dry, champagne, Tipo (red and white), Zinfandel, Burgundy, Sauterne, Chablis and Asti Rouge (Sparkling Burgundy), they felt it their duty, after seven long days of discussion, to award the Colony the highest possible honor. This means that all of these wines reached the 100 per cent. standard demanded by the jury.

California wines have won medals and diplomas in former French, German, Italian and Belgian Expositions, but this is the first time in the history of America's viticultural industry that our native wines have reached the very top of the ladder abroad. This achievement should convince the American people that today our dry and sweet wines, as well as our naturally fermented champagne, are the equal of those produced anywhere.

The San Francisco Call, in a very appropriate editorial, summed up Mr. Rossi's achievement as follows:

"Recognizing the fact that to accomplish success it was necessary to study and master the processes of European wine making, he spared neither money nor time in the acquisition of this knowledge. As one result we find that Mr. Rossi had produced, after several years of experiment, a champagne that expert judges have decided to be equal if not superior to the best European brands. Such is the official verdict of the jury of experts at the Turin international exposition. This result was not accomplished without taking infinite pains, and Mr. Rossi saw to it that no crude nor experimental article should be put on the market, but waited patiently until perfection was accomplished.

"It is a sorrowful ending that he should be untimely taken off in the very moment of success."

Nashville Votes To Defy Prohibition Law

TRUTH, morality and respect for law are being destroyed in many communities in this Union by the demoralizing action of the attempt to force total abstinence upon the people against their will. A recent incident illustrating the truth of this statement was the municipal election in Nashville, Tennessee. There the question of whether the law of the State should be obeyed or not, was the only one placed before the electorate, and that without any political trimmings whatever. It was centered in the re-election of Mayor Howse, who had winked at the sale of liquor in defiance of the prohibition law enacted by the Legislature, and in spite of press and pulpit "the liberal government ticket," of which he was the head, won by a big majority.

Here, therefore, is a case in which the power given to the people to insure obedience to the law, was used for the directly opposite purpose of defeating it—a municipality in rebellion against the laws of the sovereign State to which it owes its existence. Why? Because impossible laws have been passed by the minority, the enforcement of which is openly defied by the majority. A very nice state of things in a civilized community, brought about by the hypocrisy and cant of State-wide prohibition!

However, Nashville, Tennessee, is not alone in its rebellion against unjust laws. Georgia is another prohibition State, and in Savannah the saloons are run wide open. Also in Maine, where drunkenness abounds, and in other so-called prohibition States, where the speak-easies, blind pigs, blind tigers and bootleggers would get rich were it not for the hush money extorted by the very officials whose duty it is to improve the prohibition laws. Yet the exponents of this dangerous and defiling doctrine dare to commit their felonious offenses under the cloak of religion and temperance.

Dining and Wining the President

THE Taft banquet, given on Friday night, October 13th, by the Panama-Pacific International Exposition Company as a prelude to the ground-breaking ceremonies, was certainly "some" banquet. The decorations were probably the most elaborate of any dinner ever given in San Francisco, and the court of the Palace Hotel was especially suited for such a brilliant function. The scene represented San Francisco, the exposition city, in miniature. The eleven tables which stretched at right angles to that of the President, represented eleven streets—Oak, Fell, Golden Gate Avenue, McAllister, Market, Geary, Sutter, California, Sacramento Bay, the Esplanade, and the Panhandle, President Taft himself sat under a canopy representing the civic center, and at his back, amidst fruit, flowers and good California soil, was the silver spade with which he turned the first sod for the great exposition.

Overhead one saw enormous ropes of orange leaves thickly studded with fruit, great banks of autumn-tinted foliage and a riot of flowers from which only a California botanist could find names. Below was the brilliant spectacle presented by the



The Famous Gold and Onyx Punch Bowl

diners themselves—many of them bearing distinguished names and all adding their quota to the scene. It was a great banquet and thoroughly worth the $20.00 a plate which those present paid.

Cresta Blanca Sauterne and Lachman & Jacobi's Cabernet were used at the banquet, while at the Presidential luncheon at the Cliff House on Sunday, the Italian-Swiss Colony's new brand of California Champagne, Golden State, Extra Dry, was served exclusively. This is the first time the public has had an opportunity to taste this naturally fermented in the bottle champagne, and I am told that everyone present was delighted with the wine and predicted a big success for it when it is put on the market.

Delicious California punch, made from California wine, was served the Presidential party from the much-discussed gold and onyx punch bowl, when they boarded the cruiser "California" Sunday afternoon, October 15th, as the guests of Rear Admiral Chauncey Thomas, commander-in-chief of the Pacific fleet. The admiral, who is evidently a broad-minded man, decided that the officers and visitors ought not to have a monopoly of the fine wine presented to the flagship, and so in the evening, he saw to it that every enlisted man drank the health of the President with California's celebrated red and white wines, two bottles having been served to each mess.

This wine was the gift of the Grape Growers' Association of California, which, it will be remembered, presented a hundred cases some time ago, when, under the command of Rear Admiral Harber, the "California" participated in the centennial exposition ceremonies at Valparaiso, Chile. Among the members who contributed were the Sacramento Valley Winery, Italian-Swiss Colony, Wetmore-Bowen & Co., Theodore Gier Wine Co., Rosenblatt Bros., California Wine Association, William Hollscher & Co., Napa & Sonoma Wine Co., A. Finke's widow, Inglenook Winery, Schlesinger & Bender, and Lachman & Jacobi.

The recent decision given by Judge Austin in the Sanger local option election case, did not touch upon the question whether the city clerk was right or wrong in his refusal to certify as legally sufficient the petition of 118 residents for the calling of such an election. It was held that mandamus was not the proper remedy to pursue, it should have been a writ of review of the clerk's action. It was further held that under the Wylie law a special election can not be held where a general election falls due within the period of six months. Therefore the liquor license question cannot be decided before the regular city election next April, which comes within the time limit.

AMERICAN WINE GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.

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Paul Garrett, Garrett Co., Norfolk, Va.
I. Bear, Sol Bear & Co., Wilmington, N. C.
Hiram S. Dewey, H. T. Dewey & Sons Co., Egg Harbor, N. J.
D. Bauder, Pleasant Valley Wine Co., Rheims, N. Y.
Henry Frey, Germania Wine Cellars, Hammondsport, N. Y.
D. H. Maxfield, Naples Valley Cellars, Naples, N. Y.
L. R. Ryckman, Ryckman Wine Co., Brocton, N. Y.
Geo. C. Schon, The Lenk Wine Co., Toledo, Ohio.
P. C. Rossi, Italian-Swiss Colony, Asti, Cal.
Henry R. Gundlach, Gundlach-Bundschu Wine Co., San Francisco, Cal.
C. J. Wetmore, Wetmore-Bowen Co., Livermore, Cal.
S. Guasti, Italian Vineyard Co., Los Angeles, Cal.
Alfred Stern, Chas. Stern & Sons, Los Angeles, Cal.
H. Blatz, Sierra Madre Vintage Co., Lamanda, Cal.

OF INTEREST TO RETAILERS

Local Option Elections During October

SUPERVISORIAL District No. 2, Amador county, October 4th, went dry by 10 votes. It includes the unincorporated towns of Ione, Buena Vista and Carbondale.

Fort Bragg, Mendocino county, October 9th. Total vote cast 452; wet majority, 119.

Crescent City and three supervisorial districts, Del Norte county, October 10th. Total vote, 276; wet majority, 122. Requa, Wakefield and Newbourg also wet; Smith River settlement, dry.

Supervisorial Districts Nos. 1 and 2, Siskiyou county, October 17th. No. 1, including towns of Hornbrook, Ager, Hilt, Oak Bar, Hawkinsville, Dorris, Klamathon, Humbug and Mt. Hebron, wet by 170 majority, McCloud, Bartle and Mott, dry.

City of San Luis Obispo and supervisorial districts, San Luis Obispo county, October 21st. Total vote, city of San Luis Obispo, 1081, wet majority 89; District No. 1, including town of San Miguel, dry by 100; District No. 2, comprising towns of Los Osos, Cayucos, Morro, Cambria, San Simeon, wet by 80 majority; District No. 4, including towns of Beach, Pismo, Oso Flaco, wet by 78 majority; District No. 5, including town of Santa Marguerita, wet by good majority; Arroyo Grande, dry by ten votes.

Imperial City, Imperial county, October 24th; wet by a majority of 60 votes.

Much interest will center in Bakersfield and Kern county elections on October 31st, which will be decided too late to be announced in this issue.

The town council of Orland has called an election on a petition presented by William Goldsmith asking that an ordinance be passed allowing four saloons exclusive of hotel bars. The election will be held October 31. A petition asking for an ordinance limiting saloons to four including hotel bars was laid over until the first Monday in November.

It is stated that a movement is on foot to call a local option election at Oxnard, where it is claimed that with the help of the women voters it will be no trouble whatever to close the saloons. The whole of Ventura County is now dry, and has been for several years, with the exception of Oxnard, which has heretofore withstood all attempts of the Anti-Saloon League.

Per Capita Drinking Under Prohibition

(Letter by T. M. Gilmore, President of the National Model License League, in the September 16, 1911, issue of the Outlook, edited by the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, Hamilton W. Mabie, and Theodore Roosevelt.)

"The impossibility of prohibition is shown conclusively by the fact that all men go up in the air—be they prohibitionists or anti-prohibitionists, be they ministers or laymen—if you suggest that prohibitory laws, if adopted at all, should not only prohibit the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages, but should prohibit the purchase, possession, and use of such beverages; and this because no man is willing to have the law prohibit him, however anxious he may be for it to prohibit others.

"As long as people are free to buy and use liquor, it will be made and sold; and until a large majority of the people are willing to vote in favor of prohibiting the purchase, possession, and use of liquor, it is idle to adopt laws prohibiting the manufacture and sale, because such laws will be nullified, as they are today, by ninety per cent of the very people who vote for them.

"We have prohibition, so-called, in over one-half of this country, geographically, and we have had hundreds and thousands of so-called temperance campaigns, and these campaigns have cost in the aggregate hundreds of millions of dollars, and they have brought about the most unfortunate divisions in society, turning father against son and brother against brother, they have resulted in the destruction of millions of private property without compensation, they have destroyed in the aggregate hundreds of millions of revenues, and they have developed, as no other movement has ever developed, a disregard for law in our various states; and yet, when we refer to the records—the records that are indisputable—to discover the fruits of this long-drawn-out and most expensive agitation, we find that the per capita consumption of whisky and beer has not decreased, but, on the contrary, it has increased in proportions as remarkable as the increase of the so-called dry territory.

"Fifteen years ago our per capita consumption of alcoholic beverages, carefully figured in proportion to our population at that time, was about fifteen gallons, whereas today it figures close to twenty-three gallons; and if this agitation is continued along the present lines, and if the larger proportion of the people are compelled to do what the people in States like Kansas, Oklahoma, Maine, Georgia, and North Carolina are doing—that is, keep a supply of liquor in every home—this per capita consumption will undoubtedly become larger in the future."

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OF INTEREST TO RETAILERS

Solving the "Liquor Problem"

THE failure of Prohibition to prohibit in Maine and the closeness of the vote in the Pine Tree and Lone Star States on this "absorbing" question, shows that the people are somewhat divided on the "liquor question." New York, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Nebraska, Michigan have tried prohibition and have in turn rejected it. So in practically every New England State. State-wide prohibition has been tried in the South, with poor success and the Bourbons of Kentucky are now battling with the cause, seeking to gain their ends by advocacy of the "county unit" plan. By specious pleas and devious ways the artful ones have almost gained control of the Democracy of that State—in fact, prohibition is really on trial in the campaign now being bitterly waged in the Blue Grass State.

And now comes T. M. Gilmore, president of the National Model License League, openly challenging the superintendent of the Ohio Anti-Saloon League to prove that prohibition prohibits, in a most unique manner.

Hearken to the clever head of the Model License League in his direct challenge to prove the efficacy of prohibition.

If liquor be the evil you say it is, it ought to be prohibited and surely the sovereign States in the exercise of their police powers can pursue it as relentlessly as they would pursue a criminal at large or the germs, if you please, of a plague fatal to human life.

If the people will vote for real prohibition such as I suggest, it will seal the doom of the liquor traffic and if they will not vote for it, then the people are not ready for prohibition and it is foolish to advocate it. To prohibit merely the sale is, I contend, a farce pure and simple, and no one understands that better than you do.

We should have real prohibition or else we should give the nation, including the liquor men, a rest. It is criminal to destroy millions of private properties and revenues for the sake of laws that are not expected to interfere with the consumption of liquors.

What does Mr. Gilmore propose? First of all he says Prohibition is undermining the ministry and the churches, making political machines instead of religious institutions, casting doubt on the Bible, and even attacking the divinity of Christ. So much by way of prelude.

Mr. Gilmore offers to join with the Anti-Saloon League in asking the legislatures in all prohibition States and all States where local option prevails, to amend all prohibitory laws so as to provide a penalty of $100 and thirty days in jail, if any one orders liquor brought into "dry" territory or if any one brings liquor into such territory or has it in possession.

"LET THE VOTER UNDERSTAND," SAYS MR. GILMORE, FEARLESSLY, "THAT PROHIBITION NOT ONLY PROHIBITS THE SALE BUT THE PURCHASE, POSSESSION AND USE OF LIQUOR."

That appears to be a fair challenge, a square and fair test, But if betting wasn't illegal and prohibited, it would be the "one safe bet" that the challenge will not be accepted. Such a test would have made Maine, the pioneer "Prohibition tember 20, 1911.

Jones Expects "Dry" President

THERE will be a vigorous Prohibition campaign all over the country next year, unless the plans already made are changed. And the Prohibitionists expect to accomplish much—no less than the election of a "dry" president, according to Charles R. Jones, chairman of the Prohibition national committee.

The expectations of Mr. Jones are likely to be disappointed—as far as the election of the president goes, but they may succeed in a number of accomplishments unless the wine and spirit trade meets them on their ground. They already hold more than two-thirds of the country as "dry" territory, and they plan extending it piece by piece, some each year.

The Prohibition party is a force not to be treated lightly. It has in its ranks many men of character and ability, and its treasury is freely contributed to. The campaign which should be put up in opposition to it is a campaign of education.—*North American Wine and Spirit Journal.*

Early in the month Fort Bragg distinguished itself by defeating the "drys" by the overwhelming majority of 119. By this means the city indicated its desire and intention to remain "wet," completely threw the water wagon off the track, and set other communities about to hold similar elections an excellent example.

San Luis Obispo celebrated the vintage season by defeating the fanatical prohibitionists by a majority of 89 votes at the local option election, held in that city October 21st. On the same date Arroyo Grande City went dry by 10 votes. The people of San Luis Obispo are to be congratulated on their good sense.

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OF INTEREST TO RETAILERS

"Every Little Bit"

THE Lily White Ribbon Wearers' Glee Club is preparing to give a series of soirees, at which the following song, to be sung to the popular tune, "Every Little Bit Added to What You've Got Makes Just a Little Bit More," will be rendered. At these functions certified milk and crackers will be served.

When I was a boy my father said:
"To drink is very wrong,
Your throat was made to fill with food,
Or else to roar in song,
When you are thirsty, you should wait
Until it fades away—
Don't ever wet your whistle, boy,
For wet it will not stay!

Every little bit added to what you take
Makes it a little bit worse,
Drinking of water, or whisky, or wine,
This is an awful curse!
"Don't get the habit of drinking at all,
Teach your throat to be good,
When you get thirsty, swallow a bale
Of some new breakfast food!"

Now I am grown, the prohibs. say
I've got to keep that up,
"Eat all you want, but never drain
The awful, awful cup."
And should I die of thirst, they say,
'Twill help along the cause;
When some one says, "Come, have a drink,"
Then I must nobly pause:

Every little bit added to what I drink
Takes it from some poor guy;
May be his neck is longer than mine,
May be he gets more dry!
Yet, if I drink it, the prohibs. I help
"Down with all whisky!" they crow.
Which shall I do? is a question indeed—
And the answer I do not know!

APPLE JACK in *Midas*.

Beer In Chicago To Float A Navy

SALES of beer in Chicago in August, according to the number of revenue stamps issued, were 566,627 barrels, compared with 596,397 barrels in July and with 572,342 barrels in August last year. The sales of beer in eight months amounted to 3,917,744 barrels, an increase of 615,518 barrels, compared with the corresponding period last year.

The Conditioning Of Wine

ONE of the most delicate wines is claret, and it is its delicacy which, justly we think, has brought it the *sobriquet* of a temperance wine. It contains least alcohol, acidity and sugar amongst wine, but it easily spoils, and according to recent researches the element which spoils it is oxygen. The quicker it spoils by this agency the more delicate as a rule is the wine, and a good claret is not a wine to be left more than many minutes exposed to the air before it is consumed. There are some people who do not understand this, or do not appreciate the horrid result of their action, for they will re-cork an unfinished bottle. If this were done under an atmosphere of nitrogen there would be no complaint, for if oxygen is carefully excluded the wine remains sound and palatable. When wine, in fact, is left in an inert atmosphere, and for choice nitrogen appears to be the best atmosphere for the purpose, clarification rapidly takes place, and the wine soon begins to assume a character with which good bottling and long keeping endow it. Fermentation ceases, the organisms die and retire to the bottom with a sediment which is desirably eliminated. It is not improbable that the maturing process of a wine in bottle is due to the small quantity of oxygen in the air first being absorbed, leaving only inert nitrogen, which fails to support the vitalities of the organisms normally present in the wine. When the activities of the organisms thus cease the wine assumes in a quite short time all the qualities of a matured sound article. This view is expressed with such confidence that the proposal has seriously been made to pump an atmosphere of nitrogen over wine stored in bulk.—The Lancet, London, England.

I. W. HARPER

QUALITY

WHISKEY

THERE IS MORE SATISFACTION IN A DRAM OF "OLD I. W. H." THAN IN A PINT OF CHEAP STUFF.

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OF INTEREST TO RETAILERS

"Wets" Win at Fort Bragg

FORT BRAGG, October 10.—The "wets" scored a victory in the local option election here yesterday, getting a majority of 119 out of 452 votes cast.

Rudie Fishbeck, the well known local retailer, who disposed of his business on Powell Street recently and went to Los Angeles to find a location, returned a few days ago. He and his associates were prepared to invest nearly $50,000 in establishing a retail business in the Angel city, but they required a transfer of license. This the Police Commissioners emphatically refused to grant, on the ground that the applicants were "from San Francisco." What do you think of that?

An attempt is being made to devise a solution for the Colton muddle. Three members of the Board of Trustees have agreed to make such regulations of the liquor traffic as are agreeable to the majority of the voters. A committee of eleven citizens has been appointed representing "wets," "drys" and "neutrals" to pass upon the draft of a liquor ordinance. The draft, so endorsed, is then to be circulated with a petition. If a majority of the voters sign the petition to the Board of Trustees to adopt the ordinance as drawn up by the committee, the three members of the board have pledged themselves to adopt it. This looks feasible, and if honestly carried out should clear up the present very much mixed situation.

On October 24th Imperial voted to license saloons, the majority on the side of personal freedom and good revenue being 60. It was the liveliest election ever held in the city and 290 votes were cast. Anti-saloon people challenged many voters, but no arrests were made. Threats are already being made to resubmit the question to the people as soon as the law allows.

Taft is to have a new wholesale and retail liquor house. Articles of incorporation were filed recently by the A. I. Scott, Incorporated, which proposes to carry on a general wholesale and retail liquor business in Taft. The directors of the company are James McDonald, R. G. Reeve and A. L. Zazzale. The company is incorporated for $12,000, of which $15 has been subscribed.

Patrons of the celebrated Hoffman Cafe, 29 Second Street, this city, will be interested in the announcement that the Hoffman has a new chef in the place of "Charley," who has occupied the position so many years. The new captain of the range is "Bill" Long, one of the best colored cooks on the Coast, and widely known. The midday lunch at the Hoffman is entirely different from the old time table and is more on the lines of real "home cooking." In other words, it is a real surprise and pleasure to sit down to such a lunch. It is served at the old prices, a full course, including a drink, 40c.

At Woodburn, Oregon, the question whether or not this city will license the sale of intoxicating liquors during the coming year, will again be voted on at the next city election to be held on November 7. An amendment to the charter will be voted on at the same time. If carried, this will allow but one saloon for each 750 of the city's population, and will give the city council more power of regulation.

The proposed high license ordinance at San Jose was defeated in the common council upon its second reading by a vote of four to one. Only Councilman Whitman favored the measure.

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—MARKET— CONDITIONS

THE VINTAGE:—The harvesting of the grapes is pretty well over and with minor exceptions the vintage has been highly satisfactory. The cool season developed the grapes unusually well and the warm weather of the latter part of the developing season brought the sugar up to proper standard. The weather has certainly been ideal and at this writing promises to continue so indefinitely. In Alameda and Napa counties the yield of grapes is estimated to be about 75 per cent of that of last year, but taken altogether the dry wine yield will not be too large. Probably sufficient to meet the growing demand.

DRY WINES:—The situation in the dry wine trade at this time is highly satisfactory and more encouraging than at any time in many years. Notwithstanding the Prohibition and Local Option agitation and experiments throughout the east, the demand for our best California dry wines is steadily increasing while the prices they command are remunerative. Leading shippers report this branch of the business active and the outlook very promising.

As a result of the adoption of the Suffrage amendment there is more or less anxiety as to what effect this will have upon the future of this great industry. And this anxiety will not be dispelled until such time as its enemies have made their effort to destroy the industry by the aid of women's votes. It is to be hoped that the ladies will be governed by common sense instead of sentiment in handling this serious problem.

Exports by sea during the month ending October 20 were largely in excess of those of the same month last year. The totals were 2188 cases and 1,337,306 gallons, valued at $435,788. In the same month of 1910 the figures were 510 cases, and 1,022,441 gallons, valued at $279,112. This certainly makes a fine showing for the growth of trade this year, not only in gallonage, but value.

Imports by sea totaled 2,081 cases, 16 casks and 4 half barrels; champagne, 115 cases.

SWEET WINES:—Business in sweets is dull notwithstanding the sharp cut in prices affecting the cheap grades. Production in the three districts during September was hardly up to expectations. The output was 3,187,862 gallons as compared with 6,106,932 gallons in September of last year. This shows a reduction in production of about one-half. Of the output last month 1,368,103 gallons was port, and 559,167 sherry. The outlook is for a short crop.

BRANDY:—There is nothing of special importance in the situation. The bonded product was light, the totals being only 28,984 tax gallons. There remained in bond in the State September 30, 2,187,221.4 tax gallons. This is nearly half a million gallons less than the bonded stock in the State at the same date last year.

Imports by sea were 1,344 cases, 23 casks, 4 barrels, 10 octaves.

Exports by sea were 164 cases and 5,961 gallons, valued at $11,095. The bulk of these went to the Hawaiian Islands.

WHISKY:—There is a better feeling among the trade than for a long time past. Reports from representative houses at this writing are uniformly of a cheerful nature. They all tell the same story of largely increased business over the volume of last year at this time, and what is equally important, all declare that there is no fault to find with collections. One large house reported its October trade at 40 per cent increase over the same month last year, while at the same time collections were greater than the volume of sales. All of which goes to show that the dealers are fast recovering from the depression of the past year and a half. With the splendid crops, big prices, a rapidly growing population, and the great Exposition on the tapis, there is every reason to feel assured that these conditions will be improved upon. The victory in Bakersfield and the other points goes far to stiffen up business. The only cloud upon the horizon is the success of the Suffragette movement. What this means to the liquor traffic can only be predicated upon the experience of Colorado, where the women have for years sensibly voted to regulate the traffic rather than endeavor to suppress it. Maybe the women of California will profit by these facts.

Imports by sea were 6,465 cases, 66 barrels, 16 casks, 10 octaves and 1 hogshead; of gin there were 9,579 cases, 14 barrels and 2 casks.

Imports by sea totaled 305 cases and 3,765 gallons, valued at $8,366. Miscellaneous exports totaled $13,128.

IMPORTATIONS:—The importers have enjoyed a good business during the past month and report that they have every reason to be satisfied with the trade movement. Barring unforseen contingencies they have every reason to expect a marked improvement along general lines. The figures of imports by sea follow:

IMPORTS BY SEA:—Whisky, 6465 cases, 66 barrels, 16 casks, 10 octaves, 1 hogshead; Gin, 9579 cases, 41 barrels, 2 csks; Sake, 1539 csks, 288 cs; Wine, 2081 cs, 16 csks, 4 half barrels; Mineral Water, 1420 cases, 100 casks; Fruit Juice, 31 casks; Benedictine, 280 cases; Brandy, 23 casks, 1344 cases, 10 octaves, 4 barrels; Liquors, 2161 cases, 7 barrels; Bitters, 124 cases; Vermouth, 14,960 cases, 5 casks; Stout, 176 cases; Porter, 150 cases; Ginger Ale, 496 barrels; Beer, 265 cases, 1329 barrels, 1519 hogsheads, 968 half barrels, 840 quarter barrels, 2 casks; Kirsch, 20 cases; Cordials, 29 cases; Rum, 3 casks; Punch, 100 cases; Champagne, 115 cases; Absinthe, 600 cases; Fernet, 400 cases; Spirits, 50 cases.

IMPORTS BY RAIL IN BOND:—110 cases Wine, 2 cases Brandy, and 100 cases Champagne.

BEER:—Brewers report October business of satisfactory volume and an improvement over conditions a year ago. Imports were 265 cases, 1329 barrels, 1519 hogsheads, 96 half barrels, 840 quarter barrels and 2 casks; Stout, 176 cases; Porter, 150 cases. Exports by sea were 1,102 packages, valued at $7319.

California Wine Markets

Prices for sweet wines have been forced down by the large producers vieing with each other for the bulk of the large trade. The prices for new brandies are moderately firm. Buyers, however, show no anxiety to place their orders. The impression prevails that the highest figures have been reached, and if any change in prices occurs, it will be downward revision.—*Bonfort's,* October 10, 1911.

The Los Angeles Situation

THE situation at Los Angeles by reason of the success of the suffragette movement is naturally causing considerable anxiety among the wine and liquor men. Added to the almost general prejudice of a certain class of voters in that city against the wine and liquor traffic in any form, is the serious mixup of the trade unions by reason of the brewery strikes and the attitude of the Socialist element, which latter is indeterminable. Notwithstanding the fact that two years ago the Anti-Saloon League put up a great fight to get the saloons out of business, they were beaten two-to-one because the business men and those interested in the future of the city knew that such a movement, if successful, would be disastrous.

Now come the Prohibition people, who are endeavoring to bring about an election on December 5, next, at which a vote can be taken under the local option law as to whether Los Angeles shall be "wet" or "dry"; and furthermore providing that there shall be no manufacturing of beer, wine or spiritous liquors within the city. The mere matter that a victory for the drys would destroy millions of dollars of investment and throw thousands out of employment, cuts no figure to these prohibition fanatics.

At this writing it would appear that the cooler heads in that movement do not wish to go to battle without further preparation. Of course it is declared by the Prohibition enthusiasts that the Suffragette vote will enable them to make a desert of Los Angeles, but that is by no means a certainty. There ought to be some way for the mercantile and manufacturing bodies of that city to show the female voter, who is willing to be shown, that it would be against her own interests as well as of the city as a whole, to vote for a dry Los Angeles.

The city of Los Angeles derives about twenty million dollars a year from the tourist traffic, a large part of which would certainly be lost in the event that the place goes dry. Again Los Angeles has become a prominent convention city and is striving to increase its popularity in that direction. In the event that Los Angeles should go dry it is a certainty it would be no longer a convention city except for the Christian Endeavorers and the Sunday School people. In other words the surest way to destroy the remarkable prosperity of Los Angeles is to make it dry.

We believe that the men in whose hands lies the destiny of Los Angeles will not permit this cruel thing to be done to the city and it is time they came out in unmistakable language and let the public know what the penalty would be if they tried such an experiment.

On October 5th the city council of Woodland, Yolo County, fixed the tax rate of that city at $1.20 on each $100 worth of assessed property. The rate last year was only 70 cents, showing a difference of 50 cents due from the absence of the revenue derived from saloon licenses. The people of "dry" Woodland are finding out the well known truth that those people who make fools of themselves always have to pay for it.

In Portland, Oregon, an amendment to the liquor ordinance, providing for an increase of the annual license charge from retail liquor dealers, has been submitted to the city council. The license committee has ordered an ordinance drafted raising saloon licenses from $800 to $1000, upon which action is expected soon.

The Kern County Board of Supervisors have named October 31st for the local option election in that county. An election will also be held in the towns of Delano and Tehachapi on the same date.

The fight in regard to the right of the Bachelors' Club of Woodburn, Oregon, to sell liquors, is still in evidence. A decision was recently given that the grand jury could not indict the proprietors of the club for selling liquor without a license, as the general license law exempted cities and towns and placed them under the jurisdiction of such cities and towns.

The town board of Orland, Glenn County, Cal., has limited the number of saloons to four, which has raised a storm of protest and the saloon men are circulating a petition to have the matter referred to the people. When signed the petition will be presented to the board asking for a special city election.

At Fullerton the question of whether the sale of alcoholic liquors shall be licensed in the city of Fullerton will be determined by the voters on November 25, that being the day selected by the City Trustees.

WINEGROWERS TAKE NOTICE

MR. G. DE LATOUR, of Rutherford, California, is now receiving orders for grafted vines to be imported from France, guaranteed to be perfect in every respect and true to name.

Orders should be sent before the first week of November to insure the arrival of the vines early in Spring.

G. de LATOUR

RUTHERFORD, = = CALIF.

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Mr. Business Man—

give any one of your clerks something to do, let him give it to a second, and he to a third, and the chances of making mistakes are just four to one what they might have been had you done the work yourself.

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Bay Cities Home Telephone Company
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Vineyard and Cellar

IN a recent interview Theodore Gier said to a representative of THE REVIEW, that the past had been a curious season, and the vintage was below expectations, and would not, in his opinion taken as a whole, amount to more than 75 per cent of last year's crop.

"First came the frosts, doing considerable damage, then followed cold weather at blooming time, which led to the grapes being somewhat uneven in size, then came some sunburn and a little mildew. So that if it had not been for the splendid weather which came at the last minute and benefited the crop greatly, particularly in sugar content, I think things might have been worse. Under the circumstances, I consider that we should be well satisfied with the result of the vintage."

Wine shipments from Livermore valley have been unusually heavy during October. H. B. Wagoner consigned six carloads to various points, and Chauche & Bon shipped three carloads to their San Francisco headquarters.

It is believed that the favorable dry wine situation will result in many acres being planted out in the counties around the bay. The minimum price this year in Livermore valley is $20 a ton; Santa Clara valley $18, and in Napa valley $15 to $17. In northern Sonoma grapes have brought $20, and it is believed that in Mendocino county prices will range from $15 to $20.

A Woodland, Yolo county, dispatch states that the season for the shipment of the second crop of wine grapes commenced October 20th. The crop will be very fair and of good quality. As a result of favorable weather the percentage of sugar is larger than it was in the beginning of the season in the first crop. Shippers are still inconvenienced by the scarcity of cars.

John Greott, the well known Santa Rosa winemaker, has been very busy during the past month crushing grapes and making wine. He has purchased 500 tons of grapes in addition to his own. He paid twenty dollars a ton for grapes, and will handle over 600 tons.

A. L. Da Roza, executor of the estate of the late J. L. Da Roza, accused of spending $90,000 without filing a single voucher, now makes answer stating that the books of the State account for all moneys expended. According to him the $90,000 was expended in connection with the Elk Grove winery.

According to all reports received from Sacramento valley points this grape picking season has been the best that the growers have experienced for many years and towards the close of vintage time, the quality of the product has greatly improved. Long stretches of cool weather during the months of fruit formation on the vines caused a low percentage of sugar in the grapes but they are now quite up to the standard throughout the Sacramento valley. This applies to all varieties of wine grapes. The crop is an average one and taking it all in all the prices are better than were paid for vineyard products last year. There has been a strong demand for all good quality grapes at an average price of $11 per ton f. o. b. winery.

SECUNDO GUASTI, president of the Italian vineyard, is reported to have recently said for publication, on October 17th: The grape crop from the vineyard was about half harvested at that time. The entire crop would, he thought, amount to something like 20,000 tons. Twenty-two different varieties of grapes are grown for commercial purposes, four distinct varieties of muscats. One kind, Mr. Guasti said, would make the eater think he was eating perfumery, the grape smelled so sweet.

A government experiment station is maintained at Guasti, to determine what kind of grapes are suited to this section, etc. In this experimental department, said Mr. Guasti, 492 different and distinct varieties of grapes are grown.

The Madera *News* man, it will be seen from the following couplet sometimes "drops into verse." Moralizing upon the fact that the Italian-Swiss Colony recently shipped a car of wine to Kansas City for use in the Carrie Nation prohibition State, he says: "Where many fine gentlemen temperance preach, And never drink anything out of their reach!"

Advices from Lodi state that it is estimated that over 20,000 tons of grapes will be received at George West & Sons' four local stations—Lodi, Victor, Urgon and Woodbridge. During the vintage they have averaged some 500 tons a day, and are having no trouble in getting all the grapes they want. The company has as yet received few tokays, but a little rain will cause these grapes, which, when wet, are unfit for shipment, to reach the local wineries in large quantities, when they will be used for brandy purposes. The wineries will be run as long as the supply of grapes last, and it is surmised that a large quantity of wine and brandy will be made.

J. J. McCabe of this city has purchased the A. R. Buckner Summit Hill vineyard, near Santa Rosa. Mr. McCabe expects to carry out a number of improvements in the place and may decide to continue the operation of the winery. He wants a place on which he can enjoy some outdoor exercise.

These are busy times at Cucamonga, as owing to the increased output of the Cucamonga Vintage Company they have commenced work on a new building. It will be 135x100 feet, to connect with the other two buildings, which will make one long building, giving a frontage of 315 feet by 135 feet. This will give a storage capacity of 1,000,000 gallons and a capacity run of 10,000 tons.

W. D. Sink, the Cloverdale winemaker, is paying $17.50 a ton for grapes at his winery.

Word comes from Petaluma that the Lackman & Jacobi winery has a big force of men working day and night to get out a consignment of over 7000 barrels of wine, which are to be shipped to England via New York, and will be taken around the Horn by sailing vessel. Daily shipments by local steamers are being made from Petaluma to this city, and will continue until the entire consignment has been dispatched on its long sea voyage.

During the past month the vintage of Napa valley has been in full blast. The local grammar school, as well as the country district schools, closed for two weeks in order to aid the grape growers in getting the crop picked. Four cents per box was paid for picking, and some of the school children earned as high as $2 per day. The percentage of sugar in the grapes is rather low this season, owing to the cold weather throughout the summer.

French-American Wine Company's New Winery

WHAT the French-American Company does, it does well; this is clearly shown by the success of the new Ukiah winery, recently built and equipped by it. The trade has been kept posted by THE REVIEW as to the building of the winery by the company at the earnest request of the Ukiah Farmers' Club, and the contracting for grapes at the highest price, or for $15 a ton for five years regardless of the yearly price. Naturally such treatment pleased the growers and is bound to lead to the development of the viticultural industry around Ukiah. The company is also satisfied, as it sees that with the proper inducements the future of grape growing in the surrounding valleys will well repay them for their outlay.

The new winery is 80x160 feet and is constructed of sheet iron upon a concrete foundation. It is therefore fireproof, and has been built in such a manner that additions can be made when wanted at slight expense. In the interior of the building are sixteen large fermenting tanks, 18 feet in diameter and 7 feet in height, holding 10,000 gallons or 50 tons of grapes each. There are two cylinders for the press, so while one is being filled the other is under the press. Altogether the machinery is fully up to date, and the entire plant is a credit to the company and a great benefit to the Ukiah growers.

Prices have not yet been declared, but will be fixed by the highest figure paid in Northern Sonoma. Upon this basis prices are estimated by the local press as "over $15, and perhaps in the neighborhood of $16.50." Needless to say such figures will prove highly satisfactory to growers, who but for the enterprise and liberality of the French-American Wine Company would have been without a local market.

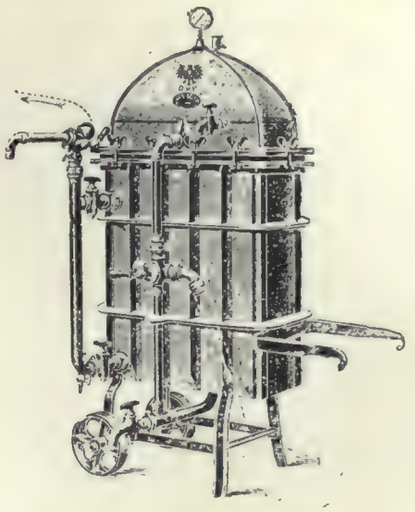
Grape crushing at Sebastopol, Sonoma County, began about the middle of October with the crushing of 31,000 lbs. from the Bisordi ranch, with a test of 22 to 23 per cent sugar. This was the first of the Zinfandel crop.

The Placer County Winery Company in order to provide storage capacity for an increased production of wine this year over that of former years, is about to install two 40,000-gallon wine tanks at the Roseville winery. The tanks are now in course of construction.

Early in the month the Grape Growers' Association of California announced the following prices for wine grapes in the counties about the bay. Livermore valley minimum price, $20; Santa Clara valley, $18; Napa valley, from $15 to $17; Sonoma and Mendocino counties, $15.

A dispatch from Chico, Butte County, to THE REVIEW states that the grape crop on the Vina ranch this season is the best in the past fourteen years. About 500,000 gallons of wine has been made so far this season. More than 100 men, mostly Japs, did the picking. Five thousand tons of the fruit has been ground and pressed.

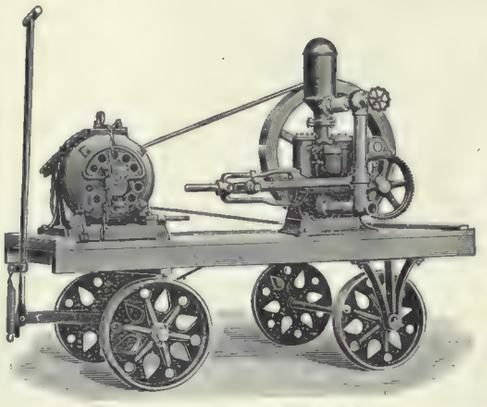
Early in the season Scatena brothers, the Healdsburg winemakers, made an offer to Peterson brothers of Windsor, of $18 a ton for their grapes. For many weeks the growers had been anxiously waiting for the establishment of the price for grapes in this county. The above was one of the first offers made and had much to do with fixing this season's prices.



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Gould's Pyramid Pump and Electric Motor Mounted on Truck for Wine Cellar

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Used in All Wine Cellars

Of great compactness and power, for use in WINE CELLARS for pumping from one tank into another. The cylinders of our iron pumps are brass lined, the piston rod, valves and valve seats are brass. Our all-brass pumps are made entirely of brass, with the exception of the lever.

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Sacrificing Thousands of Fighting Men

THE Army and Navy Magazine has called the attention of its readers in official circles, again and again, to the absolute necessity for the restoration of the canteen in Army Posts but still the legislative branch of the Government seems afraid to reopen the question and do the proper thing. It would appear from our observation that the members of Congress, with few exceptions, are timid and show a disposition to continue sacrificing the comfort, health and even the lives of our soldiers to an exploded theory.

Whether the reasons governing the failure of Congress to do its duty in this matter are political or otherwise it is hard to determine, but we are satisfied that there's something wrong somewhere. Some of the gentlemen on Capitol Hill who are sent here from states where prohibition has worked out so beautifully (?) could hardly see their way clear to act as champions for the restoration of the canteen. The illicit liquor dealers in their native bailiwicks who wax fat in their business might put them out of the political game and this condition of affairs would be awful.

Coming down to logical facts, what is the exact situation?

Major General Leonard Wood, Major General Fred D. Grant, Brigadier General Funston and hundreds of commanding officers throughout the country have urged the restoration of the canteen as necessary to the maintenance of proper discipline. In their official reports to the War Department this course has been favored time and time again. We would respectfully submit to Congress our opinion that these gentlemen, who are the responsible heads of the Army, should know what they are talking about and are certainly in a better position to judge the needs of the Service than people who are in no way connected with it.

And here we wish to say a few words in justice to the women who were the sponsors for the abolition of the canteen in the Army. We believe in their absolute sincerity and know that they were misguided in their judgment because they were not familiar with the exact conditions.

Army life is, at best, a monotonous round of daily duties when the men are not in active service. We may even go so far as to say that this kind of life palls on the nerves and energies of full-blooded fighting men, and the necessity for temperate relaxation is understood by the officers who are charged with maintaining disclipine and who enjoy the privileges of the Officers' Mess and Service Clubs.

The editor of the Army and Navy Magazine is familiar with conditions in Army Posts throughout the United States and in our island possessions and his personal observation is that the canteen is an absolute necessity. He has talked with officers of every rank, and while we admit that some officers are opposed to the canteen because of personal opposition to the use of any kind of intoxicants, the vast majority of them insist that it would better the service and make the men more temperate and more satisfied with their surroundings. An erroneous impression prevails with some people that when the canteen was in active operation the soldiers spent all their time in drinking and carousing. Such an idea is ridiculous and absurd in the extreme. Under the canteen system each soldier was allowed a limited amount of beer every day and he could not obtain any more.

The existing conditions are deplorable from every standpoint. The police records of every city and town located in the vicinity of an Army Post tell the tale, so that "those who run may read." Even here in the Nation's Capital where Congress meets to transact business, scarcely a day passes that several soldiers do not find their way to the police stations. Sometimes they are charged with serious crimes, which they commit while under the influence of the vile liquor that is served to them in the dives to which they resort. Congressmen, who read the newspapers must be familiar with the stories, printed almost daily, of brawls and other disreputable doings in which soldiers have had a hand. Knowing these facts, why do they not wake up to the necessity of doing their duty by restoring the canteen?

A leading member of the House of Representatives informed the writer a few days ago that he is satisfied seven-eights of that body recognize the necessity for the canteen, but are afraid to be frank about it because of the volume of vituperation that might follow.

In our opinion, a man who considers those things rather than his legitimate business as a representative of the people is lax in his duty to his constituents and to the Army, whose duty it is to defend them.

The health of the soldier is another important factor that should be considered in the ultimate settlement of the canteen question. Army surgeons agree, and common sense teaches, that the debauch in which the soldier indulges periodically under existing conditions undermines his system and finally ruins his health. Beer, drank in moderation daily, is a wholesome, nourishing food that assists the organs of the body in the performance of their natural functions. It is used medicinally in both branches of the Military Service of the United States, as well as in Government Hospitals, Soldier's Homes and similar institutions.

Another phase of the existing conditions to which we wish to call particular attention is the establishment of low dives in proximity to Army Posts. The vilest kind of liquor is sold in these places—often concocted by the proprietor, who operates his place without paying license to anyone but the devil. In conjunction with these dives and, as an added attraction, a shanty is often maintained which is occupied by two or more courtesans of the lowest type. This condition of affairs is disgusting in its possibilities and its terrible loathsomeness.

The conditions specified are actual and not colored. The facts are startling, but they are real and we want the new Congress to take cognizance of them. As practical men who are interested in the welfare of the Army, the members of Congress should do everything in their power to remedy existing evils. There is no maudlin sentimentality in this suggestion. It is a good business proposition, because there never was a time in the history of this country when a greater necessity existed for having the Army in good condition for active service. The restoration of the canteen would prove a wonderful help toward this end.

"A chain is no stronger than its weakest link," and the dissatisfied soldier here and there militates against the efficiency of the whole military establishment.—The Army and Navy Magazine.

An Ione, Amador County, dispatch states that the Second supervisorial district of Amador county went dry at the election held October 5th, by a majority of 11 votes. The district covers the southwestern part of the county, and includes Ione. The two precincts of Ione voted dry by a majority of 24. This was a surprise to both sides, most of the residents believing the result would be closer, and, that if there were any difference, it would be on the side of the saloon men. Buena Vista precinct gave a majority of 13 for licenses, while several of the other precincts showed a slight majority in favor of the saloons. The saloons, there are about ten affected, will have 60 days before the new law goes into effect in which to close up their business.

Toast Suffrage With California Wine

WE understand a great jubilee repast is to be given on November 16th, in celebration of California's suffrage victory. The affair will be arranged by the Votes for Women Club, the Wage Earners' Suffrage League, the Susan B. Anthony Club, the Equal Suffrage League of San Francisco, the California Equal Suffrage Association, the Glen Park Suffrage Club and the Woman Suffrage Party.

It is said that the function will take the form of either a banquet or a supper in order that the men who contributed their time and energies to the battle may be present. We hope that the committee of arrangements will heed the following resolution introduced by Mrs. Edward De Witt Taylor, at a suffrage meeting at the Hotel St. Francis during the recent campaign: "When we suffragists celebrate our victory after October 10th, let us at the same time express our loyalty to our State by drinking the toast in California wines. Our victories should always enhance our achievements and progress."

We also note with pleasure the organization of the California Woman's Political League, of which Mrs. Helen Moore is the founder. The purpose of this organization is to benefit the State through education and improved legislation rather than through the suppression of the liquor traffic.

The chairmen of the various committees are as follows: Chairman of organization committee, Mrs. Helen Moore; chairman of the sanitation committee, Mrs. John Reynolds; chairman of the legislation committee, Mrs. Frances Gibson; chairman of the education committee, Dr. Ethel Lynn; chairman of the finance committee and treasurer of the league, Mrs. Olivia King, and corresponding secretary, Miss Kate Ames.

We wish these women success in their praiseworthy work, feeling satisfied that they will accomplish a hundredfold more good educating the public to be temperate rather than attempting to make them temperate by advocating prohibition and teetotalism like their misguided sisters, the W. C. T. U. and the busy Anti-Saloon League.

We learn from Redding, Shasta County, that the first election in California at which women will vote will be the local option election in supervisorial district No. 3 on Tuesday, November 14. Both the wets and the drys will make strenuous efforts to win the fight. The district is the prohibition stronghold of Shasta county. The precincts in the district which will have the distinction of women voting for the first time in California are Mill Valley, Atkins, Phillips, Morley, Round Mountain, Ingot, Terry, Burney, Crook Canyon, Falls, Pitville and Wengler.

There is trouble in Woodland, Yolo county. The city clerk has taken no action on the petition of the liquor interests asking that an election be called on the license question in Woodland. It is now understood that the petition will be considered at the regular meeting of the city trustees on the first Monday in November.

A local option election is to be held in the supervisorial district on the eastern boundary of Shasta county. It practically includes all eastern Shasta county in which are the precincts of Fall River Mills, Burney, Wengler, Round Mountain, Ingot, Whitmore and Millville. It is a farming and lumber district covering a large area, in which there are nine saloons. Fall River Mills has two; Burney, two; Wengler, one; Round Mountain, one; Ingot, one; Whitmore, one, and Millville, one.

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COUPLED WITH THE FACT THAT IT IS GUARANTEED UNDER THE PURE FOOD LAW AS AN ABSOLUTELY PURE RYE WHISKEY HAS MADE IT FAMOUS AND THE PEOPLE'S FIRST CHOICE. CAREFULLY DISTILLED, ITS SUPERB QUALITIES WELL RIPENED, IT BECOMES THE

Highest Standard of

The American Gentleman's Whiskey

A Standard Which Is Always Maintained

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GEYSER PEAK WINERY, Geyserville, Cal.

CALIFORNIA WINES AND BRANDIES

FINE MATURED DRY WINES OUR SPECIALTY

Correspondence Invited

These Men "Went West"

WHEN Horace Greeley said: "Go West, young man, go West," he had in his mind's eye men not only thrifty, honest and industrious, but those possessing that strength of character and indomitable perseverence which enables them to withstand the many temptations of a new country and bear up against reverses. We think that perhaps the best illustration we can give of these characteristics and the success engendered by them are those gentlemen who laid the basis of the Ciocca-Lombardi Wine Company, Incorporated, the officers of which are: E. Ciocca, president; A. G. Dondero, vice-president; F. Lombardi, secretary, and P. Bergna, treasurer.

As before stated in the REVIEW, Ciocca and Lombardi, starting with little, if any, capital, by their strenuous efforts built up a wine business which has become a credit to the State. As it outgrew the accommodations at 530 Chestnut street, the company erected and now occupies, a handsome brick, three floors and basement building, covering an area of 137½ x 97½ feet on the southwest corner of Battery and Green streets. This is connected with the State railway along the city front by a spur track, thereby giving the new premises the benefit of all ship and rail facilities. The building has the capacity of 1,000,000 gallons and is fitted up with immense tanks, some of a capacity of 25,000 gallons. Necessarily the cooperage for such an establishment is of great value, and the cost of the building, fixtures, etc., is said to exceed $200,000.

Built on a rock foundation and especially arranged for the storage of wine, this new warehouse is in every way fitted to carry on the business of the company, which handles a very extensive line of dry and sweet wines and brandies, more especially those of the Geyser Peak Winery at Geyserville, Sonoma county, belonging to the company, where 100 acres of selected vines yield the main supply of wine and brandies which finds its way to the new warehouse.

At Silver Lake, Arizona, a liquor license election will be held on November 7th next. The advocates for properly regulated saloons urge that as liquor is at present easily obtained in that community, although contrary to law, that it would be better for the town to have some licenses and enjoy the income from them. On the other hand the antis claim that to license the sales would give official protection to an undesirable trade and increase the habit of liquor drinking.

During the month local option elections have been held in Siskiyou county, District No. 1 voting for saloons and District No. 2 against them. This gives Siskiyou two liquor and two anti-liquor districts, with an election pending in the Fifth. The First district includes the towns of Hornbrook, Oakbar, Agar, Hawkinsville, Montague, Dorris, Macdoel, Klamath, Hilt, Mount Hebron and Humbug. In the Second district are McCloud, Bartle and Mott.

French Wine Yield 1911

CONSUL W. BARDEL, at Rheims, furnishes an estimate of wine production in seventy-three out of eighty-six departments of France in 1911, compared with previous years, as follows:

	*1911.	1910.	1909.
Hectolitres ...	18,349,000	28,338,000	54,445,000
Gallons	1,277,236,000	748,627,000	1,438,283,000

*Estimated.

With only two exceptions, every wine-growing department of France will this year produce a much larger quantity of wine than was produced last year, and it is within reason to expect that the high prices attained last year by most wines will be materially reduced in consequence of these favorable conditions.

In the Champagne district, however, the situation is far from being favorable. In the four previous years the vineyards of the Department of Marne, the almost exclusive producer of Champagne wine, were so much damaged by unfavorable weather and by the ravages of insects and mildew that another unfavorable year would surely have brought about the ruin of nearly every vine in the Champagne district.

However, the very hot and dry weather prevailing this summer, while it seriously affected agriculture in general, rather helped the growth of the vines and kept them free from insects and mildew, and a harvest of grapes is in sight that will furnish about 160,000 hectolitres, or 4,226,720 gallons of champagne wine. It will take a year or two more of the same favorable conditions as existed this summer to make it possible for the vineyards of the Champagne district to produce harvests as plentiful as they did in former years. The normal crop of the district is placed at 12,000,000 to 13,000,000 gallons.

To meet the present demand for Champagne wine, which now reaches annually nearly 40,000,000 "quart" bottles, representing 320,000 hectolitres, or 8,453,440 gallons, a minimum harvest of 365,000 hectolitres of new wine is required, figuring that 45,000 hectolitres will not be suitable for Champagne wine and must be used for other purposes.

It will be seen that, with 28,626,729 gallons of Champagne wine forming the total stock of Champagne district on April 1, 1911, which figure between the consumption since that date and the addition of the new harvest will not be changed much one way or the other, the Champagne houses are at the present time facing a rather difficult problem. The stocks are lower than they have been for years and the demand up to the beginning of this year has been continually growing.

Can't Keep Workmen In Dry Town

CONTRACTORS at Rensselaer, south of Hammond, Ind., who imported brick masons from Chicago on building construction work going on there, have been unable to get men to stick. Rensselaer is a dry town and as soon as masons find they cannot get their beer they take the first train out of the city.

Wine Machinery

COMPLETE PLANTS FITTED OUT

Continuous Presses
Crushers, Stemmers
and Must Pumps

Toulouse & Deloreux

405 Sixth St., San Francisco, Cal.

Hotels and Restaurants

Hotel Calistoga has been bought by Owen Kelley of San Francisco.

Stanley Sliter and George Shepard now run the S. S. Cafe and Grill at Watsonville.

Mr. Ratekin has bought the McFarland Hotel at Dinuba.

T. Hickey, the new lessee, has changed the name of the Oriental Hotel at Salinas, to Hotel Barden.

Julian Adsit and wife have leased the hotel at Wrangletown.

Stantake & Hamilton have purchased the hotel at Dorris, Siskiyou county.

Mrs. J. Derry is about to open the Van Horn building as a hotel at Selma.

The Bros. Cafeteria Co. have leased premises at 1059 Market street, San Francisco, for ten years.

Jack Scyoc has purchased the Newvile Hotel.

Cooper & Crawford have bought the Plaza Restaurant at Watsonville.

William Dowd has purchased the Phoenix Hotel at Michigan Bluff.

Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Vandervoort have taken charge of a hotel at Palo Alto.

R. J. Wigley has bought the Hotel Grand at Reedley.

F. S. Miller now owns the Royal Hotel and bar at Montague.

Wilsie & Higgins have bought the Sanitary Restaurant at Whittier.

E. C. Hardison is the new proprietor of the Hotel Idan at Livingston.

Mr. and Mrs. John Poe have taken charge of the Orange Center Hotel at Exeter.

Shake Well Before Reading

BILL had a billboard. Bill also had a board bill. The board bill bored Bill, so Bill sold the billboard to pay his board bill. So after Bill sold his billboard to pay his board bill the board bill no longer bored Bill.

William Lehn of Forestville, Sonoma county, has purchased 200 tons or grapes in addition to his own crop. Other reports of big crushings come from the local wineries, and all of them have been taxed to the limit. In Sonoma it is reported that the recent warm weather has put a quantity of sugar in the grapes and made them much better than it was thought they would be some time ago.

The receipts of California wines at New York during the month of September were considerably less than during the same period in 1910, but larger than September, 1909. However, the receipts for the nine months ending September 30, 1909, were more than two million gallons in excess of those for similar months of 1910, and three and a half million gallons greater than the receipts for the nine months of 1909, which is rather a striking showing in these prohibition times.

Poor Oregon! We learn from the press of that State and other sources, that another period of fruitless agitation over prohibition appears to be inevitable in that State. We agree with the *Oregonian* that this is a grievous mistake. That paper asks: "Why do not the prohibitionists exert their energies toward enforcing the laws we have and abandon the Utopian scheme of getting an impossible law we have not and will not have?"

The trade in general should not forget to vote for their old friend and fellow liquor man, Emmet Hayden, for Supervisor. Mr. Hayden has made an enviable record during the past two years and it is to the best interests of the wine and liquor trade that he be returned to office at the coming election. He is a capable, honest and industrious worker. Such men should be encouraged.

Spirits and Alcohol Markets

The increase in prices which went into effect some few weeks ago has been pretty well established, and little or no deviation from the market quotations is heard of.

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The Principles of Wine-Making

BY FREDERIC T. BIOLETTI.

III. THE BIOLOGICAL THEORY OF WINE-MAKING.

IT is now many years since Pasteur first proved conclusively that alcoholic fermentation was a vital phenomenon; that it was possible only through the activities of certain microscopic living plants. This discovery and the investigation that have followed it have revolutionized all the fermentative industries. Wine-making is among the last to profit by this knowledge. There is, however, probably no other industry which depends so much for success and failure at every stage upon the activities of micro-organisms.

(*a*) *Causes of variation in character and quality.*—The quality of wine depends on two factors: (1) the nature of the raw material, and (2) the character of the processes of manufacture.

The nature of the raw material—the grape—establishes certain limits in the character of the wine. We can not make Sauternes from Muscat or Concord, port from Burger, or hock from Cabernet. Within these limits, however, the processes of manufacture are capable of influencing to a very considerable extent the finished product.

How much of the good or bad quality of the wine depends on each factor it is impossible to determine exactly. Formerly the first factor was accredited with almost the whole. With the progress of investigation and improved practice, the second factor is found to exercise a very great, if not preponderating, influence.

The truth seems to be that the character of a particular grape grown under particular conditions determines the class of wine which can best be made from it, and also fixes a certain maximum quality which its wine can be made to approach by perfecting the methods of manufacture.

Wine is one of the most complex and diverse of manufactured products, and the processes of manufacture must be equally diverse if we are to reach in each case the maximum possible quality. The processes must vary according to the composition of the grape, its contents of sugar, acid, color, flavor, and mineral salts; according to the varying temperature of the vintage in various seasons and localities; according to the micro-organisms, molds, yeasts and bacteria, which occur in varying numbers and kinds, and, finally, according to the class of wine, fine or common, white or red, dry or sweet, still or sparkling, which it is desired to make.

The most important part of the manufacturing process is the fermentation. It is precisely this part which has been the last to be brought under proper control and in which wine-makers are slowest in establishing that logical practice which alone can give certainty to the results.

The handling of a properly fermented wine is simple, easy and understood by all good cellarmen. An improperly fermented wine is never a good wine, and to save it from spoiling and becoming a dead loss taxes the ingenuity and skill of the most experienced wine-handlers. A wine is practically made or spoiled in the fermenting vat or cask. The most critical period is the first week of the life of the wine; that of the "*main fermentation.*" An almost equally important period is the following month or six weeks; that of the "*after fermentation.*" A wine, which passes successfully through these two periods is almost "fool-proof." A wine, neglected or improperly treated during these periods is a cripple for life.

In the rush of the vintage season, the average cellarman's main preoccupation is to change the grapes from the solid condition in boxes to the liquid condition in casks. After the last load of grapes is crushed he examines his wine, commences to nurse it or calls in the doctor. It is then too late. The best he can do is to pick out the casks he can foist on his customers and distil the rest.

(b) *Outline of the Operations of Wine-making.*—The operations in the production of wine take place in four more or less distinct stages, all necessary for the final result.

The first is the production of the grapes, which is the province of viticulture. Unless this is properly done, however, the work of the winemaker becomes difficult or impossible. Suitable varieties of grapes must be grown and they must be brought to the proper degree of ripeness free from injury or decay before they be delivered to the wine-maker.

The second stage is the transfer of the grapes to the fermenting vat or cask. However good the fruit is on the vine it may be spoiled in this transfer. The grapes must be gathered intelligently and skillfully; they must be stored and transported with as little injury as possible; they must be protected from dirt, mold, and injurious fermentation; they must be handled in a cleanly and efficient manner in boxes, wagons, conveyors, crushers and must lines.

The third stage, that of fermentation, is usually considered the most important because it is at this stage that most wine is spoiled. If this stage is skillfully conducted, fair wine may be made even from inferior grapes, while mistakes at this stage will spoil the best. The alcoholic fermentation is the breaking up of the sugar and the production of alcohol. At the same time color and tannin are extracted from the skins and various minor changes occur.

The final stage is the aging of the wine. This consists of two more or less concurrent changes, the clearing of the wine by the elimination and precipitation of all undissolved matters and the acquirement of certain desired flavors through gradual, slow oxidation.

(*c*) *The Relation of Micro-organisms to Wine-making.*—Throughout all these stages the grapes and wine are liable to be influenced by a great number of micro-organisms. In fact, the whole art of the wine-maker, as distinct from that of the grape-grower may be looked upon as the *control of the various agents of fermentation.* A clear understanding of the nature of these agents and of the means by which they can be controlled is a necessary and the most essential part of the equipment of the wine-maker. The rest is little more than mechanical skill.

(*d*) *Causes of Fermentation.*— If we crush grapes and place them in a vat, as is usually done in ordinary wine-making, they go through certain changes. Bubbles of carbonic acid gas are given off, the sugar disappears more or less completely and alcohol and other substances are formed. These phenomena are called fermentation.

The fermentation proceeds in different ways in different cases and the resulting wine varies very much in character even when the grapes are apparently identical. The reason of these differences is that the causes of fermentation are not always the same.

Fermentations of all kinds are due to the action of microscopic "plants"; yeasts, molds and bacteria, of which there are innumerable kinds. In wine-making, they are *all bad* except *one.* This one is the true *wine yeast,* known botanically as *Saccharomyces ellipsoideas.*

If we examine freshly expressed grape juice under a microscope, magnifying 200-300 diameters, we will usually find no bacteria and no yeast, and at most, a few molds. If we examine it again, after bubbles of gas have commenced to come off we will find large numbers of various kinds of yeasts and molds. When the fermentation is nearly over, especially if the temperature has been high, another examination will reveal large numbers of bacteria among the other micro-organisms.

These observations prove two important facts. First, that



FIG. 1.—Grape molds injurious to wine.

I. Black mold (*Aspergillus niger*). (After Duclaux.)
a. Fruiting hyphae.
b. Sporecarp showing formation of spores.
c. Spores enlarged.
II. Gray mold (*Botrytis cinerea*). (After Ravaz.)
III. Blue mold (*Penicillium glaucum*). (From skin of moldy grape.)
a. Mycelium or vegetative part.
b. Fruiting hypha.
c. Chains of spores.
d. Spores enlarged.

the germs of many kinds of fermenting micro-organisms are present on the grapes when they are crushed, but in comparatively small numbers, so that they cannot be found readily by simple observation. Second, that many of these micro-organisms develop in large numbers but with different degrees of rapidity.

Whether the wine will be sound or will spoil, whether it will reach the maximum quality possible for the raw material, depends on the kind of microbial growth which occurs in the fermenting mass. The skillful wine-maker can control the kind and amount of this growth; the unskillful leaves it to chance. In order to exercise this control, the wine-maker must understand the micro-organisms with which he is dealing. He must know what they are like, where they come from, what conditions favor their multiplication. When he possesses this knowledge, many parts of his art which seemed difficult or mysterious are seen to be perfectly simple and under almost absolute control.

IV. MICRO-ORGANISMS FOUND ON GRAPE.

On the surfaces of grapes in the vineyard may be found any of the bacteria and fungi usually carried by the air and by insects. Many of these, especially of the bacteria, are incapable of gowing in grape juice on account of its high acidity. They are, therefore, negligible and without effect on the wine. Others, such as most yeasts and molds and a few bacteria, find in grape juice a very favorable medium for development and growth. Wine is a less favorable medium than must (grape juice), owing to the alcohol it contains, but still, a large number of forms are capable of developing also in the wine. The older the wine becomes the less suitable it is for the growth of micro-organisms, but it is never quite immune.

(*a*) *Molds.*—The spores of the common saprophytic molds, *Penicillium, Aspergillus, Mucor, Dematium,* are always present on the grapes, boxes, and crushers, as on all surfaces exposed to dust laden air, and most of them find in grape must, excellent conditions for development. *Botrytis cinerea,* a facultative parasite of the leaves and fruit of the vine, is also nearly constantly present in larger or smaller quantities. All of these molds are harmful, in varying degrees, to the grapes and the wine. Some of them, such as *Penicillium,* may give a disagreeable moldy taste to the wine, sufficient to spoil its commercial value. Others, such as *Mucor* and *Aspergillus* may affect the taste of the wine but slightly and injure it only by destroying some of the sugar and thereby diminishing the alcohol. *Dematium pullulans* may produce a slimy condition in weak white musts, and most of them injure the brightness and flavor to some extent and often render the wine more susceptible to the attacks of more destructive forms of micro-organisms.

On sound, ripe grapes, these molds occur in relatively small number, and, being in the spore or dormant condition, they are unable to develop sufficiently to injure the wine under the conditions of proper wine-making. On grapes which are injured by diseases, insects or rain, they may be present in sufficient quantities to spoil the crop before it is gathered. On sound grapes which are gathered and handled carelessly, they may develop sufficiently before fermentation to injure or spoil the wine.

The molds are recognized by their white or greyish cobwebby growth over the surface of the fruit. This consists of fine branching and interlacing filaments known as *mycelium.* This is the vegetative stage of the fungus, and the active part in the destruction of the material attacked. When mature, it produces spores which differ for each mold in form, size and color. The *spores* are the chief means of multiplication and distribution. They are minute, single celled bodies which are easily distributed like dust through the air, and are capable, after remaining dormant for a longer or shorter period, of germinating, under favorable conditions, and giving rise to a new growth of *mycelium.*

The commonest molds on grapes in California are the *Blue Mold,* the *Black Mold,* and the *Gray Mold.* Usually only one of these occurs plentifully at the same time. Which this one will be depends principally upon the temperature and humidity. In the hotter regions the *Black Mold* is most common during the earlier part of the vintage, later the *Blue Mold* takes its place. In the cooler regions only *Gray* and *Blue Molds* occur commonly.

(1) *Blue Mold* (Penicillium glaucum). This is the common mold which attacks all kinds of fruit and foods kept for a length of time in a damp place. It is distinguished by the greenish or bluish color of its spores which cover the grapes attacked, and by its strong disagreeable moldy smell. It sometimes at-

tacks late grapes in the vineyard after autumn rains have caused some of them to split. Grapes lying on the ground are especially liable to attack. The principal damage of this mold occurs usually after the grapes are gathered while they lie in boxes or other containers. It will grow on almost any organic matter if supplied with sufficient moisture and at almost any ordinary temperature. It is almost the sole cause of all moldiness in boxes, hoses and casks, and the most troublesome of all the molds with which the wine-maker has to deal.

The conditions most favorable to its development are an atmosphere saturated with moisture and the presence of oxygen.

(2) *Black Mold* (Aspergillus niger). This is very common in the hotter and irrigated parts of California. It annually destroys many tons of grapes before they are gathered. It attacks the grapes just as they ripen and is distinguished by the black color of its spores, which sometimes fill the air with a black cloud at the wineries where the grapes are being crushed. It is especially harmful to varieties which have compact bunches and thin skin, such as Zinfandel. Its effect on the wine has not been well studied but it is much less harmful than *Green Mold* Large quantities of grapes badly attacked are made every year into merchantable wine. The main damage done is in the destruction of crop and it is therefore a greater enemy to the grape-grower than to the wine-maker.

(3) *Gray Mold* (Botrytis cinerea). This fungus in certain parts of Europe is a harmful *parasite* of the vine, injuring seriously leaves, shoots and growing fruit. The only injury of this kind noted in California is in the "callusing" beds of bench grafts.

As a *saprophyte* it may attack the ripe grapes in much the same manner as the *Black Mold*. It occurs apparently all over California but seldom does much damage. It attacks principally second crop and late table grapes.

Under certain circumstances this fungus may have a beneficial action. When the condition of temperature and moisture are favorable, it will attack the skin of the grape, facilitating evaporation of water from the pulp. This results in a concentration of the juice. The mycelial threads of the fungus then penetrate the pulp, consuming both sugar and acid but principally the latter. The net result is an increase in the percentage of sugar and a decrease in that of acid. This, where grapes ripen with difficulty, is an advantage, as no moldy flavor is produced. Two harmful effects, however, follow: first, the growth of the mold results in the destruction of a certain amount of material and a consequent loss of quantity. This is, in certain circumstances, more than counterbalanced by an increase in quality. This is the case with the finest wines of the Rhine and Sauternes. For this reason, the fungus is called in those regions the "Noble Mold." Second, an oxydase is produced which tends to destroy the color, brightness and flavor of the vine. This can be counteracted by the judicious use of sulfuric acid.

This mold is not of great importance in California as we do not need its beneficial effects and it is seldom abundant enough to do much harm.

During the present month the winery of George West & Son at Hanford, has been in active operation, crushing on an average 200 tons of grapes a day. A large tonnage of the grapes was received from the big Lucerne vineyard, and many of the surrounding growers sold their grape crops to the winery rather than take chances with a late raisin season and adverse weather conditions.

At a meeting held during September by the Board of Directors of the Migliavacca Wine Company of Napa—one of the biggest independent corporations in the State—the following schedule of prices was fixed: From $15 to $17 per ton, according to quality; hillside grapes, $16 per ton. Payments all cash down. The annual election of officers resulted as follows: President, Jos. A. Migliavacca; vice president, James Migliavacca; secretary, Lawrence Migliavacca.

Louis Kunde's winery at Kenwood, Sonoma county, was the first to open for the season in that county. Mr. Kunde figures he will make about 100,000 gallons of first class wine this year. His storage capacity is entirely empty as he recently sold his last 2000 gallons of wine of 1910 vintage, and everything is in order to receive this season's products.

Winemakers



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Trademarks Sought to be Registered in the Patent Office

THE following trademarks have been favorably acted on by the United States Patent Office and will be registered at the expiration of thirty days unless objected to. Any person who believes he would be damaged by the registration of a mark is allowed to oppose it within said time. Further information will be furnished on request to Edward S. Duvall, Jr., Patent and Trademark Attorney, Loan and Trust Building, Washington, D. C.

Serial No. 49.406. Representation of a three-leaf clover without the stem. Owner: The Kranta Brewing Company, Findlay, Ohio. Used on beer. Claims use since July 1, 1897.

Serial No. 56,627. Representation of a stack of wheat enclosed in a wreath of wheat; in the background of the wheat is a river on which a small sail boat is sailing. Over top of the wheat are the words Deamylicated Spirits and at the bottom the owner's name appears. (Lanman & Kemp, New York, N. Y.) Owner: Lanman & Kemp, New York, N. Y. Used on rectified alcohol. Claims use since July, 1884.

Serial No. 56,628. Representation of a stack of wheat, in the background of which is a river with a small sail boat sailing on it. All of which is enclosed in a wreath of wheat. Owner: Lanman & Kemp, New York, N. Y. Used on rectified alcohol. Claims use since July, 1884.

Serial No. 57,168. Words: Old Dinah. Owner: Max Stiner & Co., New York, N. Y. Used on blended whisky. Claims use since January, 1911.

Serial No. 53,338. Words: Creme du Nord. Owner: Martin Bagger, Plainfield, N. J. Used on cordials. Claims use since November 26, 1910.

Serial No. 54,048. Words: Have a Little "Tee." Owner: Philip Braun, Pittsburg, Pa. Used on blended rye whisky and Brandy. Claims use since March 23, 1910.

Serial No. 49,381. Letters: V. O. B. Owner: Chas. Mackinlay & Co., Leith, Scotland. Used on blended Scotch whisky.

Serial No. 54,206. Words: Mor Lee. Owner: The Ullman-Einstein Co., Cleveland, Ohio. Used on blended whisky, gin and buchu gin. Claims use since January, 1900.

Italy's Wine Crop

THE wine produced in Piedmont in 1910 was 124,268,480 gallons. The total Italian production was the smallest during the last ten years and this production of the department was smaller than that of any recent year save 1906. Atmospheric conditions were most unfavorable to the grape crop and most favorable to cryptogamic diseases. The average price of wine throughout the department and throughout Italy in general in December, 1910, was more than double that of December, 1909.

The small production created no great distress and was more favorable to wine grape growers than an unusually large production would have been. At the close of 1909 Italy and the department had not yet recovered from the disastrously large crops of 1907 and 1908, and was therefore fairly well prepared for grape crops of less than normal size. On the other hand, a perfectly normal crop in 1910 would have been most welcome, for the country in the spring of 1911 faced a scarcity of wine, due in part to the unprecedentedly large exportations of 1910.

The vermouth exportations in 1910 were 4,940,103 gallons, as against 2,698,088 in 1909 and 2,319,154 in 1908, of which the United States received in 1910 no less than 1,155,811 gallons, as against 477,429 in 1909 and 350,631 in 1908.—Consular Reports.

Pure Food Judgment

Misbranding of Gin

United States Department of Agriculture,
Office of the Secretary.

ON November 20, 1909, the United States Attorney for the Western District of Louisiana, acting upon the report of the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying condemnation and forfeiture of three barrels of gin in the possession of Ferriday Liquor Co., Ferriday, La. The product was labeled: "Mobile Buck Gin; regain your lost courage, vim, vigor, energy; Useful in troubles of the kidneys, bladder, and urinary organs. Does not contain any harmful or delterious substances or adulterants. Bluenthal & Bickart, Inc., Baltimore, Md. * *"

Examination made by the Bureau of Chemistry of the United States Department of Agriculture of samples of this product showed that it did not possess the medicinal qualities claimed for it in the label. The libel alleged that after transportation from the State of Maryland into the State of Louisiana the gin was offered for sale in the Western District of Louisiana, and was misbranded, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, because it was not a drug or liquor of the character imputed by the label above quoted; because the label was misleading in that it was calculated to mislead the purchaser into the belief that the product was of a medicinal character; and because the label failed to bear a statement of the quantity or proportion of the alcohol contained in the product.

On April 10, 1911, the cause came on for hearing, and no claimant having appeared and no answer having been filed, the court issued its decree, condemning and forfeiting the said three barrels of gin to the use of the United States for the causes alleged in the libel, and ordering the sale thereof.

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

Washington, D. C., August 25, 1911.

Tom Green County, Tex., Goes Wet

ON August 29th, Tom Green County, in which is San Angelo City went wet by 85 majority.

In the State-wide election this county went dry by 317 majority and San Angelo went dry by 27 votes.

In the election of August 29th, San Angelo went wet by 148.

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BRANDY PRODUCED

OFFICIAL REPORT

FIRST DISTRICT—Month of Sept. 1911.	Tax. Gals.
Produced and bonded in this district, this does not include figures of production in the 6th (new) district	22,869.5
Received from other Districts, California	
Received from special bonded warehouse, other District, California	4,141.3
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, Eastern District	29,260.7
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, Eastern Districts	10,021.7
Exported	
Tax Paid	48,245.0
Used in Fortification of Wines	62,202.9
Remaining in bond, Sept. 30, 1911	1,435,239.8

FOURTH DISTRICT—Month of Sept. 1911.	Tax Gals.
Produced and bonded in this district	3,440.4
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, First District, California	
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, Eastern District	
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, First District, California	520.3
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, Eastern Districts	6,347.5
Exported	143.7
Tax paid	9,306.3
Used in Fortification of Wines	114,199.0
Remaining in bond, Sept. 30, 1911	

SIXTH DISTRICT—Month of Sept. 1911.	Tax Gals.
Produced and bonded in this district	2,674.2
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, First District	
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, Fourth District	
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, Eastern District	
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, Eastern District	
Tax paid	4,755.8
Used in Fortification of Wines	186,502.0
Remaining in bond, Sept. 30, 1911	218,133.5

SWEET WINES PRODUCED

FIRST DISTRICT—Month of Sept. 1911.	Pkgs.	Tax Gals.
Brandy withdrawn from distillery for fortification	1495	504,904.9
Brandy withdrawn from special bonded warehouse for fortification	459	60,761.4
Brandy actually used for fortification	1959	571,795.2

	Wine Gals.
Port produced	1,581,647.89
Sherry produced	421,164.41
Angelica produced	49,721.63
Muscat produced	54.077.76
Madeira	44,422.38
Total sweet wine produced in Sept. 1911:	2,151,034.07

FOURTH DISTRICT—Month of Sept. 1911.	Pkgs.	Tax Gals.
Brandy withdrawn from distillery for fortification	381	114,199.0
Brandy withdrawn from special bonded warehouse for fortification	36	10,044.0
Brandy actually used for fortification	368	110,051.2

	Wine Gals.
Port produced	343,744.74
Sherry produced	58,209.30
Angelica produced	
Muscat produced	
Tokay	
Malaga	
Madeira	
Total sweet wine produced in Sept. 1911	411,954.04

SIXTH DISTRICT—Month of Sept. 1911.	Pkgs.	Tax Gals.
Brandy withdrawn from distillery for fortification	679	178,515.9
Brandy withdrawn from special bonded warehouse for fortification	105	7,986.1
Brandy actually used for fortification	628	169,471.3

	Wine Gals.
Port produced	432,712.03
Sherry produced	79,803 44
Angelica produced	4,467.54
Muscat produced	107,855.02
Tokay	
Malaga	
Madeira	
Total sweet wine produced in Sept. 1911	624,838.03

The Review's Buyers' Directory

CALIFORNIA WINES.

Geo. West & Son, Incorporated....Stockton, Cal.

California Wine Association.....
.....180 Townsend St., San Francisco, Cal.

Theo. Gier Co 575 Eighth St., Oakland, Cal.

Wetmore-Bowen .....
.....42-44 Davis St., San Francisco, Cal.

Italian Vineyard Co.....
.....1234 Palmetto St., Los Angeles, Cal.

Napa & Sonoma Wine Co.....
.....110 10th St., San Francisco, Cal.

Sierra Madre Vintage Co.....La Manda, Cal.

Barton Vineyard Co., Ltd.....Fresno, Cal.

A. Finke's Widow .....
....809 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.

E. H. Lancel Co.....
.....549 Washington St., San Francisco, Cal.

Alta Vista Wines Co.....
.....112-114 Tenth St., San Francisco, Cal.

Paul Masson Champagne Co..... San Jose, Cal.

Lachman & Jacobi .....
.....706 Sansome St., San Francisco, Cal.

French American Wine Co.....
....1821-41 Harrison St., San Francisco, Cal.

Italian-Swiss Colony.....
.....1235-67 Battery St., San Francisco, Cal.

Sacramento Valley Winery.....Sacramento, Cal.

Ciocca-Lombardi Wine Co.....San Francisco, Cal.

BREWERS AND BREWERS' AGENTS.

John Wieland Brewery.....
.....204 Second St., San Francisco, Cal.

Buffalo Brewing Co.....Sacramento, Cal.

Fred Krug Brewing Co.....Omaha, Nebraska

American Mercantile Co.....
.....514 Battery St., San Francisco, Cal.

National Brewing Company .....
.....762 Fulton St., San Francisco, Cal.

Thos. W. Collins & Co.....
.....34-36 Davis St., San Francisco, Cal.

Albion Ale & Porter Brewery.....
.....494 O'Farrell St., San Francisco, Cal.

Frank Fehr Brewing Co.; Louisville, Ky
Jas. De Fremery & Co., Agents,
.....519 Mission St., San Francisco, Cal.

Enterprise Brewing Co.....San Francisco, Cal.

Seattle Brewing & Malting Co.; Seattle, Wash.
John Rapp & Son, Agents.
..8th and Townsend Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

Sacramento Brewing Co.; Sacramento, Cal....
G. B. Robbins, Manager,
..14th and Harrison Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

WHOLESALE LIQUOR DEALERS.

A. P. Hotaling & Co.....
.....429 Jackson St., San Francisco, Cal.

Siebe Bros. & Plagermann.....
.....430-34 Battery St., San Francisco, Cal.

Rusconi, Fisher & Co.....
.....326 Jackson St., San Francisco, Cal.

Jas. Gibb.....1844 Geary St., San Francisco, Cal.

Thos. W. Collins & Co.....
.....34-36 Davis St., San Francisco, Cal.

Sherwood & Sherwood .....
.....41-47 Beale St., San Francisco, Cal.

The Julius Levin Company .....
.....987 Howard St., San Francisco. Cal.

Jesse Moore Hunt Co., ...
Second and Howard Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

Cartan, McCarthy & Co.....
..Battery and Com'l Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

William Wolff & Co.....
.....52-58 Beale St., San Francisco, Cal.

Wichman, Lutgen & Co.....
.....431-435 Clay St., San Francisco, Cal.

L. Taussig & Co.....
.....200 Mission St., San Francisco, Cal.

George Delaporte .....
.....820 Mission St., San Francisco, Cal.

IMPORTERS.

Alex. D. Shaw & Co.....
.....214 Front St., San Francisco, Cal.

Chapman & Wilberforce.....
....705-707 Sansome St., San Francisco, Cal.

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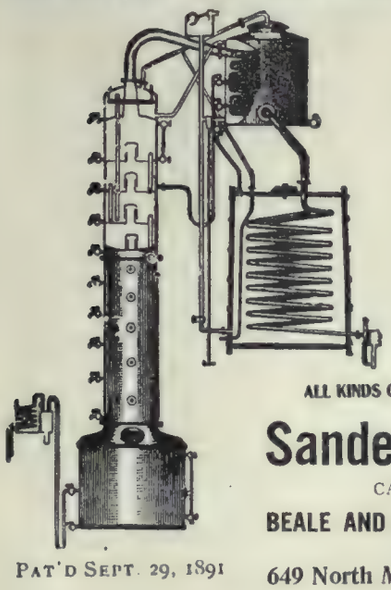
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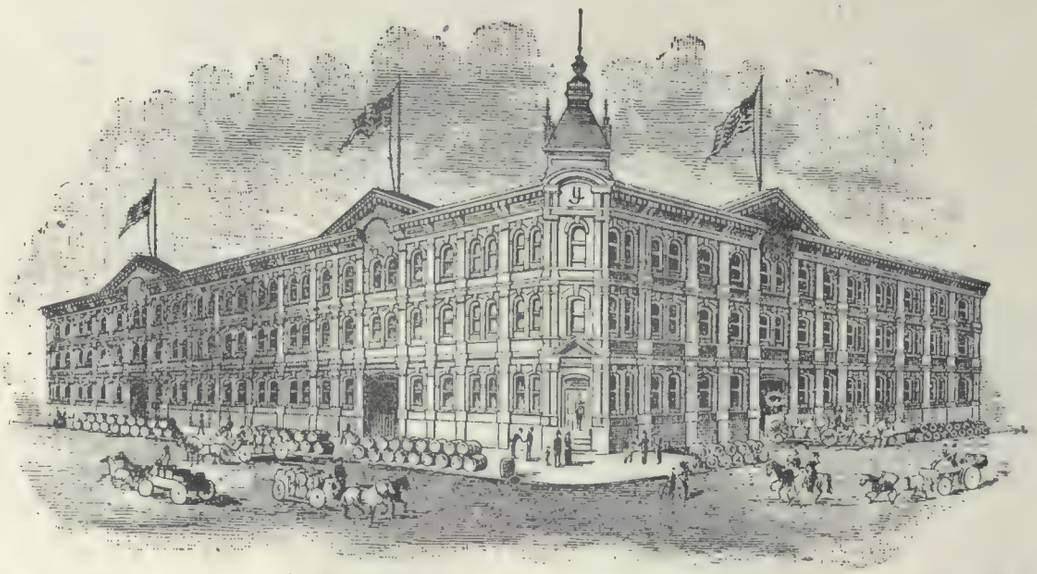
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